

**THE AZAD GOVT. OF THE STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR,
LAW & PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT,
MUZAFFARABAD.**

Dated the June,23,1979

No. 2992/SL/79. The following ordinance made by the President on the 23rd day of June, 1979, is hereby published for general information:-

(ORDINANCE LXXXVI OF 1979)

AN
ORDINANCE

to provided for the constitution of Local Government institutions throughout the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Territory and to Consolidate and amend certain laws relating to Local Government and to provide for certain matters connected there with

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of Local Government institutions throughout the Azad Jammu Kashmir Territory and consolidate and amend certain laws relating to Local Government to provide for certain matter connected therewith ;

AND WHEREAS the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action ;

NOW, THREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) Section 41 of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Interim Constitution Act, 1974, the President is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :-

1. **Short title, extent and commencement:-** (1) This Ordinance may be called the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Local Government Ordinance, 1979.
 - (2) It extends to the whole of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.
 - (3) It shall come into force at once.
2. **Definitions.-** In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires :-
 - (i) 'building' includes any shop, house, hut, outhouse-shed or stable built of any material and used for any purpose and also includes a wall and a well ;
 - (ii) 'Bye-laws' means bye-laws made under this Ordinance ;
 - (iii) 'Cantonment Board' means a Cantonment Board constitute under the Cantonment Act, 1924 (II of 1924) as adapted in Azad Jammu and Kashmir ;
 - (iv) 'Chairman' means the Chairman of the local Council constituted under this Ordinance ;

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- (v) 'Collector' means the Chief Officer Incharge of the revenue administration of the District concerned, and includes a Deputy Commissioner, and any other officer especially appointed by the Government to perform all or any of the functions of a Collector under this Ordinance ;
- (vi) 'Commissioner' means the Chief Officer Incharge of the revenue administration and includes any officer especially appointed by the Government to perform all or any of the functions of a Commissioner under this Ordinance ;
- (vii) 'Dehi Council' Dehi Council means a Dehi Council constituted under this Ordinance ;
- (viii) "District" means a revenue district ;
- (ix) 'District Council' means a Council for the district constituted under this Ordinance ;
- (x) 'Elected Member' means a member who has been chosen in election by the elector under the provisions of this Ordinance ;
- (xi) "Election Commissioner" means the Election Commissioner appointed under this Ordinance and includes an additional and a Deputy Election Commissioner ;
- (xii) "Elector" means a person who is entitled to vote at an election and whose name appears in the Electoral Rolls ;
- (xiii) 'Function' includes powers to be exercised and duties to be discharged ;
- (xiv) 'Government' means the Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir ;
- (xv) 'Infections disease' means cholera, plague, small pox, and tuberculosis and includes such other disease as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an infectious disease for the purposes of this Ordinance ;
- (xvi) 'Local Area' means the area under the jurisdiction of a local Council ;
- (xvii) 'Local Council' means a Council constituted under this Ordinance and includes Union Council, Markaz Council,

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District Council, Town Committee and Municipal Committee ;

- (xviii) 'Markaz.' means an area decided to be a Markaz under this Ordinance ;
- (xix) 'Markaz Council' means a Markaz Council constitute under this Ordinance ;
- (xx) 'Member' means a member of Local Council ;
- (xxi) 'Municipal Committee' means a Municipal Committee constituted under this Ordinance ;
- (xxii) 'Rules' means rules made under this Ordinance ;
- (xxiii) 'Rural Area' means an area which is not an Urban Area;
- (xxiv) 'Town' means an area declared as notified area and includes an area declared to be a town under this Ordinance ;
- (xxv) 'Town Committee' means a Town Committee constituted under the Ordinance ;
- (xxvi) 'Union' means an area declared to be a union under this Ordinance ;
- (xxvii) 'Union Council' means a union council constituted under this Ordinance ; and
- (xxviii) 'Urban Area' means an area which has been declared by the Government to be an Urban Area.

3. **Election Commissioner.**- (1) The Government may appoint an Election Commissioner, who shall be responsible for the organization, conduct an supervision of elections to the local Government institutions and matters connected therewith.

(2) The Government may appoint an Additional or a Deputy Election Commissioner to assist the Election Commissioner in performance of his functions under the provisions of this Ordinance:

Provided that any appointment made, order passed, notification issued and action taken before the Commencement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to have been validly made, passed, issued or taken under the provisions of this Ordinance.

4. (1) The Government may in the prescribed manner, divide the urban and rural area of a district, as the case may be,

separately into a number of areas and declare by notification each such area to be a Local Council.

(2) The Government may by notification in the official Gazette, delegate any of its power under sub-section (1), to the Election Commissioner.

5. **Local Councils:-** As soon as may be, the following Local councils shall be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

- a) A Dehi Council for each Deh (village) or a group of village as the case may be.
- b) A union council for each union.
- c) A Markaz Council for each Markaz.
- d) A District Council for each District.
- e) A Town Committee for an urban area consisting of such number of members as may be prescribed.
- f) A Municipal Committee for an urban area consisting of more than ten thousand population except in the case of a district headquarters where a Municipal Committee shall be constituted irrespective of its population.

6. Every local council shall be a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a common seal with powers, subject to the provision of this Ordinance and the rules, to acquire, hold and transfer property both movable and immovable and shall by its name sue or be sued.

7. Government may, by notification, specify the name by which any local council shall be known and unless the name of a local council is so specified it shall be known as the local council of the place where its office is situated.

Composition of Local Councils

Union Councils:

8. (1) A Union Council shall subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance, consist of such number of members as may be fixed by the Government.

(2) The principles to be followed in determining the members shall be prescribed.

(3) No official shall be a member of the Union Council.

(4) The members of Union Council will elect from among themselves a Chairman/Vice Chairman of the Union Council.

Markaz Council:

9. (1) A Markaz Council shall consist of such members as may, by notification, be fixed by the Government.
- (2) The Chairman of the Union Councils shall ex-officio be the non-official member of the Markaz Council within whose jurisdiction the Union Councils lie.
- (3) The officer of the nation building departments at the Markaz level shall ex-officio be the official members of the Markaz Council, but they shall not have any right of vote. Their names shall be notified by the Government.
- (4) The non-official members of a Markaz Council shall, in the prescribed manner elect one of its members to be its Chairman and Vice Chairman.

District Council:

10. (1) A District Council shall consist of such number of members as may, by notification, be fixed by the Government.
- (2) The officers of the nation building departments at the district level shall ex-officio be the official members of the District Council, but they shall not have any right of vote. They shall be notified by the Government.
- (3) The non-official members of the District council shall be elected directly two from each Markaz in a district; provided that only one member shall be elected from Lepa Markaz of Muzaffarabad District.
- (4) The non-official members of the District Council, shall elect one of its members as Chairman/Vice Chairman.

Dehi Councils.

11. (1) There shall be a Dehi Council for each Village having a population of not less than 500. In case the population of a Village is less than 500 it may be grouped with an adjoining Village to form the area of a Dehi Council.
- (2) A Dehi Council shall consist of such member of members as may, by notification, be fixed by the Government.
- (3) The members of a Dehi Council shall be nominated by the Union Council in a prescribed manner.

(4) The Dehi Council shall be non-formal bodies and shall not constitute a tier of local Government.

12. **Town Committee:**

(1) A Town Committee shall consist of such number of elected member, as may be fixed by the Government.

(2) The elected members of the Town Committee shall, in the prescribed manner, elect one of its members as its Chairman/Vice Chairman.

13. **Municipal Committees:**

(1) A Municipal Committee shall consist of such number of members as may by notification be fixed by the Government.

(2) The elected members of Municipal Committee shall, in the prescribed manner elect one of member to be its Chairman/Vice Chairman.

(3) The elected chairman of a Municipal Committee shall be ex-officio members of the District Council. He shall be deemed to be the non-official member of the District Council.

14. A member and a Chairman/Vice Chairman of a local council shall before taking his seat make and subscribe to an oath in such form as may be prescribed.

15. A Chairman/Vice Chairman of a Local Council shall vacate office if a vote of no-confidence is passed against him, in the prescribed manner, by two third majority of the total number of members constituting the Local Council.

16. **WARDS**

(1) For the purpose of elections to Local Council, the area under its jurisdiction shall be divided in the following manner :-

(a) Union Council Each Union Council would be a multi member ward and would elect as many members as are notified by the Government.

(b) District Council Each Markaz would be a ward and the number of members would be as fixed under the law.

(c) Town Would have such number of single

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	Committee.	member ward as may be fixed by the Government.
(d)	Municipal Committee	Would have such number of single member ward as may be fixed by the Government.

(2) The Government or the election Commissioner may declare any area or ward of a Local Council to be a multi member area or ward, as the case may be.

17. **Electoral Rolls.**

(1) For each ward there shall be maintained, in the prescribed manner, a register in which shall be entered the names of persons who possess the qualifications and are not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in the second schedule.

(2) The register maintained under sub-section (1) shall be the electoral roll for the ward:

Provided that for the first elections under this ordinance the electoral rolls prepared by the Chief Election Commissioner for election to the Assembly would be used after such rearrangement as may be necessary provided that no name shall be omitted or added.

(3) The electoral roll shall from time to time be amended and revised in the prescribed manner.

(4) The inclusion of a disqualified person in, or the omission of a qualified person from, the electoral roll, or any other defect in its preparation or maintenance shall not, by itself, vitiate any election to, or any act or proceedings of, any local council constituted on the basis of such electoral roll.

18. **Election:**

Every person whose name is entered in the electoral roll, and no person whose name is not so entered, shall be entitled to cast a vote at an election of a local council.

19. **Elected Members:**

(1) For each ward there shall be chosen, in the prescribed manner, by the electors whose names appear for the time being on the electoral rolls for that ward, such number of members as is fixed under sub-section (2) from amongst such electors in the local Council in which the ward lies as possess the qualification

and are not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in the second schedule.

(2) The number of members to be elected from any ward shall be fixed by the Government.

TERM OF OFFICE OF LOCAL COUNCILS

20. **Term of office:**

(1) The term of office of a local council shall be a period of four years commencing from the date on which it assumes office.

(2) A local council shall assume office on such date, not later than thirty days from the day on which the names of its members are notified in the prescribed manner, as may be fixed by the Government.

21. **Casual vacancy.-** If the seat of an elected member becomes vacant during the term of office of a local council, a new member shall be elected within 60 days from the date the seat falls vacant and such member shall hold office for the remaining term.

22. **Resignation and removal of members:** (1) A member of a local council may resign his office by tendering his resignation to the Chairman, and if he is the Chairman, of Union Council Municipal Committee to the Government and the seat of the member, or the office of Chairman, as the case may be, shall become vacant when the resignation is received by the competent authority.

(2) A number of a local council shall render himself liable to removal from membership :-

(a) If he incurs any of the disqualifications specified in Part II of the Second Schedule ;

(b) If he without reasonable excuse, absents himself from three consecutive meetings of any local council ; or

(c) If he is guilty of an abuse of power or of any misconduct in the discharge of his duties as a member or has been responsible for any loss or misappropriation of any money or property of any local council, or any local body or other local authority.

(3) An elected member of a local council shall be removed in accordance with the rules, as may be prescribed.

- (4) No court shall have jurisdiction to enquire into or question the validity of any thing done, or any order made or passed under this section.
23. **Notification of Election, resignation and removal of members:** Every election, resignation or removal of a member shall be notified by the competent authority in the prescribed manner.
24. **Function of local Councils:-** Subject to rules, and such directions as the Government may from time to time, and within the limits of funds at its disposal, a Dehi/Union Council, Markaz, District Council, Municipal Committee and Town Committee shall undertake the functions as enumerated in third, fourth and fifth Schedules respectively as are required to be undertaken by it and may undertake such other function-
- (a) as are declared by the Government to be appropriate matters for administration by them ; and
- (b) all or any of the functions so given which be undertaken by them.
25. **Police and defence functions of Dehi or -Union Councils:-** (1) The Government may establish a Village Police Force in such rural areas as may be notified from time to time and may by rules regulate the appointment, the training and discipline, and the terms and conditions of service of the members of such police Force.
- (2) The Village Police shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as are specified in Part III of the third schedule.
- (3) Where the Collector is of the opinion that in any Dehi, Union or a Part thereof, special measures are required to secure village defence or public security, he may by order, require that all or any of the ablebodied adult male inhabitants of the Union or such Part thereof shall be liable to patrol duty for such period and in such manner as may be specified in the order.
- (4) Where an order is made under sub-section (3) the Dehi, Union Council shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed.
26. **Revenue and general administrative functions.** (1) It shall be the duty of the every Dehi and Union Council-
- (a) to assist the Village revenue officials in the union, by whatever name called or however designated in the

proper performance of their duties with regard to the collection of rent or land revenue, and the general administration ;

- (b) to render such assistance in the preparation of records and assessments, and in the work of survey or crop inspection, and of other branches of revenue administration in the union as the Collector may require;
- (c) to report to the police the commission of any offence bring to the notice of the police the presence in the Dehi of persons of notorious character, and to assist in the investigation and prevention of crime, and in arresting criminals ;
- (d) to report to competent authority all cases of damage to or encroachments upon any public road, street or way, or any public place, building or property;
- (e) to publicize in the Dehi or Union all matters the publicity of which is required by the Government or other competent authority ;
- (f) to assist officials in the execution of their official duties and to furnish such information as may be required by them for official purposes.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be constructed as authorising the local council to interfere in the performance by any official of his official duties.

27. **Functions relating to agricultural development etc:** (1) A Dehi/Union Council shall be responsible for agricultural, industrial and community development in the Dehi or Union and may for that purpose, perform such functions as may be prescribed.

(2) A Dehi or Union Council, may for the purpose of national re-construction, adopt such measure and perform such functions as may be prescribed.

28. **Functions of Markaz Council.** (1) Subject to rules a Markaz council may, and if so required by the District Council shall undertake all such functions in the Markaz, as the District Council is competent to undertake in the District.

(2) The Government may direct from time to time and entrust any function to the Markaz Council.

(3) In the performance of their functions the Markaz Councils shall be responsible to the District Council concerned and shall act in accordance with directions as the District Council may from time to time give.

29. **Functions of District Council.**- (1) Subject to rules a District Council shall within the limits of the funds at its disposal make adequate arrangements for carrying out the requirements of the District in respect of matters enumerated in Schedule IV.

(2) A District Council shall coordinate the activities of all local councils and municipal bodies within the District.

30. **Function of Town Committee and functions of Municipal Committee.**- The functions of a town and Municipal Committees shall be as specified in the fifth schedule to this Ordinance.

31. **Transfer of functions.**- The Government may from time to time direct that any service maintained by a local council shall be transferred to the control of the Government or any service maintained by the Government shall be transferred to the control of a local council.

32. **Executive powers.**- (1) the executive powers of a local council shall extend to the doing of all acts necessary for the due discharge of its functions under this Ordinance.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this ordinance and the rules, the executive powers of a local council shall vest in and be exercised by its Chairman, either directly or through other persons authorised by him in accordance with the rules.

(3) All acts of a local council, whether executive or not, shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the local council, and shall be authenticated in the manner prescribed.

33. **Disposal of business.**- (1) All business of a local Council shall, to the extent and in the manner prescribed be disposed of at its meetings, or through its committees/Sub-Committees or by its Chairman.

(2) All meetings of a local council shall be presided over by its Chairman, and unless otherwise provided by this Ordinance, in his absence by Vice Chairman or a member chosen for that purpose by the members present.

(3) A local council shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy caused.

(4) No proceedings shall be invalid by reasons only that some person who was not entitled to do so sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(5) Minutes of the meetings of a local council shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose.

(6) All decisions taken by a local council shall be reported to the respective competent authority within the prescribed period.

34. **Committees and Sub-Committees of Local Councils.**- A local council may appoint such committee or sub-committees consisting of its members and co-opted members if and to perform such functions as may be prescribed.

35. **Contracts** .- (1) All contracts made by or on behalf of a local council shall be-

(a) in writing and expressed to be made in the name of the local council ;

(b) executed in such manner as may be prescribed ; and reported to the local council by the Chairman at the meeting next following the execution of the contract.

(2) A local council may, by resolution, lay down the procedure that shall regulate the making of various contracts and in the execution of contracts the Chairman shall act in accordance with such resolutions.

(3) No contract executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall be binding on the local council.

36. **Works** :- The Government may by rules provide for -

(a) the preparation of plans and estimates for work to be executed by a local council ;

(b) the authority by whom and the conditions subject to which such plans and estimates shall be technically approved and administratively sanctioned ; and

(c) the agency by which such plans and estimates shall be prepared and such works shall be executed.

37. **Records, reports and returns.**- A local council shall -

(a) maintain such record of its working as may be prescribed ;

- (b) prepare and publish such periodical reports and returns as may be prescribed ; and
 - (c) adopt such other measures as may be necessary, or may be specified by the Government from time to time for the publication of information about the working of the local council.
38. **Local council's service.** (1) There shall be constituted a Local Council Service in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.
- (2) The Government may from time to time specify the posts in the local councils which shall be filled by persons belonging to the local Council service.
39. **Servants of Local Councils.** (1) The Government may, on the prescribed term and conditions, appoint a Secretary and one or more Principal Officers to be the servants of a local Council who shall perform such functions as are assigned to them in relation to such local council by or under this ordinance.
- (2) A local council may, and it so required by the Government authority shall on the prescribed terms and conditions, employ such other servants as are deem necessary for be efficient performance of its functions under this ordinance.
- (3) If in the opinion of the Government the number of servants employed by local council under sub-sections(2) or the remuneration fixed for any of them is excessive, the local councils shall, on being required by the Government to do so, reduce the number of servants or the remuneration of any of them as the case may be.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of this ordinance and the rules-
- (a) the Government may suspend, remove, dismiss, or otherwise punish and son appointed under sub-section (1); and
 - (b) The local council may suspend, remove, dismiss or otherwise punish any person appointed under sub-section (2)
- (5) The Government may transfer any of the persons appointed under sub-section (1) from one local council to another local council within its jurisdiction.
40. **Provident Fund, Pension and other facilities for Servants of local councils.-** (1) A local council may establish and maintain a

provident fund and require any of its servants to contribute to such Fund, and may itself contribute to it in such manner and proportion may be prescribed.

(2) A local council may, in the prescribed manner, and with the previous sanction of the Government, provide for the payment of pension to its servants after retirement.

(3) A local council may with the previous sanction of the Government grant a special pension or gratuity to the family of any servant who dies or disease or injury contracted or suffered in the discharge of official duties.

(4) A local council may in the prescribed manner, operate a scheme of social insurance for its employees, and require its employees to subscribe to it.

41. **Service Rules.**- the Government may by rules-

- (a) prescribe the conditions of service of the servants of local councils ;
- (b) prescribe the grades of pay for the servants of local councils;
- (c) prescribe a schedule of establishment selling forth the stall that shall be employed In a local council ;
- (d) prescribe the qualifications for various posts under local council ;
- (e) prescribe the principles to be followed in making appointments to various posts under local councils ;
- (f) prescribe the method for the holding of enquiries in cases where disciplinary action is proposed to be taken against servants of local councils, and provide for penalties and appeals against orders imposing penalties ;
- (g) provide for other matters necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties by the servants of local councils.

42. **Constitution of local funds** .- (1) For every local council there shall be formed local Fund which shall be known as –

- (a) the Deh Fund in the case of a Dehi Council ;
- (b) the Union Fund, in the case of the Union Council ;
- (c) The town Fund in the case of a town Committee ;
- (d) the Markaz Fund, in the case of a Markaz Council ;

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- (e) the District Fund, in the case of a District Council ;
 - (f) the Municipal funds in the case of a Municipal Committee.
- (2) To the credit of the local fund formed under Sub-section (1) shall be placed –
- (a) the balance of such fund as on the coming into force of this ordinance is at the disposal of the local body, if any, of which the local council concerned is the successor ;
 - (b) the proceeds of all laves rules, tolls, fees and other charges levied by the local council under this ordinance ;
 - (c) all rents and profits payable or accruing to the local council from the property vested in or managed by the council ;
 - (d) all sums received by the local council in the performance of us functions under this Ordinance or under any law for the time being in force ;
 - (e) all sums contributed by individuals or institutions, or other load councils, or by local bodies or other local authorities ;
 - (f) all receipts accruing from the trust placed under the management of the local council ;
 - (g) all grants made by the Government and other authorities;
 - (h) all loans raised, and all profits accruing from investments ; and
 - (i) such proceeds from such sources of income as the Government may direct to be placed at the disposal of the local council .

43. **Custody or investment of local Funds and establishment of special fund.**- (1) The money credited to a local fund shall be kept in a Government Treasury, or in bank transacting the business of a Government Treasury, or in such other manners may be specified by the Government from time to time.
- (2) A local council may invest any portion of the local Fund in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (3) A local council may, and if required by the Government shall, established and maintain a separate fund for any special purpose, which shall be administered and regulated in such manner as may be prescribed.

47. **Application of the local Funds.**- The moneys from time to time credited to local Funds shall be applied in the following order of preference :-
- Firstly*, in the payment of salaries and allowance to the servants of the local council ;
- Secondly*, in the payment of loans;
- Thirdly*, in meeting the expenditure charged on the local Fund under this ordinance ;
- Fourthly*, in the fulfillment of any obligation and in the discharge of a duty imposed on the local council under this ordinance or under any other law for the time being in force ;
- Fifthly*, in meeting the expenditure declared by local council, with the previous sanction of Government to be an appropriate charge on the local Funds; and
- Sixthly*, in meeting the expenditure declared by the Government to an appropriate charge on the local Fund.
45. **Charged Expenditure.**- (1) The following expenditure shall be charged on the local fund, that is to say :-
- (a) all sums to be paid to, or in connection with the employment of, any Government servant he is or has been in the service of the local council.
- (b) such sums as the local council may be required by the Government to contribute towards the conduct of elections, the maintenance of the Local councils service, the auditing of accounts, and such other matters as may from time to time be specified by the Government.
- (c) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award against the local council by any court or tribunal; and
- (d) any expenditure declared by the Government to be so charged.
- (2) If any expenditure charged on the local Funds is not paid the Government may, by order, direct the person or persons having the custody of the Local fund to pay such amount, or so much thereof as may from time to time be possible, from the balance of the local Fund.
46. **Budget.**- (I) Every local council shall, in the prescribed manner, prepare and sanction, before the commencement of each

financial year, a statement of its estimated receipts and expenditure for that year, hereinafter referred to as the budget, and forward a copy thereof to the Government.

(2) If the budget is not prepared or sanctioned by a local council before the commencement of any financial year, the Government may have the necessary statement prepared and certify it, and such certified statement shall be deemed to be the sanctioned budget of the local council.

(3) Within thirty days of the receipt of the copy of a budget under subsection (1) the Government may, by order, modify it, and the budget so modified shall be deemed to be the sanctioned budget of the local council.

(4) At any time before the expiry of the financial year to which a budget relates, a revised budget for the year may, if necessary, be prepared and sanctioned, and such revised budget shall, so far as may, subject to provision of this Section applicable to a budget.

(5) Where any local council assumes office under this ordinance for the first time, its budget for the financial year during which it assumes office shall relate to the remaining period of that year, and the other provisions of this section shall mutatis mutandis apply accordingly.

47. **ACCOUNTS.**- (1) Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local council shall be kept in the prescribed manner and form.

(2) An annual statement of the accounts shall be prepared after the close of every financial year, and shall be transmitted to the Government by such date as may be prescribed.

(3) A copy of the annual statement of accounts and such other statements as may be prescribed shall be placed at a conspicuous place in the office of the local council concerned for public inspection, and all objections or suggestions cornering such accounts received from the public shall be considered by the local council and brought to the notice of the audit authority referred to in section 48.

48. **AUDIT.**- (1) The accounts of every local council shall be audited in such manner, after such intervals and by such authority as may be prescribed.

(2) The audit authority shall have access to all the books and other documents pertaining to accounts, and may also examine

the Chairman or any member or servant of the local council concerned.

(3) On the completion of audit, the Local council shall in the prescribed manner, submit to the Government an audit report which shall, among other things, mention –

- (a) cases of embezzlement ;
- (b) cases or loss, waste or misapplication of the Local funds; and
- (c) cases of other irregularities in the maintenance of accounts.

49. **LOANS.**- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules, the local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914) and any other law for the time being in force, a local council may, with the previous sanction of the Government raise loans in the prescribed manner, and make suitable arrangements, to the satisfaction of the Government, for the repayment of the loans in such installments as may be fixed.

(2) A local council, may and if required by the Government shall, establish and maintain such separate funds as may be necessary for the repayment of loans, the Government may, among other things, require that any specified items of income of the local council shall wholly or in part be earmarked for and applied in the repayment of loans.

50. **Property of local councils** - (1) The Government may by rules –

- (a) determine the property which shall vest in local councils;
- (b) Provide for the management, maintenance, improvement and development of the property belonging to or vesting in local councils ;
- (c) regulate the alienation of such property ; and
- (d) provide for the compulsory acquisition of such immovable property as may be required by a local council for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) A local council may –

- (a) manage, maintain, inspect, develop or improve any property which is owned by or vests in it of which is placed under its charge ;
- (b) apply such property for the purpose of this Ordinance or the rules ;

- (c) acquire or transfer by grant gift, sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise any property with the previous sanction of such authority as may be prescribed.
- 51. **Development plans.**- (1) A local council may, and if required by the Government shall, prepare and implement development plans for such periods and in such authority as may be specified.
 - (2) Such plans shall be subject to the sanction of the prescribed authority, and shall provide for –
 - (a) the promotion, improvement and development of such function or functions of the local council as may be specified ;
 - (b) the manner in which the plan shall be financed, executed, implemented and supervised ;
 - (c) the agency through which the plan shall be executed and implemented; and
 - (d) such other matters as may be necessary.
 - (3) The Government may direct that any specified items of income of a local council shall wholly or in part be earmarked for and applied in the implementation of a development plan.
 - (4) The development plans of local councils in a District, may be consolidated such manner as may be prescribed.
- 52. **Surcharge.**- Every member of a local council, every official or servant of a local council, and every person charged with the administration of the affair of a local council, or acting with the administration of the affairs of a local council, shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or property belonging to a local council, which is a direct consequence of his negligence or misconduct, and the liability of such member, official servant or person shall be determined by the Government in the prescribed manner, and the amount for which he is held liable shall be recoverable as a public demand or as arrears of land revenue.
- 53. **Taxes to be levied.**- (1) A local council, with the previous sanction of the Government may, levy, in the prescribed manner, all or any of the taxes, rates, tolls and fees mentioned in the Sixth Schedule.
 - (2) The Government may, by notification in the official gazette, specify separately the taxes, rates, tolls and fees mentioned in the aforesaid Schedule which may be levied

respectively by a District Council, by a Union Council, where such notification has been issued, no District Council shall be competent to levy any tax, rate, toll or fee leviable by a Union Council and no Union Council shall be competent to levy any tax, rate, toll or fee leviable by a District Council.

(3) No Markaz Council shall have the power to levy any tax, rate, toll or fee and such Councils shall be financed by the Government.

54. **Notification enforcement of taxes.**- (1) All taxes, rates, tolls and fees levied by a District or Union or Dehi council shall be notified in the prescribed manner and shall unless otherwise directed by the Government, be subject to previous publication .

(2) Where a proposal for the levy of a tax, rate, toll or fee, or for a modification of a tax, rate, toll or fee which is in force is sanctioned, the sanctioning authority shall specify the date for the enforcement thereof, and such tax, rate, toll or fee or the modification shall come into force on such date.

55. **Model tax schedule.**- the Government may frame model tax schedules, and where such schedules have been framed, District and Union and Dehi Councils shall be guided by them in levying a tax rate, toll or fee.

56. **Directions with regard to levy of tax etc.** (1) The Government may direct any local council except Markaz Council.

(a) to levy any tax, rate, toll or fee which the Council is competent to levy under Section 53 ;

(b) to increase or reduce any such tax, rate, toll or fee, or the assessment thereof, to such extent as may be specified ;
or

(c) to suspend or abolish the levy of any such tax, rate, toll or fee.

(2) If a direction issued under sub-section (1) is not complied with, within the specified time, if any the Government may make an order giving effect to the direction.

57. **Liability on account of taxes.**- (1) A local council may, by notice, call upon any person to furnish such information, produce such record or accounts or to such goods or animal liable to any tax, rate, toll or fee, as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the liability of such person, goods or animals to a tax, rate, toll or fee or the assessment thereof.

(2) Any official of a local council authorised in this behalf may, after due notice, enter upon any building or premises for the purposes of assessing the liability of each building or premises to any tax or inspecting any goods or animal therein liable to any tax.

(3) Any official of a local council authorised in this behalf may, in the prescribed manner, seize and dispose of any goods on which any octroi, terminal tax or toll as due and is not paid.

58. **Collection and recovery of taxes etc.**- (1) Unless otherwise provided, all taxes, tolls and fees levied under this Ordinance shall be collected in the prescribed manner by the village revenue officials responsible for the collection of land revenue.

(2) All arrears of taxes, rates, tolls and fees and other moneys claimable by a local council under this Ordinance shall be recoverable as a public demand or as arrears of land revenue.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (2) The Government may empower any local council to recover arrears of taxes, rates, tolls fees and other moneys claimable by the council under this Ordinance by distress and sale of the moveable properly belonging to the person concerned, or by attachment and sale of the immovable property belonging to him.

(4) The Government may by rules specify the officials or classes of officials by whom the power under sub-section (3) shall be exercised and prescribe the manner in which it shall be exercised.

59. **Deduction of taxes from salaries.**- If a local council levies a tax on professions trades, or callings, it may require the employer of the person liable to such tax to deduct the tax from the salary or wages payable to such persons, and on such requisition the amount of the tax due shall be deducted from the salary or wages of the person concerned and credited to the local fund of the council.

60. **Petitions against valuation, assessment etc.**- No assessment of a tax, rate, toll or fee under this Ordinance or valuation thereof, or the liability of person to be so taxed, shall be called in question except by a petition presented to such authority in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

61. **Taxation Rules.**- (1) All taxes, rates, tolls, fees and other charges levied by a local council shall be imposed, assessed, leased, compounded, administered and regulated in such manner as may be provided by rules.

(2) Rules framed under this section may, among other matters, provide for the obligations of the tax-payer and the duties and powers of the officials and other agencies responsible for the assessment and collection of taxes.

62. **Conduct of elections.**- (1) Subject to such directions as may from time to time be issued by the Election Commissioner, all elections to local councils under this Ordinance shall be organized and conducted in accordance with the rules, and such rules may provide for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, including by elections, corrupt or illegal practices and other election offences and penalize therefore, submission, trial and disposal of election petitions.
63. **Supervision over local councils.**- The Government shall exercise general such vision and control over the local councils in order to ensure that their active conform the purposes of this Ordinance.
64. **Control over the activities of local councils.**- (1) If, in the opinion of the Government, anything done or intended to be done by or on behalf of a local council is not in conformity with law, or is in any way against public interest, the Government may by order ,-
- (a) Quash the proceedings ;
 - (b) Suspend the execution of any resolution passed or order made by theft council ;
 - (c) prohibit the doing or anything proposed to be done ; and
 - (d) require the local council to take such action as may be specified.
- (2) Where an order under Sub-section (1) is made by the Government, the local council concerned may, within thirty days of the receipt of the order, represent against it and the Government shall, within thirty days of the receipt of the representation, either confirm or modify or set aside the order.
- (3) If for any reason the order is not confirmed or modified within the aforesaid period, it shall be deemed to have been set aside.
65. **Power of the Government to give directions to local councils -**
- (1) The Government may direct any local council, or any person or authority responsible thereto, to take, within such period as may be specified, such action as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) Where after due enquiry the Government is satisfied that a local council or person or authority has failed to comply with any direction made under Sub-section (1) the Government may appoint a person or persons to give effect to such directions, and may further direct that the expenses incurred in connection therewith shall be borne by the local council.

(3) Should the expenses be not so paid, the Government may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the Local Fund of the council to pay the expenses, or so much thereof as may from time to time be possible.

66. **Inquiry into the affairs of local councils.**- (1) The Government may either sue motto or on an application made to it by any person, cause an enquiry to be made by such officer as may be authorised by it in this behalf into the affairs of a local council generally, or into any particular matter concerning a local council.

(2) Such officer shall, for the purposes of the enquiry, have the powers of a court under the Code of Civil procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), to take evidence and to complete the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

(3) The Government may make an order in respect of the costs of the enquiry and the parties by whom it shall be paid.

(4) Any amount payable under Sub-section (3), by any person, not being a local council, shall be recoverable as a public demand or arrears of land revenue.

67. **Suspension of particular Departments or Institutions.**-(1) If after such enquiry as may be necessary is not able to run a particular department or institution, efficiently it may, by notification in the official Gazette, suspend the authority of the local council over such department or institution for such period as may be specified in the order.

(2) Where the authority of a local council over any department or institution is so suspended, the Government may itself take over the management of such department or institution or make such other arrangements as it thinks fit, and may require the local council, or in case the local council failed to place such amount as may be necessary for the management of such department or institution at the disposal of Government.

68. **Supersession of local councils.**- (1) If, after such inquiry as may be necessary, the Government is of the opinion that a local council –

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- (a) is unable to discharge or persistently failed in discharging its duties ; or
 - (b) is unable to administer its affairs or meet its financial obligations ; or
 - (c) generally acts in manner contrary to public interests ; or
 - (d) Otherwise exceeds or abuses its powers, the Government may after hearing objection from local council may, by notification in the official Gazette declare the local council to be superseded for such period not exceeding the residue of term of such local council, as may be specified.
- (2) On the publication of a notification under Sub-section(1)-
- (a) Persons holding office as Chairman/Vice Chairman and members of the local council shall cease to hold office ;
 - (b) all functions of the local council shall, during the period of supersession, be performed by such person or authority as the Government may appoint in this behalf ;
 - (c) all funds and property belonging to the local council shall during the period of supersession, vest in the Government.
- (3) On the expiry of the period of supersession, the local council shall be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance and the rules.

69. **Training institutions.**- (1) The Government may set up schools, colleges or other institutions for the training of the members and staff of local councils, and for the promotion of research in local Government and allied subjects, and may by rules provide –

- (a) for the administration of such schools, colleges and other institutions ;
 - (b) for the compulsory training of members and staff ;
 - (c) for the courses to be studied ; and
 - (d) for the holding of examinations and the awards of diploma and certificate to successful candidates.
- (2) Every local council shall pay towards the cost of the institutions set up under Sub-section (1) in such proportions, as the Government may from time to time determine.

70. **Joint Committees:-** Any local council may join any other local council or council in appointing a joint Committee for any purpose in which such councils may jointly interested and may delegate to such joint committee any power which am be exercised by it, including the power to make regulations for the conduct business.
71. **Dispute between councils.-** If any dispute arises between two or more local councils, the matter shall be referred –
- (a) to the collector, if the parties concerned are in same District ;
 - (b) to the Commissioner if the parties concerned are in different districts ;
 - (c) to the Government, if one of the parties is a cantonment Board and the decision of the authority to which the dispute is so referred shall be final.
72. **Offences.-** Every act or omission specified in the Ninth Schedule shall be an offence under this Ordinance.
73. **Punishment.-** An offence under this Ordinance shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and if the offence is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for everyday of the date of the first commission during which period the offender has persisted in the offence.
74. **Compounding of offences.-** The Chairman or any person generally or specially authorised by the local council in this behalf may compound any offence under this Ordinance.
75. **Cognizance of offences.-** No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Ordinance except on a complaint in writing received from the Chairman or a person generally or specially authorized the local council in this behalf.
76. **Appeals.-** (1) Any person aggrieved by an order passed by a local council or its Chairman in pursuance of this Ordinance or the rules or bye-laws, may appeal to such authority, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed.
- (2) Any order passed in appeal shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.
77. **Duties of Police.-** It shall be the duty of all police officers to give immediately information to the chairman or an official of the local council concerned of commission of any offence under

this ordinance and to assist the officials and servants of local councils in the exercise of their lawful authority.

78. **Standing Orders.**- The Government may, by standing orders issued from time to time :-
- (a) define and regulate the relation of local councils inters, other local authorities ;
 - (b) provide for coordinating the activities of local councils and Government departments ;
 - (c) provide for giving financial assistance to local councils, including the making of grants for specified purposes on specified terms and conditions ;
 - (d) provide for the making of financial contributions by one local council to another local council or to any other local authority ;
 - (e) provide for the general guidance of local council in carrying out the purposes of this ordinance.
79. **Power to make rules** (1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the matters enumerated in the Seventh Schedule and all matters incidental, consequential and supplemental thereto.
80. **Bye-Laws.**- (1) A local council may, and if required by the Government shall, make bye-laws, not inconsistent with rules to carry out the purposes of this ordinance.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such bye-laws may provide for all or any of the matters enumerated in Part 1 of the Eighth schedule, and all matters incidental, consequential and supplemental thereto.
81. **Regulations.**- A local council may make regulations to regulate the procedure increscent of all or any of mailers enumerated in Part II of the Eighth Schedule and all matters incidental consequential and supplemental thereto.
82. **General provisions relating to rules, etc.**- (1)All by-laws shall be made subject to the sanction of the Government and the Government may sanction any bye-laws or regulations subject to modifications.

(2) The Government may frame model bye-laws and regulations, and in framing their bye-laws and regulations the local councils shall be guided by such model bye-laws and regulations.

(3) All rules shall be notified in the official Gazette, and all bye-laws and regulations shall be published in such manner as in the opinion of the authority making them be best adapted for informing the residents of the local area concerned.

(4) Copies of rules, and of bye-laws and regulations pertaining to a local council shall be kept available at the office of the local council concerned for inspection and sale.

(5) All rules and bye-laws when duly made shall be deemed to form part of this Ordinance and shall have effect accordingly.

83. **Delegation of powers.**- (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate any of its powers under this Ordinance or the rules or bye-law, to any officer of the Government.

84. **Institution of suits against local council etc.**- No suit shall be instituted against a local Council or against any member, official or servant of a local council in respect of any act done or purporting to be done in official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a local council, delivered or left at its office and in the case of a member, official, or servant, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff and the plaints shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

85. **Notice and service thereof.** - (1) Where anything is required to be done or not to be done by any person under this ordinance or the rules or bye-laws a notice shall be served on the person concerned specifying the time within which requirement shall be complied with.

(2) No notice shall be invalid for defect of form;

(3) Every notice shall, unless otherwise provided, be served or presented giving or tendering the notice or sending it by post to the person for whom it is intended or by affixing it on some conspicuous part of his place of abode or business.

(4) A notice intended for the public in general shall be deemed to have been sufficiently served if a copy thereof is

affixed in such public place as may be determined by the local council concerned.

86. **Records to be public documents.**- All records prepared or registers maintained under this Ordinance shall be deemed to be public documents within the meaning of the Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872) and shall be presumed to be genuine until the contrary is proved.
87. **Members and servants of local councils to be public servants.**- Every member and every servant of a local council and every other person duly empowered to act on behalf of local council, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the penal code (Act XLV of 1860).
88. **Protection of action taken in good faith etc.**- No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government or any local council or against person authorised by either, for anything done in good faith intend done under this Ordinance, or for any damage caused or likely to be caused by any such thing.
89. **Interim authorities, rules, bye-laws, taxes etc.**- (1) In any area within the jurisdiction of a local body or bodies in which the provisions of this Ordinance are brought into force but a local council is not constituted, the Government, notwithstanding any thing in this Ordinance, may, by order, empower any person or to perform all or any of the functions of such body or bodies as had jurisdiction therein immediately before such enforcement, or such functions of a local council or councils under this Ordinance as may be specified in the order, until a properly constituted local council for the local area assumes office inaccordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (2) Where a local council is constituted under this Ordinance in any area, not being an area within the jurisdiction of any local body, the Government may enforce such rules and without observing the procedure for previous publication, such bye-laws and such taxes, rates, tolls, or fees in that area for such period, not exceeding six months as may be considered necessary, for enabling the local council so constituted to prepare for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.
90. **Interim arrangement for the maintenance of institutions to be transferred to local council.** - Where on the enforcement of this Ordinance in any local area any service undertaken or institution maintained by the Government is required under any

of the provisions of this Ordinance to be compulsorily undertaken or maintained by a local council, such service or institution shall notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance continue to be undertaken or maintained by the Government until the management thereof is duly transferred to the local council.

91. **Repeals and protection.**- On the coming into force of this Ordinance in any area the enactments mentioned in the First Schedule shall, if and in so far as applicable to that area, stand repealed.

(2) Where an enactment stands repealed under sub-section (1), any appointment, rule, regulation or bye-laws made, notification, order or notice issued, tax imposed or assessed, contract entered into, suit instituted or action taken under such enactment shall, so far as it is not in consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, issued, imposed or assessed, entered into, instituted or taken under this Ordinance.

92. **Removal of difficulties.** - If any difficulty arises in carrying out the provisions of his Ordinance, the Government may issue such order as may be necessary in furtherance of the objects of this ordinance.

(Mohammad Hayat Khan)
President,
Azad Jammu & Kashmir.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

- (a) The Azad Jammu and Kashmir BASIC Democracies Act, 1960 (Act X of 1960)
- (b) Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as adopted in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Qualifications and Disqualifications of Electors and Members.
Part I - Qualifications and Disqualifications of Electors.

- 1. Qualifications of electors - A person shall be entitled to be an elector if-
 - (a) he is a National of the Jammu and Kashmir State ;
 - (b) the is not less than twenty-one years of age on the first day of January in the year in which the preparation or revision of the electoral roll commences ;
 - (c) he has been resident in the local council area a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the first day of January in the year in which the preparation or revision of the electoral roll commences ; and
 - (d) he is not subject to any disqualification for being an elector .

Explanation:- (1) The expression 'National of the Jammu and Kashmir State' means a person who falls within the definition of a State-Subject as defined under the State Law.

Explanation :- (2) A person shall be deemed to be a resident in a local council if he ordinarily resides, or owns or possesses dwelling house therein:

Provided that any person who holds a public office, or is in the service of Government, shall during any period for which he holds such office or is employed in such service, be deemed to be a resident in the Town or Union or Dehi in which he would have been resident if he had not held such office or had not been so employed.

- 2. **Disqualifications of electors.-** A person shall be disqualified for being an elector :-
 - (a) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court ;

- (b) if he has been convicted of an offence or a corrupt or illegal practice relating to elections, or has been found guilty of any such offence or practice in any proceedings for questioning the validity or regularity of an election, unless five years or such less period as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf has elapsed from the date of the order, or from the date of the expiration of the sentence, if any.

Part II

Qualifications and Disqualifications of Candidates and Members

1. **Qualifications of candidates.**- A person who is not less than twenty-five year of age on the first day of January preceding the election shall be qualified to be elected as a member of local council if his name appears for the time being on the electoral roll for the local council concerned, and he does not suffer from a disqualifications mentioned in Part I.
2. **Disqualification of candidates.**- A person shall be disqualified for being a member or a candidate for the membership of a local council –
 - (a) If he has ceased to be a National of the Jammu and Kashmir State or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state, or has made a declaration of allegiance to adherence to a foreign State ;
 - (b) if he is an undercharged insolvent ;
 - (c) if he has been ordered to execute a bond under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) or has been on conviction for an offence involving moral turpitude, sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, unless five years or such less period as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf, has elapsed from the date of the expiration of the period of the bond or sentence, as the case may be ;
 - (d) if he is whole-time salaried official in the service of Government, or of a public statutory corporation, a local council, or a local body or other local authority ;
 - (e) if he is under contract for work to be done for or goods to be supplied to the local council concerned, or his otherwise any pecuniary interest in its affairs ;

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- (f) if he is for the time being disqualified for membership of an elective body or under any law for the time being in force ;
- (g) if he has been on conviction for any offence sentenced to transpiration for any term or imprisonment for a term of not less than two years unless a period of five years has elapsed since his release ; or
- (h) if he has been dismissed for misconduct from the service of Azad Jammu and Kashmir or the Service of Pakistan unless a period of five years has elapsed since his dismissal ;
- (i) if he is propagating any opinion, or acting in any manner, prejudicial to the Ideology of Pakistan, or the sovereignty, integrity of Pakistan, security of Azad Jammu and Kashmir or Pakistan, or morality, or the maintenance of Public under, or the integrity or independence of the judiciary of Azad Jammu and Kashmir or Pakistan, or which defames or brings into ridicule the judiciary of Azad Jammu and Kashmir or Pakistan, or the Armed Forces of Pakistan; or
- (j) he has been removed or compulsorily retired from the service of Azad Jammu and Kashmir or Pakistan on the ground of misconduct unless a period of three years has elapsed since his removal of compulsory retirement; or
- (k) he has been in the service of Azad Jammu and Kashmir or Pakistan or of any statutory body or any body which is owned or controlled by the Government or the Government of Pakistan, or in which any of the Government has a controlling share or interest, unless a period of two years has elapsed since he ceased to be in such service; or
- (l) he is found guilty of corrupt or illegal practice under any other law for the time being inforce, unless a period of seven years has elapsed from the date on which that order takes effect; or
- (m) he has been convicted under Section 8 of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Political Parties Ordinance, 1979, unless a period of five-years has elapsed from the date of such conviction ; or
- (n) he is for the time being disqualified from being elected or chosen as a member of the Legislative Assembly of

Azad Jammu and Kashmir under any law for the time being in force.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE
FUNCTIONS OF DEHI COUNCIL, UNION COUNCIL AND
VILLAGE POLICE

Part I -	Functions of Dehi Council
Part II -	Functions of Union Council
Part III-	Powers and duties of village police

FUNCTIONS OF DEHI COUNCIL

1. Such Functions in connection with 'Zakat' and 'Usher' as may be assigned by government under relevant laws.
2. Relief for the widows, orphans, the poor and persons in distress.
3. Conciliation where the parties belong to the same village.
4. Prevention and abatement of nuisances in public ways, public streets and public places.
5. Sanitation, conservancy, and the adoption of other measures for the cleanliness of the Dehi.
6. Regulation of the collection, removal and disposal of manure and the street sweepings.
7. Prohibition of the use of the water of wells, ponds and other sources of water supply suspected to be dangerous to public health.
8. Regulation or prohibition of the watering of cattle, bathing or washing or near wells, ponds or other sources of water reserved for drinking purposes.
9. Regulation or prohibition of the steeping of hemp, jute or other plants in the or near ponds or other sources of water supply.
10. Regulation or prohibition of dying or tanning of skins within residential areas.
11. Holding of fairs and shows.
12. Celebration of the public festivals.
13. Promotion of public games and sports.
14. Adoption of measures for increased food production.

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15. Any other measures likely to promote the welfare, health, safety, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the village or visitors.
16. To report to the police, the commission of any offence to bring to the notice of the police, person in Dehi, of persons of notorious character and to assist in the investigation and enervation of crime and arresting criminals.
17. such other functions as may be delegated by the Union Council.

PART II

FUNCTION OF UNION COUNCIL.

1. Conciliation Courts (excluding cases assigned to Dehi Councils).
2. Such functions in connection with 'Zakat' and 'Usher' as may be assigned by the Government under relevant law.
3. Supervision and coordination of functions of Dehi Councils details in Annexure.
4. Prohibition of the use of the water of Wells, ponds and other sources of water supply suspected to be dangerous to public health.
5. Holding of fairs and shows.
6. Promotion of public garrets and sports.
7. Any other measures likely to promote the welfare, health, safety, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the village or visitors.
8. To report to the police, the commission of any offence to bring to the notice of the police, person in Deh, of persons of notorious character and to assist in the investigation and prevention of and arresting criminals.
9. Coordination of development activities of all nations building Department in particulars Agri. Sector.
10. Adoption of necessary measures to promote Islamic values and ways of life.
11. Registration of births and deaths and the maintenance of such vital statistics as may be prescribed.
12. Plantation and preservation of trees in general and plantation and preservation of trees on public ways, public streets and public places in particular.

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13. Lighting of public ways, public streets and public places.
14. Management and maintenance of 'Shamilats' burial grounds, common meeting places and other common property.
15. Prevention and regulation of encroachment of public ways, public streets and public places.
16. Regulation of the disposal of carcasses of dead animals.
17. Regulation of the slaughter of animals.
18. Provision and maintenance of wells, water pumps, tanks, ponds and other works for the supply of water.
19. Adoption of measures for preventing the contamination of the sources of water supply for drinking.
20. Provision and maintenance of accommodation for travelers.
21. Voluntary registration of the sale of cattle and other animals.
22. Provision and maintenance of public ways and public streets.
23. Provisions, and maintenance of public places, public open places, public gardens and public grounds.
24. Regulation of the erection and re-erection of buildings in the Union.
25. Regulation of the dangerous buildings and structures.
26. Regulation or prohibition of the excavation of earth, stones or other material within residential areas.
27. Regulation of prohibition of the establishment of brick kilns, potteries and other kilns within residential areas.
28. Provision of relief measures in the event of any fire, flood, hailstorm, earth quake or other natural calamity.
29. Agricultural, industrial and community development, promotion and develop of cooperative movements, village industries, forests, livestock and fisheries.
30. Provision of first aid centers,
31. Provision of libraries and reading rooms.
32. Cooperation with other organizations engaged in activities similar to those of Dehi Council.
33. Aid in the promotion of education under the direction of the District Council.

PART --- III.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF VILLAGE POLICE.

Every Village Kotwal or other member belonging to the village Police, by whatever name called or however designated shall exercised the powers and discharge the duties enumerated hereunder :-

1. He shall keep watch and ward in the Deh.
2. He shall assist the Police to the best of his ability in all matters connected with the pension and detection of crimes, and the apprehension of offenders.
3. He shall assist the Chairman and the Union, Dehi in the Council performance of their official functions.
4. He shall, unless otherwise, provided, report in person on the state of his beat for a fortnight to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which the Union is situated.
5. He shall observe and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the Police station the movement of all bad characters in the Deh, Union, and shall report the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighborhood.
6. He shall report to the officer in charge of the police station such information as ay obtain respecting any person found lurking in the Deh, Union, who has ostensible means of sub-sentence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account himself.
7. He shall keep the officer in charge of the police station informed of all disputes are likely to lead to any riot of serious affray, and of all intelligence he reserves affecting the public peace in the Union.
8. He shall report to the office in charge of the police station any information he may obtain respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any of the following offences in the Deh, Union, that is to say :-
 - a. rioting ;
 - b. concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body ;
 - c. Exposure of a child ;
 - d. mischief by fire ;

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- e. mischief to animals by poisoning ;
 - f. attempt to commit culpable homicide or suicide; and
 - g. attempt to commit or abet the commission of any of the above offences.
9. He shall to the best of his ability, prevent, and he may interpose for the purpose of preventing the commission of, any offence specified in paragraph (5), or any other cognizable offence.
 10. He shall maintain a Birth and Death Register and shall report all births and deaths within his beat to the Dehi or Union Council.
 11. He shall immediately give information to the Dehi or Union Council of the out break of any epidemic or infectious disease among the human beings or animals, or crop disease, or pest attack.
 12. He shall immediately give information to the Dehi or Union Council of damage to any embankment or irrigation work.
 13. He shall supply any local information required for official purposes.
 14. He shall assist the village revenue officials in the collection and recovery of rent or land revenue, taxes, rates, tolls, fees and other dues.
 15. He shall report to the Dehi or Union Council any information that he may obtain respecting the commission of or intention to commit any offence under this ordinance.
 16. He shall immediately give information to the Dehi or Union Council of any damage or obstruction to, or encroachment on any property, moveable or immovable to or vesting in any local council, and may interpose for the prevention of any such damage, obstruction of encroachment.
 17. He shall serve processes upon person's resident within the Dehi or Union.
 18. He may without an order from a magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest-
 - (a) Any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or creditable information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been so concerned ;

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- (b) any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse any implement of house-breaking ;
 - (c) any person who has been proclaimed an offender under the Code of criminal procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) or by an order of the Government ;
 - (d) any person in whose possession any thing is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing ;
 - (e) any person who has escaped or attempts to escape from lawful custody ;
 - (f) any person who obstructs a public servant in the execution of his official duties;
 - (g) any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from the Azad Kashmir Regular forces, the Pakistan Army, Navy or Air Force; and
 - (h) any released convict committing a breach of any rule under sub-section (3) of Section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).
19. He shall assist private persons in making such arrest as they may lawfully make, and he shall report such arrests without delay to the officer incharge of the police station.
20. He shall take charge of all persons arrested by the village officials, or by any private person under any law for the time being in force, and shall forthwith take or send any person or persons so take charge of by him, or any person or persons he himself may arrest, before the officer incharge, of the police station ; provided that during the hours of darkness the person or persons arrested may be detained in custody at the village, but must be taken as early as possible on the following morning to the police station.
21. He shall carry out such other duties as are entrusted to him from time to time in accordance with the rule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

FUNCTION OF DISTRICT COUNCIL

- 1. Such functions in connection with Zakat and Usher as may be assigned by Government under relevant law.
- 2. Provision and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms.

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3. Provision and maintenance of Primary Schools/other educational institutions.
4. Provision and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, including veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.
5. Provision, maintenance and improvement of public roads, culverts, and bridges.
6. Plantation and preservation of trees on roadsides and public places.
7. Provision and maintenance of public gardens, public playgrounds and public places.
8. Maintenance and regulation of public ferries other than those maintained by Government Departments.
9. Maintenance and regulation of cattle ponds.
10. Provision and maintenance of series, a dakbungalows, zailghars, rest-house and other buildings for the convenience of travelers.
11. Prevention, regulation and removal of encroachments,
12. Prevention and abatement of nuisances.
13. Holding of fairs and shows.
14. Promotion of public games and sports.
15. celebration of public festivals.
16. Promotion of sanitation and public health.
17. Prevention, regulation and control of infectious diseases.
18. Enforcement of vaccination.
19. Protection of food stuffs, and prevention of adulteration.
20. Registration of marriages.
21. Registration of the sale of cattle.
22. Prevision of water-supply, construction, repair and maintenance of water works and other sources of water supply.
23. Agricultural, industrial and community development, promotion of national instruction, promotion and development of co-operative movement and village industries.
24. Adoption of measures for increased agricultural production.

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25. Regulation of traffic, licensing of vehicles other than motor vehicles and the establishment and maintenance of public stands for vehicles.
26. Improvement of the breeding of cattle, horses and other animals, and the prevention of cruelty to animals.
27. Relief measures in the event of any fire, flood, hail-storm, earthquake, famine or other natural calamity.
28. Cooperation with other organizations engaged in activities similar to those of the District Council.
29. Any other functions that may be directed by Government to be undertaken by District Council either generally or by a particular District Council.
30. Provisions and maintenance of schools other than primary schools.
31. Construction and maintenance of buildings to be used as hostels for students.
32. Provision of Scholarships.
33. Training of teachers.
34. Payment of grants and subsidies to educational institutions.
35. Promotion and assistance of educational societies.
36. Undertaking of educational surveys, framing of educational plans and implementation thereof.
37. Promotion of adult education.
38. Provision of milk supply and meals for school children.
39. Publication of school books and the maintenance of printing presses.
40. Provision of school books to orphans and indigent students free of cost or at concessional rates.
41. Maintenance of depots for the sale of school books and articles of stationery.
42. Any other measures likely to promote the cause of education.
43. Organisation of general cultural activity.
44. Establishment and maintenance of information centers.
45. Organisation of museum, exhibitions and art galleries.

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46. Maintenance of radio sets at public institutions and public places.
47. Provision and maintenance of public halls, public meeting places and community centers.
48. Furtherance of civic education and the dissemination of information on such matters as local government, rural reconstruction, hygiene, community development agriculture, industries, cattle breeding and other matters of public interest.
49. Celebration of the Holy Prophet's Birth Day, and other national occasions.
50. Reception of distinguished visitors.
51. Encouragement of national and regional languages.
52. Promotion of Physical culture, the encouragement of public games and sports and the organization of rallies, matches and tournaments.
53. Preservation of the historical and indigenous characteristics of the local area.
54. Any other measures likely to promote cultural progress and advancement.
55. Establishment, management and maintenance of welfare homes, asylums, orphanages, widow-homes and other institutions for the relief of the distressed.
56. Burial and cremation of paupers found dead with in the local area.
57. Prevention of beggary, prostitution, gambling, taking of injuries drugs and consumption of alcohol liquor, juvenile delinquency and other social evils.
58. Promotion of social, civic and patriotic virtues among the people and discouraging rachial, racial, tribal and sectarian prejudices.
59. Organization of social service volunteers.
60. Organization of legal aid for the poor.
61. Adoption of measures for the promotion of the welfare of women, backward classes, and children and families of the persons serving in the Armed Forces.
62. Adoption of measures for the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration.
63. Any other measures likely to promote social welfare.

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64. Establishment and maintenance of model agricultural farms.
65. Popularization of improved methods of agriculture, maintenance of improved agricultural implements and the lending of such implements to cultivators, and adoption of measures for bringing waste lands under cultivation.
66. Maintenance of crop statistics, protection of crops, the lending of seeds for sowing purposes, distribution of fertilizers and the popularization of their use and the maintenance of fodder reserves.
67. Promotion of agricultural credit, agricultural education, and adoption of other measures likely to promote agricultural development.
68. Construction and repair of embankments, supply, storage, and control of water for agricultural purposes.
69. Preservation and reclamation of soil and the drainages and reclamation of swamps.
70. Management, protection and maintenance of village forests.
71. Provision, regulation and maintenance of markets.
72. Provision of facilities for the procurement of raw materials and the marketing of products of village industries.
73. Establishment, maintenance and management of industrial schools and the training of workers in village industries.
74. Adoption of other measures likely to promote the development of village industries.
75. Organisation, maintenance and management of village stores.
76. Popularization of the cooperative movement and the promotion of education in co-operation.
77. Any other measures likely to promote economic welfare.
78. Promotion of education in public health.
79. Framing and implementation of anti-malaria schemes, and schemes for the prevention and control of infectious diseases.
80. Provision and maintenance of mobile medical aid units.
81. Organization and maintenance of first aid centers.
82. Promotion and encouragement of sciences for the provision of medical aid.

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83. Promotion of medical education and the payment of grants to institutions for medical workers.
84. Medical inspection of compounders, dispensers, nurses and other medical workers.
85. Establishment, management, maintenance and the visiting of Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries.
86. Establishment, management, maintenance and the visiting of health centers, maternity centers and centers for the welfare of infants and children the training of Dais and the adoption of other measures likely to promote the health and welfare of women, infants and children.
87. Measures to alleviate diseases of animals and birds and the prevention and control of contagious diseases among birds and animals.
88. Preservation of cattle wealth.
89. Provision, maintenance and improvement of pastures and grassing grounds.
90. Regulation of milk supply, establishment of milk colonies, and provision and regulation of sanitary stables.
91. Establishment and maintenance of Cattle farms and dairies.
92. Any other measures likely to promote public health, animals, husbandry and welfare of birds.
93. Improvement of the means of communications.
94. Drainage, water-supply, payement of streets and other works of public utility.
95. Farming and execution of village plans, village improvement schemes, town planning schemes and regional planning schemes.
96. Maintenance of maps for local areas.
97. Construction, management and maintenance of such other works of public utility not specified elsewhere as may be required for fulfilling any obligation imposed by or under this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force.
98. Measures likely to promote there religious and moral advancement and increase the material prosperity of the local area and its inhabitants.

SCHEDULE V

**COMPULSORY FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES
AND TOWN COMMITTEES.**

Such Function in connection with Zakat and Usher as may be assigned by Government under relevant law.

A. PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. Responsibility for sanitation.

A Municipal Committee shall be responsible for the sanitation of the Municipality.

2. In sanitary buildings and land.

A Municipal Committee may, by notice or require the owner or occupier of any building or land which is in an insanitary or unwholesome state-

- (a) to clean or otherwise put it in a proper state ;
- (b) to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee for its proper sanitation ; and
- (c) to line-wash the building and to make such essential repairs as may be specified in the notice.

(2) If any requirement of a notice issued under sub-section (1) is not complied with, within such period as may be specified in the notice, the Municipal Committee may cause the necessary steps to be taken at the expense of the owner or the occupier, and the cost so incurred by the Municipal Committee shall be deemed to be a tax-levied on the owner or the occupier under this ordinance.

3. Removal Collection and disposal of refuse. (1) A municipal Committee shall make adequate arrangements for the removal of refuse from all public roads and streets public latrines, Urinals drains and all buildings and land vested in the Municipal Committee and for the collection and proper disposal or such refuse.

(2) The occupiers of all other buildings and lands within the Municipality shall be responsible for the removal of refuse from such buildings and land subject to the general control and supervision of the Municipal Committee.

(3) The Municipal Committee shall cause public dustbins or other suitable receptacles to be provided at suitable places and in proper and convenient, situation in streets or other public places

and where such dust-bins or receptacles are provided, the Municipal Committee may by public notice, require that all refuse accumulating in any premises or land shall be deposited by the owner or occupier of such premises or land in such dust-bins or receptacles.

(4) All refuse removed and collected by the staff of the Municipal Committee or under their control and supervision and all refuse deposited in the dust-bins and other receptacles provided by the Municipal Committee shall be the property of the Municipal Committees.

4. **Latrines and urinals.**- (1) A Municipal Committee shall provide and maintain in sufficient number and in proper situations, public latrines and urinals for the separate use of each sex, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be properly cleaned.

(2) The occupier of any premises to which any latrine or urinal pertains shall keep such latrine or urinal in proper state to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee and shall employ such staff for the purpose as may be necessary or as may be specified by the Municipal Committee.

(3) Where any premises are without privy or urinal accommodation, or the privy or urinal is on any ground objectionable, the Municipal Committee may, by notice, require the owner of such premises...

- (a) to provide such or such additional privy or urinal accommodation as may be specified in the notice ;
- (b) to make such structural or other alteration in the existing privy or urinal accommodation as may be so specified ;
- (c) to remove the privy or urinal ; and
- (d) where there, is any underground sewerage system to substitute connected privy or connected urinal accommodation for any service privy or service urinal accommodation.

5. **Births and deaths.**- A Municipal Committee shall register all births and deaths within the limits of the Municipality and information, of such births and deaths shall be given by such persons or authorities and shall be registered in such manner as the bye-laws may provide.

6. **Infections diseases.**- (1) A Municipal Committee shall adopt measures to prevent infectious diseases and to restrain infection within the Municipality.
- (2) A Municipal Committee shall establish and maintain one or more hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

B. WATER SUPPLY.

7. **Water Supply:** (1) A Municipal Committee shall provide or cause to be provided to the Municipality a supply of wholesome water sufficient for public and private purposes.
- (2) Where a piped water supply is provided, the Municipal Committee shall supply water to private and public premises in such manner and on payment of such charges as the bye-laws may provide.
8. **Private sources of water supply.**- (1) All private sources of water supply within Municipality shall be subject to control, regulation and inspection by the Municipal Committee.
- (2) No new well, water-pump or any other source of water for drinking purposes shall be dug, constructed or provided except with the sanction of the Municipal Committee.
- (3) A Municipal Committee may by notice, require the owner or any person having the control of any private source of water supply used for drinking purposes.
- (a) to keep the same in good order and to clean it from time to time of silt, refuse and desaying matter ;
- (b) to protect the same from contamination in such manner as the Municipal Committee directs ; and
- (c) if the water therein is proved to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee to be unfit for drinking purposes, to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the use of such water for drinking purposes.

C. DRAINAGE

1. **Drainage.**- (1) A Municipal Committee shall provide an adequate system of Public drains in the Municipality and all such drains shall be constructed, maintained, kept cleared and emptied with due regard to the health and convenience of the public.
- (2) Every owner or occupier of any land or building within the Municipality may, with the previous permission of the

Municipal Committee, and subject to such terms and conditions including the payment of fees as the Municipal Committee may impose cause his drains to be emptied into public drains.

(3) All private drains shall be subject to control regulation and inspection by the Municipal Committee.

(4) Subject to the provision of any other law for the time being in force a Municipal Committee may by notice direct a commercial or industrial concern to provide for the disposal of its waste or effluent in the manner specified, and failure on the part of owner, tenant or occupier thereof to comply with such directions shall be offence under this ordinance.

(5) A Municipal Committee may, by notice require the owner of any building, land or an industrial concern within the Municipality...

(a) to construct such drains within the building or land or the street adjoining such building or land and to take such other measures for treatment and disposal of effluent as may be specified in the notice.

(6) In case of failure of the owner to comply with the requirements of notice under sub-section (5) the Municipal Committee may itself cause to carry out requirements and the cost so incurred shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the owner of the building or land, as the case may be under this Ordinance.

10. **Drainage and sewerage schemes for commercial and industrial area/areas (1)** A Municipal Committee may through a notice require the owners, tenants and occupiers of commercial and industrial concerns in any area or areas within a Municipality to have at their own cost prepared, a scheme for the adequate and safe drainage and disposal of their wastes and effluent of the quality permitted under the rules or the bye-laws and submit to the Municipal Committee within the time specified in the notice; provide that the time limit may be extended by the Municipal Committee for a maximum period of three months at the request of the owners, tenants or occupiers of the commercial and the industrial units concerned.

(2) The drainage, sewerage and disposal scheme as approved by the Municipal Committee with modification, if any shall be executed and implemented by the owners, tenants or occupiers of the commercial or industrial units at their expense

in such manner and within such time as may be specified by the Municipal Committee.

(3) In case of the failure of the owners, tenants or occupiers of the commercial or industrial concerns to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) and (2) the Municipal Committee may itself prepare the drainage, sewerage and disposal scheme and execute and implement it after approval by Government at its own expense and the cost so incurred shall, under this Ordinance be deemed to be a tax levied on the owners, tenants or occupiers of the industrial and commercial units concerned.

(D). ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

11. **Private Markets.** (1) No private market for the sale of articles of food or drink or animals shall be established or maintained within a Municipality except under a licence granted by the Municipal Committee and in conformity with conditions of such licence.

(2) A Municipal Committee may levy fees in the respect of private market in the prescribed manner.

(3) A Municipal Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any private market to construct such works, provide such conveniences and make such arrangements for the maintenance of the market, and within such period as may be specified in the notice.

12. **Slaughter houses.-** A Municipal Committee shall provide and maintain at such site or sites within or outside the limits of the Municipality one or more slaughter houses for the slaughter of animals or sale of any specified description of animals.

(E). ANIMALS AND CATTLE.

13. **Prohibition on Picketing or gathering in street.-** No animals shall be picketed or gathered in such streets or places as may be specified by the Municipal Committee and any animals found picketed or gathered in any such street or place shall be liable to seizure and impounding.

14. **Prohibition against: keeping and maintaining cattle.-** (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law or any agreement, instrument custom or usage or decree, judgment or order of any court or other authority ...

(a) no, person shall, after the expiry of the period allowed under sub-section (2) keep or maintain cattle in any part

of a prohibited zone; provided that the prohibition shall not apply to;-

- (i) cattle kept bonafide for sacrificial purposes ;
 - (ii) cattle kept for drawing carts or use in mills with the permission of the Municipal Committee and subject to such conditions as it may impose ;
 - (iii) cattle under treatment in any veterinary hospital;
 - (iv) Cattle brought to a cattle market demarcated by the Municipal Committee for the purpose of sale; and
 - (v) cattle brought to a slaughter-house or kept by butchers for the purpose of slaughter within the area demarcated by the Municipal Committee.
- (b) no person shall, within the limits of the Municipal Committee keep, other, stall, feed or graze any cattle on any road, street or through fare or in any public place.
- (2) The Municipal Committee may, by a general or specified order direct that any person in charge of cattle shall remove the cattle from the prohibition order may be allowed to keep and maintain their cattle at the places earmarked as "Cattle Colonies" by the Municipal Committee on such terms and conditions as it may impose.

15. **Dangerous animals.**- A Municipal Committee may, by, byelaws define the animals which shall be deemed to be dangerous animals and the circumstances under which animals not otherwise dangerous shall be deemed to be dangerous animals and the circumstances under which animals not otherwise dangerous shall be deemed to be dangerous and such by-laws among other matters, provide for the detention destruction or disposal of otherwise of such animals.

16. **Disposal carcasses.** Whenever an animal in the charge of a person dies, otherwise animals by being slaughtered for sale or consumption or for some other religious purpose such person shall either-

- (a) convey the carcasses within twenty four hours to a place if any, fixed by the Municipal Committee for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals or to a place beyond the limits of the Municipality not being a place within one mile of such limits; or

- (b) give notice of the death to the Municipal Committee whereupon the Municipal Committee shall cause the carcass to be disposed of and charge such fees from the person concerned as the bye-laws may provide.

(F) EDUCATION

- 17. **Educational Institutions.**- (1) A Municipal Committee shall establish, maintain and manage such educational institutions as may be required by Government may with the previous approval of Government maintain such other educational institutions as may be necessary for the promotions of education in the municipality.
 - (2) All educational institutions maintained by the Municipal Committee shall be maintained in a state of efficiency and shall conform to such standards as may be prescribed as standards.
 - (3) A Municipal Committee may, with the previous approval of Government give financial aid to private educational institutions within the municipality.
- 18. **Compulsory education.**- Subject to any law for the time being in force, a municipal Committee shall be responsible for enforcement of compulsory education in the municipality and it may in this behalf adopt all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that every child of school-going age in the municipality attends a school recognized by the municipal Committee.

(G) PUBLIC SAFETY.

- 19. **Fire fighting.**- (1) For the prevention any intimation of fire, a Municipal Committee shall maintain a fire brigade consisting of such staff and such number of fire Stations and such implements, machinery, equipment and means of communicating intelligence as may be prescribed.
 - (2) On the occurrence of the fire within a municipality any Magistrate, any official of a fire brigade directing the operations and any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.
 - (a) remove or order the removal of any person who by his presence interferes or impedes the operations for extinguishing the fire or saving life and property ;
 - (b) close any street or passage in or near which any fire is burning ;
 - (c) for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, break into or through, or pull down, or cause to be broken into or

through, or pulled down, or use for the passage of houses or either appliances, and premises ;

- (d) cause mains and pipes to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in or near the place where the fire has occurred ;
 - (e) call on the persons incharge of any fire engine to render such assistance as may be possible ; and
 - (f) generally take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property.
- (3) No person shall be liable to pay damages in respect of anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this section.
- (4) A Municipal Committee shall prepare fire fighting plan and revise it at least once a year.

20. **Civil Defence.**- A Municipal Committee shall be responsible for the Civil Defence of the municipality, and it shall, in this behalf perform such functions as may be specified by Government.

21. **Floods.**- For the fighting of floods, rescuing of people from the flood affected areas, and affording relief to flood stricken people a Municipal Committee shall provide such beat appliances and equipments as may be specified by Government.

22. **Dangerous and offensive articles and trades.** (1) The articles and trades given in the first schedule shall be deemed to be dangerous or offensive for the proposes of this section.

(2) Except under and in conformity with the conditions of a licence granted by the Municipal Committee --

- (a) no person shall carry on any dangerous or offensive trades ; and
- (b) no premises shall be used or suffered to be used for any dangerous trade ; and
- (c) no person shall store or keep in any promises --
 - (i) any dangerous or offensive article except for domestic use ; or
 - (ii) any dangerous or offensive article in excess of such limits as may be fixed by bye-laws.

(3) A Municipal Committee may, with the previous sanction of Government prepare and enforce a scheme providing for the

prohibition of dangerous an-offensive trades in specified areas within the municipality and for the restriction of such trades in any area not so specified.

(H) TOWN PLANNING

23. **Master plan.**- A Municipal Committee shall draw up master plan for the municipality which shall, among other matter provide for..
- (a) a survey of the municipality including its history, statistics, public service and other particulars ;
 - (b) development, expansion and improvement of any area with in the municipality ; and
 - (c) restrictions, regulation and prohibitions to be imposed with regard to this development of sites, and the erection and re-erection of buildings within the municipality.
34. **Site Development schemes.**- (1) Where a Master plan has been drawn and such Master plan has been approved, or without any modifications by government, no owner of land exceeding such area as may be specified in this behalf in the master plan so approved, shall develop the site or erect or re-erect a building or any plot of land covered by the Master plan, except in conformity with the provisions of a site Development Scheme sanctioned.
- (2) Where a Master plan has not been drawn up under section 78 no owner of land shall develop the site or erect or re-erect a any building on any plot or land except in conformity with the provision of site development schemes, sanctioned by the municipal committee.
- (3) Among other matters, a site development scheme may provide for--
- (a) the division of the site into plots ;
 - (b) the streets, drains and open spaces to be provided;
 - (c) The land to be reserved for public utility services, and to be transferred to Municipal Committee.
 - (d) the land to be acquired by the municipal Committee ;
 - (e) the price of plots ;
 - (f) the works that shall be executed at the cost of the owner of the site or sites ; and

(g) the period during which the area shall be developed.

(4) The land reserved for public utility services in site Development scheme shall be transferred free of cost by the owner or the owners to the Municipal Committee before the sanction of the scheme. Such land shall not be converted or used for any other purpose than as shown in the scheme except, with the sanction of the Government.

25. **Execution of Site-Development Schemes.**- (1) The execution of a site Development scheme shall be subject to the inspection and control of the Municipal Committee and the Committee may give such directions with regard to the execution of the schemes as may be necessary for the proper development of site.

(2) If any area is developed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the provisions of the sanctioned site development scheme, the Municipal Committee may, by notice, require the owner of such area or the person who has contravened to the provisions to make such alteration in the site as may be specified in the notice and where such alteration is not made or for any reason cannot be carried out, the Municipal Committee may require and enforce the demolition of the offending structure and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, no compensation shall be payable for such demolition.

(3) If an area for which a site Development scheme has been sanctioned is not developed within the period provided in the site development scheme and further extension is not allowed by the Municipal Committee or the Development is not in conformity with terms of the site development scheme, the Municipal Committee may in the prescribed manner, take over the development of the site and execute the necessary works and the cost incurred there on by the Municipal Committee shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the owner or owners under this Ordinance.

(I) BUILDING CONTROL.

26. **Erection and re-erection of building.**- (1) No person shall erect or re-erect a building or commence to erect or re-erect a building unless the site has been approved and the building plan indicating the purpose or purposes for which the building is to be used has been sanctioned by the Municipal Committee.

(2) A person intending to erect or re-erect a building shall apply for sanction in the manner provided in the bye-laws and shall pay such fees as may be levied by the Municipal Committee.

(3) Where a plan to relay a street has been approved by a Municipal Committee, a person who intends to erect or re-erect a building or commences to erect or re-erect a building shall, adopt the approved building or street line and for this purpose any space required to be left vacant shall vest in the Municipal Committee.

(4) All building applications presented under this section shall be registered in the manner provided in the bye-laws and shall be disposed of as early as possible but not later than sixty days from the date of the registration of the application, and if no order is passed on an application within sixty days of its registration, it shall be deemed to have been sanctioned to the extent to which it does not contravene the provisions of the building bye-laws or the Master plan or site development scheme, if any.

(5) A Municipal Committee may for reasons to be stated in writing rejected a site plan or a building plan but any person aggrieved thereby may appeal to Government within thirty days of the order of rejection, and the order passed by Government in appeal shall be final.

(6) A Municipal Committee may sanction a site plan or building plan subjects to such modifications or terms as may be specified in the order of sanction.

(7) Nothing in this section shall apply to any work, addition or alteration which the Municipal Committee may by bye-laws declared to be exempt.

27. **Completion of buildings alteration of building etc.-** (1) Every person who has erected or re-erected a building within thirty days of the completion of the building report such completion to the Municipal Committee.

(2) The Municipal Committee shall cause every building which has been completed to be inspected and if it has been constructed in violation or contravention of any provision of this ordinance the rule or the bye-laws or of the Master plan or site development scheme, if any, the Municipal Committee may require the alteration of the building so as to be in compliance with and where such alteration is not possible the Municipal

Committee may require the building or any part thereof to be demolished or on the application of the owner of such building compound the offence; provided that no offence shall be compounded if it involves any violation or contravention of the provisions of Master plan or of a sanctioned site development scheme or if the building has been constructed or cause other than it was shown to be used in the sanctioned building plan.

(3) If a building is required to be demolished under the provisions of sub-section (2) and such requirements not complied with within the specified period the Municipal Committee may have the building demolished through its own agency, and the cost so incurred thereon by the Municipal Committee shall be deemed to be tax levied on the owner or occupier of the building under this Ordinance.

28. **Regulation of buildings.**- (1) Except with the prior sanction of the Municipal Committee no building shall be put to a use other than the use as shown in the sanctioned building plan according to which it was erected or re-erected; provided that the municipal Committee shall not sanction any change in the use of a building which may be in violation or contravention of the Master plan, of site development scheme if any.

(2) If any building or anything fixed thereon be deemed by the Municipal Committee to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall or in any way dangerous to any inhabitant of such building or of any neighboring building or to any occupier thereof or to passers-by the Municipal Committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of such building to demolish or to take such action in regard to the building as may be specified in the notice, and if there is default the Municipal Committee may take necessary steps itself, and the cost shall be a tax levied on the owner or occupier of the building under this Ordinance.

(3) If a building is in a dangerous condition or other-wise unfit for human habitation, the Municipal Committee may prohibit the occupation of such building till it has been suitably repaired to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee.

(4) If the building is in dangerous condition and declared unfit for human habitation, the Municipal Committee may for the purpose of demolition eject, the owner or occupier from such building with such necessary force as may be required.

(J) STREETS.

29. **Public Streets.**- (1) A Municipal Committee shall provide and maintain such public streets and other means of public communications as may be necessary.
- (2) A Municipal Committee shall in the prescribed manner, prepare and execute road Maintenance and Development Programme which shall form part of the budget.
30. **Streets.**- (1) No new street shall be laid out except with the previous sanction if the Municipal Committee, and in conformity with the terms and condition of such sanction.
- (2) All streets other than public streets shall be maintained in such manner as the bye-laws may provide.
- (3) The Municipal Committee may by notice require that any street may be paved, metalled, drained, channeled, approved or lighted in such manner as may be specified and in the event to default, the Municipal Committee may have the necessary work done through its agency, and the cost incurred thereon by the Municipal Committee shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the person concerned under this Ordinance.
- (4) Government may prescribe the manner in which a street other than a public street may be converted into a public street.
31. **Encroachment.** (1) No person shall make an encroachment moveable or immovable on an open spaces or land vesting in or managed, maintained or controlled by a Municipal Committee, on or over or under a street, road, graveyard, within the municipal limits or a drain except under a licence granted by the Municipal Committee and to the extent permuted by such licence.
- (2) Municipal committee may remove the encroachment mentioned in sub-section (1) with such force as may be necessary.
- (3) Whoever trespasses into or is in wrongful occupation of a building or property which vests in or is managed, maintained or controlled by a Municipal Committee may in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force, after such notice, as may be provided by the Municipal Committee, be ejected from such force as may be necessary.
- (4) Any person aggrieved by notice issued under sub-section (3) may, within seven days of the service of notice, appeal to

such authority as may be appointed by Government in this behalf whose decision thereon shall be final.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, no compensation shall be payable for an encroachment removed under this section.

32. **Street lighting.**- (1) A Municipal Committee shall take such measures as may be necessary for the proper lighting of the public streets and other public places vesting in the Municipal Committee oil, gas, electricity or such other illuminant as the Municipal Committee may determine.

(2) A Municipal Committee may frame and enforce street lighting scheme.

33. **Street entering.**- A Municipal Committee shall take such measure as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of the public, and may, for this purpose maintain such vehicles, staff and other apparatus as may be necessary.

34. **Traffic control.**- A Municipal Committee shall under bye-laws make such arrangements for the control and regulation of traffic as may be necessary to prevent danger to and ensure the safety, convenience and comfort of the public.

(2) A Municipal Committee may provide parking spaces on such public places as may be determined by it.

35. **Public vehicles.** (1) No person shall keep or let for hire, or drive or propel within the limits of a municipality any public vehicle, other than a motor vehicle except under a licence granted by the Municipal Committee and in conformity with the conditions of such licence.

(2) No person or other animal shall be used for drawing a public vehicle within the limits of a municipality except under a licence granted by the Municipal Committee and in conformity with the conditions of such licence.

(3) A Municipal Committee shall in such manner as bye-laws may provide and with the previous approval of Government, fix the rate of fares for the use of public vehicles and no person plying a public vehicle shall charge a fare in excess thereof.

Explanation --- In this section a public vehicle means any vehicle which ordinarily used for hire.

(K) ARBORICULTURE.

36. **Arboriculture.**- A Municipal Committee shall plant trees on public streets and other public places within the municipality and take all such steps as may be necessary for the plantation and protection of trees on such streets and places.

OPTIONAL FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

37. **Optional Functions.**- A Municipal Committee may, and if required by Government shall undertake the following functions.

(A) PUBLIC HEALTH.

38. **Promotion of Public health.**- Subject to the provisions of this ordinance and the rules, a Municipal Committee may take such measures for prompting public health, including education in health, as it considers necessary or as the case may be, the Government directs.
39. **A Municipal Committee may –**
- (a) establish, maintain or manage or contribute towards the maintenance of health centers, maternity centers for the welfare of women infants and children ; and
 - (b) Provide for the training of dais.
40. **Hospital and dispensaries.**- A Municipal Committee may establish, maintain and managed, in the prescribed manner, such number of hospital and dispensaries as may be necessary.
41. **Medical aid and relief medical education.**- A Municipal Committee may take such measure as may be necessary or as may be specified by the Government for--
- (a) the provision maintenance and management of first Aid centers ;
 - (b) the provision, maintenance and management of mobile medical aid units ;
 - (c) the provision and encouragement of societies for the medical aid ;
 - (d) the promotion of medical education ;
 - (e) the payment of grants to institutions for medical relief ; and
 - (f) the medical inspection of school children.
42. **Environment pollution.**- (1) A Municipal Committee may prepare and implement schemes for the prevention of the

pollution of air by the gases, dust or other substances exhausted or emitted by automobiles, engines, factories, brick or lime kilns, crushing machines for grinding stone, salt or other materials and such sources of air pollution as the bye-laws may provide.

(2) A Municipal Committee may prepare and implement schemes for the prevention of the pollution of water or land from such sources and in such manners as the bye-laws may provide.

(B) DHOBI GHATS FERRIES ETC.

43. (1) A Municipal Committee may from time to time-
- (a) set up suitable places for use by the public for bathing for washing clothes, or for drying clothes ;
 - (b) specify the time at which and the sex of persons by whom such places may be used; and
 - (c) prohibit by public notice, the use by the public for any of the said purposes of any place not so set apart.
- (2) No person shall establish, maintain or run Hamaam or a bath for public use except under a licence granted by the Municipal Committee, and in conformity with the conditions and terms of such licence.
44. **Dhobi Ghats.-** A Municipal Committee may provide dhobi ghats and may by bye-laws regulate the use of dhobi ghats and levy fees for their use.
45. **Public Water sources.-** (1) A Municipal Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Government declare any source of water spring river tank, pond or public stream or any part thereof within the municipality, which is not private property to be a public water source;
- (2) A Municipal Committee may in respect of any public water course provide such amenities make such arrangements for life saving execute such works and subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to irrigation drainage and navigation regulate the use thereof as the bye-laws may provide.
46. (1) A Municipal Committee may by bye-laws provide for the licensing of boats and other vessels plying for hire in a public water course and may specify the terms and conditions for the grant of licences and the fees to be charged therefore.
- (2) The Government may declare any part of the public water-course to be a public ferry and may entrust the

management thereof to the Municipal Committee which shall manage and operate the public ferry in such manner and levy such tolls as may be necessary.

47. A Municipal Committee may with the previous sanction of the Government declare any public water course as public fishery and thereupon the right of fishing in such water course shall vest in the Municipal Committee which may exercise such right in such manner as may be provided by bye-laws.

(C) ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINKS.

48. **Bye-laws for articles of food and drink.**- A Municipal Committee may, by bye-laws-

- (a) Prohibit the manufacture, sale or preparation or the exposure for sale or any specified article of food or drink in any place or premises not licensed by the Municipal Committee ;
- (b) Prohibit the import into the Municipality for sale or the hawking for sale of any specified article of food or drink by person not so licensed ;
- (c) prohibit the hawking of specified articles of food and drink in such parts of the municipality as may be specified ;
- (d) regulate for the seizure and manner of transport within the municipality of any specified articles of food or drink ;
- (e) regulate the grant and withdrawal of licence under this section and the levying of fees therefore ; or
- (f) provide for the seizure and disposal of any animal poultry or fish intended for food which is diseased, or any article of food or drink which is noxious.

49. **Milk Supply.**- (1) Except under a licence granted by the Municipal Committee and in conformity with the conditions of such licence no person shall within the municipality keep milk cattle for the sale of milk, or sell milk or export or import milk for sale or manufacture butter, ghee, or any other milk or dairy product, nor shall any premises be used for such purpose.

(2) A Municipal Committee may in the prescribed manner, and with the previous sanction of Government from and enforce a milk supply scheme which may among other matters provide for the establishment of milk mens colonies the prohibition of

the keeping of milk cattle in the municipality or any part thereof, and the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary for ensuring an adequate supply of pure milk to the public.

50. **Public markets.**- (1) A Municipal Committee may establish and maintain public markets or may provide places for use as public markets other than those meant for the disposal of farm produce, for the sale of articles of food and drink and of animals and secure the proper management and sanitation of such markets.
- (2) A Municipal Committee may in respect of a public market, provide by bye-laws,
- (a) the fees to be charged for the use of or, for the right to expose goods in the market ;
 - (b) the fees to be levied on vehicles and animals bringing goods therein for sale ;
 - (c) the fees to be charged for the use of shops, stalls pens or stamps ;
 - (d) the fees to be charged in respect of animals brought for sale or sold ; and
 - (e) the fees to be charged for broker, commission agents weigh-men and other persons practicing their calling therein.

(D) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

51. **Animals Husbandry.** (1) A Municipal Committee may provide for the establishment, maintenance and management of veterinary hospital and dispensaries and by bye-laws regulate their working and fix the fees to be charged for treatment in such hospital and dispensaries.
- (2) A Municipal Committee may by bye-laws define contagious diseases among animals and provide for measures that shall be adopted for prevention of the spread of such diseases including the compulsory inoculation of animals and the subjection to such treatment as may be necessary of such animals as may be suspected to have been infected with carriers of any such disease.
52. **Animals homes and forms.**- (1) A Municipal Committee may with the previous approval of the Government establish, maintain and manage animal homes where subject to such terms and conditions and on the payment of such fees and other

charges the bye-laws may provide the animals of private persons may be kept.

(2) A Municipal Committee may with the previous approval of the Government establish, maintain and manage cattle farms and poultry farms and such farm shall be managed and administered in such manner as the bye-laws may provide.

53. **Registration of the sale of cattle.**- Municipal Committee may, by bye-law require that every sale of such of the animals as may be specified shall be registered with the municipal Committee in such manner and subject to the payment of such a fees as the bye-laws may provide.

54. **Livestock improvement.**- A Municipal Committee may, with the previous, approval of the Government, farm and execute a livestock scheme, which may among other matters provide that no person shall keep such animals above such age as may be specified unless they are castrated or are certified by competent authority to be fit for breeding.

55. **Cattle Show Zoo etc.** (1) A Municipal Committee may hold cattle shows and fairs within the limits of the municipality and charge such fees from the people attending such shows or fairs as the bye-laws may provide.

(2) A Municipal Committee may, with the previous approval of the Government maintain or contribute towards the maintenance of zoological garden.

(E) PUBLIC SAFETY.

56. **Famine.** In the event of a famine, a Municipal Committee may, with the sanction of the Government, execute such famine works and order such famine relief measures as it may be specified by the Government.

57. **Burial and burning places.**- (1) A Municipal Committee may provide suitable places for the burial and burning of the dead, and shall take necessary measures for the proper maintenance and administration of such burial and burning places.

(2) The Government may, by notification in the official gazette, declare that any burial or burning place which is open to public for burial or burning, shall vest in Municipal Committee and thereupon such burial or burning place shall vest in a Municipal Committee shall take all measures necessary for the proper maintenance and administration thereof.

(3) A burial or burning place which is not administered by a Municipal Committee shall be registered with the Municipal Committee and shall be subject to regulation supervision and inspection by the Municipal Committee, in such manner as the bye-laws may provide.

(4) No new burial or burning place shall be established within a municipality, except under a licence granted by the Municipal Committee and in conformity with the conditions of such licence.

(F) TREES PARKS, GARDENS AND FOREST.

58. **Gardens.** (1) A Municipal Committee may lay-out and maintain within the municipality such public gardens as may be necessary for the recreation and convenience of the public and such public gardens shall be maintained and administered in such manner as the bye-laws, may provide.

(2) For every public gardens there shall be framed and enforced, in the prescribed manner, a garden Development plan, which shall provide for the development plan, which shall provide for the development and improvement of the garden.

59. **Open spaces.-** A Municipal Committee may provide and maintain within the municipality such open spaces as may be necessary for the convenience of the public and such spaces shall be grassed hedged, planted and equipped with such amenities and in such manner as the bye-laws may provide.

60. **Forests.-** A Municipal Committee may in the prescribed manner frame and enforce Forest plans providing for the improvement development in accordance with such plans.

61. **Nuisances pertaining to trees and plantations.** (1) A Municipal Committee may, by bye-laws determine the posts of trees and plants and provide for their destruction.

(2) If any land or premises, within a municipality is grown with rank or noxious vegetation, or under growth, a Municipal Committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of such land or premises to clear such vegetation or under-growth within a specified time and if he fails to do so within such time the Municipal Committee may have such vegetation or under-growth cleared and the cost incurred thereon by the Municipal Committee shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the owner or occupier under this ordinance.

(3) A Municipal Committee may in the manner provided in the bye-laws require the felling of any tree which is dangerous or the trimming of the branches of any tree which overhang or are likely to interfere with the traffic or are otherwise inconvenient.

(4) A Municipal Committee may in the manner provided in the bye-laws prohibit the cultivation of any crop which is considered dangerous to public health within such part of the municipality as may be specified.

62. **Tanks and low-lying areas.**- A Municipal Committee may take such steps with regard to the excavation and re-excavation of tanks and the reclamation of low-lying as it thinks fit or as the case may be the Government directs.

(G) EDUCATION.

A Municipal Committee, may --

- (a) construct and maintain buildings to be used as hostels for students ;
- (b) Give scholarships to deserving or specially bright students ;
- (c) provide for the training of teachers ;
- (d) promote adult education;
- (e) provide school books to orphans and intelligent students free of cost or at concessional rates;
- (f) maintain depots for the sale of school books and articles of stationery ; and
- (g) with the previous approval of Government --
 - (i) promote and assist educational societies ;
 - (ii) undertake educational survey and enforce educational plans; and
 - (iii) provide, whether free of charge or on payment milk or meals for school children.

(H) CULTURE.

63. **Municipal Committee may --**

- (a) establish and maintain information centers for the furtherance of civic education and dissemination of information on such matters as community development and other matters of public interest ;

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- (b) maintain radio and television sets at public institutions and public places ;
- (c) organise museums, exhibitions and art galleries;
- (d) provide and maintain public halls and community centers ;
- (e) celebrate the national occasions ;
- (f) provide for the reception of distinguished visitors visiting the Municipality;
- (g) encourage national and regional languages ;
- (h) promote physical culture and encourage public games and sports and organize rallies and tournaments ;
- (i) promote tours to the Municipality and adopt measures for the preservation of the historical and indigenous characteristics of the Municipality ; and
- (j) Provide promote or subsidies facilities for the recreation of the public.

64. **Libraries.**- A Municipal Committee may establish and maintain such public libraries, reading rooms and circulation libraries as may be necessary for the use of the public.

65. **Fairs and show etc.**- A Municipal Committee may make such arrangements on the occasion of any fairs, shows or public festivals within the Municipality as may be necessary for the public health, public safety and public convenience, and may levy fees on the persons attending such fairs and shows.

(I)- SOCIAL WELFARE.

66. **Social Welfare.**- A Municipal Committee may --

- (a) establish, manage and maintain welfare home asylums, orphanages, widow homes and other institutions for the relief of the distressed ;
- (b) provide for the burial and burning of paupers found dead within the Municipality at its own expense ;
- (c) adopt such measures as may be prescribed for the prevention of beggary, prostitution, gambling, taking of injurious drugs and consumption of alcoholic liquor juvenile delinquency and other social evils;
- (d) organize social service volunteers ; and

- (e) adopt such measures as may be prescribed for the promotion of the welfare of backward classes, families of the persons serving in Armed Forces and women and children.

(J)- MUNICIPAL POLICE

- 67. **Municipal Police.**- (1) A Municipal Committee may, and if directed by Government shall maintain such police force, to be known as Municipal Police as may be necessary.
 - (2) The Municipal police shall be a police force within the meaning of section 2 of the police Act, 1861 and shall consist of such number of officers and men who shall receive such pay and conditions as the Government may from time to time determine.
 - (3) The Government may notwithstanding anything contained in the police Act, 1861 or in any other law prescribe the duties which the Municipal police may or may not be required to perform.
 - (4) Any officer or servant of a Municipal Committee who is empowered in that behalf by a general or special order of the Government, may exercise the powers of a police officer for such purposes of this Ordinance as may be specified in such order.
- 68. **Additional functions.** Nothing contained in this chapter shall preclude Municipal Committee to perform such functions as may be assigned to it by or under any other law.
- 69. **Development plans.**- Preparation and implementation of development plans.
- 70. Sponsoring and promoting community development projects.
- 71. Promotion, execution and implementation of commercial schemes.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Taxes, Rates, Tolls and Fees which may be levied by District, Union Councils, Town/Municipal Committees.

- 1. Tax on the annual value of buildings and lands.
- 2. Tax on herds not subject local rate.
- 3. Tax on hearts.
- 4. Tax on the transfer of immovable property.

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5. Tax on the import of goods for consumption, use or sale in a local area.
6. Tax on the export of goods from a local area.
7. Tax on the professions, trades and callings.
8. Tax on births, marriages and feasts.
9. Tax on advertisements.
10. Tax on cinemas, dramatic and theatrical shows, and other entertainments and amusements.
11. Tax on animals.
12. Tax on vehicles (other than motor vehicle) including carts and bicycles, and all kinds of boats.
13. Tolls on roads, bridges and ferries.
14. Lighting rate.
15. Drainage rate.
16. Rate for the remuneration of village police.
17. Rate for the execution of any work of public utility.
18. Conservancy rate.
19. Rate for the provision of water works or the supply of water.
20. Fees on applications for the erection and work erection of buildings.
21. School fees in respect of schools established or maintained by a local council.
22. Fees for the use of benefits derived from any works of public utility maintained by a local council.
23. Fees at fairs, agricultural shows, industrial exhibitions, tournaments, and other public gatherings.
24. Fees for markets.
25. Fees for licences sanctions and permits granted by a Local council.
26. Fees for specific services rendered by a local council.
27. Fees for the slaughtering of animals.
28. Any other tax which the Government is empowered to levy by law.

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29. A special community tax on the adult males for the construction of any public work of general utility for the inhabitants of the local area concerned, unless the local council concerned exempts any person in lieu of doing voluntarily labor or having it done on his behalf.

THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

MATTERS RESPECTING WHICH RULES MAY BE MADE

1. Organization and conduct of elections under this Ordinance, and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, including by-elections and corrupt or illegal practices and other election offences, and penalties therefore, and the submission trial and disposal of election petitions.
2. Election of Chairman/Vice Chairman.
3. Prescription of the form of oath of office by members.
4. Regulation of the functions of Dehi Union Councils with regard to village defence and village police, including appointment, the terms and conditions, and the training and discipline of members of the village police.
5. Functions of local councils with regard to national reconstruction, the agricultural, industrial and community development, and food production.
6. The manner in which any Advisory Committees shall be constituted and their functions.
7. The manner in which schemes for undertaking commercial or business enterprised by local councils may be promoted, administered, executed and implemented.
8. Regulations of the execution of works by Local councils.
9. Regulation of the making of contracts on behalf of local councils.
10. Prescription of records, reports and returns to be maintained, prepared or published by local councils.
11. Constitution and regulation of the local councils Service.
12. Regulation of matters referred to in Section 39 pertain to servants of local councils.
13. Administration, regulation, custody, investment and operation of local funds, and special funds.
14. Preparation and sanction of budgets, and matters relating thereto.

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15. Maintenance of accounts and their audit.
16. Regulation of the raising and re-payment of loans by local councils.
17. Determination of the property that shall vest in local council and other matters specified in section 50.
18. Preparation, regulation, consolidation, sanction and implementation of development plan.
19. The manner in which and the authority by whom, members, officials and servants of local council, and other persons may be surcharged under Section 52.
20. Regulation of the assessment and collection of the local rate, and the distribution of the proceeds thereof between District and Union Councils.
21. Regulation of the Assessment, collection, and administration of taxes, rates, tolls, and fees, and all matters relating thereto.
22. The manner in which, and the authority to whom appeal shall lie against the orders of local councils.
23. The manner in which local councils shall be inspected and the powers of inspecting officials.
24. Any other matter required under any of the provision of this ordinance to be prescribed.

THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE
MATTERS FOR BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS
PART I-MATTERS RESPECTING WHICH BYE-LAWS MAY BE
MADE

1. Registration of birth and deaths and marriages.
2. Registration of the sale of cattle and animals.
3. Registration, management and regulation of orphanages, widow-homes and other institutions for the relief of the poor .
4. Organisation of village defence, and adoption of measures for village safety and security.
5. Regulation and management of Shamilats and other common property.
6. Regulation of burning and burial grounds.
7. Regulation of the slaughter of animals and construction and maintenance of slaughters houses.

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8. Detention and destruction of stray dogs.
9. Enforcement of vaccination.
10. Prevention and control of infectious diseases.
11. Prevention of adulteration of food stuffs.
12. Regulation of milk supply.
13. Regulation of stables.
14. Presentation of encroachments.
15. Presentation or abatement of nuisances.
16. Regulation of the erection and re-erection of buildings.
17. Regulation of dangerous building and structures.
18. Regulation of dangerous and offensive trades.
19. Management and regulation of public ferries.
20. Management and regulation of cattle ponds.
21. Regulation of traffic.
22. Organisation and regulation of fairs, shows, tournaments and other public gatherings.
23. Enforcement of compulsory education.
24. Prevention of beggary, juvenile delinquency, prostitution and other social evils.
25. Specification of purposes for which licences shall be required, and the terms and conditions subject to which licences may be issued.
26. Promotion and furtherance of any of the functions of local councils, and the carrying out of any of the purpose of this ordinance not provided for in the rules.

PART II
MATTERS RESPECTING WHICH REGULATIONS MAY BE
MADE

1. Conduct of business by local councils, prescription of quorum, the asking of questions, add other matters.
2. Constitution and functions of committees and sub Committees of local councils, do-option of members thereon and conduct of business by them.

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3. Any matter required by or under any of the provisions of this Ordinance to be determined by regulations.

**THE NINTH SCHEDULE
OFFENCES UNDER THE ORDINANCE**

1. Evasion of the payment of a tax or other impost lawfully levied by a local council.
2. Failure to furnish on requisition information in respect of any matter which a local council is authorized to call for under any of the provisions of this Ordinance or the rules or bye-laws or furnishing wrong information.
3. Doing an act without licence or permission, when the doing of such act required a licence or permission under any of the provisions of this ordinance or the rules or bye-laws.
4. Erection or re-erection of a building without the sanction required under this ordinance.
5. Carrying on the dangerous or offensive trade without trade without such sanction.
6. Making an encroachment on any public road, public street or public place without the sanction of the prescribed local council.
7. Doing an act by which water for drinking is rendered foul or unfit for use.
8. Using water for drinking from any source which is suspected to be dangerous to public health and the use whereof has been prohibited under this ordinance.
9. Watering cattle or animals, or bathing or washing at or near a well or other source drinking water for public.
10. Stepping hemp, jute or any other plant in or near a pond or other excavation within such distance of the residential area as may be specified under this Ordinance;
11. Dyeing or tanning skin within such distance of the residential area as may be so specified.
12. Excavation of earth, stone or any other material within such distance of the residential area as may be so specified.
13. Establishing a brick kiln, lime kiln, charcoal kiln, or pottery within such distance of the residential area as may be so specified.

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14. Disposing of carcasses of animals within such distance of the residential area as may be so specified.
15. Failure to remove any dirt, dung, night-soil, manure, or any obnoxious or offensive matter from any land or building when so required under this Ordinance.
16. Failure to provide, close, remove, alter, repair, clean, disinfect or put in proper order any latrine, urinal, drain, cesspool, or other receptacle for filth, sullage, water, rubbish or refuse when so required under this ordinance.
17. Failure by the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any vegetation or undergrowth which has been declared under this Ordinance to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighborhood.
18. Failure by the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street or obstruct the same of cause danger, or which so overhange any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof, or have been declared under this Ordinance to be in any way offensive or injurious to health.
19. Cultivation of such crops, use of such manner of irrigation of the land in such manner as is declared under this Ordinance to be injurious to public health or offensive to the neighborhood.
20. Without the permission required under this Ordinance causing or knowing or negligently allowing the contents of any sink, sewer or cesspool or any other offensive matter to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place, or into any irrigation channel or any sewer or drain does not set a part for the purpose.
21. Failure by the owner or occupier of any land or building to clean, repair, cover, fill up, or drain off any private well, tank or other source of water-supply, which is declared under this Ordinance to injurious to health or offensive to the neighborhood.
22. Failure by the owner or occupier of any building or land to put up and keep in good condition proper through and pipes for receiving or carrying water of sullage from the building or land when so required under this Ordinance.
23. Failure by a medical practitioner who during the course of such practice, becomes cognizant of the existence of any infectious disease, to the prescribed local council.

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24. Failure by any person cognizant of existence of any infectious disease in any building to communicate the information to the prescribed local council.
25. Failure by the owner to disinfect an infected building or the letting of an infected building without disinfection.
26. Sale of articles of food and drink by a person suffering from any infectious disease.
27. Failure by the owner or driver of a vehicle to disinfect any infected vehicle or carrying passengers in an infected vehicle.
28. Feeding or allowing to be fed any animal meant for dairy or food purposes on adulterous substances, filter or refuse of any kind.
29. slaughtering animals for the sale of meat at a place other than the place set apart for the purpose.
30. Selling to the prejudice of any purchaser any article of food or drink which is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by such purchaser.
31. Begging importunately for aims, or exposing or exhibiting with the object of exciting charity and deformity of disease or any offensive sore or wound.
32. Keeping a brothel or practicing prostitution in such area as may be declared a prohibited area for the purpose.
33. Failure by the owner or occupier of a building to make adequate arrangement for house scavenging when so required under this Ordinance.
34. Cutting down of any tree, or cutting off a branch of any tree, or erection or demolition of any building or part of a building, where such action is declared under this ordinance to be a cause of danger or any annoyance to the public.
35. Laying out, making or commencing to layout or make a street without the sanction of the prescribed local council.
36. Fixing any bill, notice, play card or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any building or place other than the place fixed for the purpose.
37. Stacking or collecting of timber wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable material in a manner which is declared under this Ordinance to be dangerous.
38. Picketing parking animals, or collecting carts or vehicles on any street, or using any street as a halting place for vehicles or

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animals or as a place of encampment without the permission required under this Ordinance.

39. Causing or premising animals to stay.
40. Driving or propelling any vehicle not properly supplied with lights during the period from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.
41. Failure while driving, leading or propelling a vehicle, without reasonable excuse, to keep to the left or when passing vehicle going in the same direction, to keep to the right of that vehicle, or the follow other specified rules of the road.
42. Playing of music or radio, beating a drum or tom-tom, blowing a horn or trumpet or biting or sounding any brass or other instrument or utensil in contravention of any general or special prohibition issued under this Ordinance.
43. Discharging fire arms or letting of fireworks, rockers, fire-balloons or detonators, or engaging in any game in such manner as caused or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by living or working in the neighboring or risk or injury to property.
44. Quarrying, blasting, cutting timber, or carrying on building operations in such manner as causes or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by or living or working in the neighborhood.
45. Burying or burning a dead body at a place other than a recognised burial or burning ground without the permission required under this ordinance.
46. Letting loose or setting on ferocious dogs or other dangerous animals.
47. Failure to demolish or otherwise secure a building declared under this ordinance to be dangerous building.
48. Using or allowing the use for human habitation of a building declared under this ordinance to be unfit for human habitation.
49. Failure to lime-wash or repair a building if so required under this ordinance.
50. Doing of any other act which is prescribed as an offence under this ordinance.
51. Contravention of any of the provision of this ordinance the rules or the bye-laws, or of any order, direction, notice or declaration made or issued thereunder.
52. Attempts and abetments of any of the offences aforesaid.