

GANGTOK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT, 1975

The Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act 1975 AN Acr .1 to make provisions for the establishment of a Municipal Corporation in Gangtok and matters connected therewith ; WHEREAS it is expedient to make provisions (or the establishment of a Municipal Corporation at Gangtok and matters connected is hereby enacted as follows CHAPTER 1 Preliminary Short title, extent and 1.(1). This Act may be called the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, 1975. commencement : Definitions: 'Bridge' 'Building' 'Conservancy' (2) It extends and applies to the town of Gangtok; but the State Government may by notification extend all or any of the provisions of this Act to areas outside the town of Gangtok. (3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification appoint. In this Act, unless there is anything in the subject or context - 2. (1) 'bridge' includes any structure which is used for crossing a stream, river, or any other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever, but does not include any temporary shed erected on ceremonial or festive occasions; (2) 'building' includes house, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall not exceeding ten feet in height) and any other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever, but does not include any temporary shed erected on ceremonial or festive occasions; (3) 'conservancy' means the removal and disposal of sewage, offensive matter (3) and rubbish (4) 'dangerous disease' means any disease which the State Government may, by notification, declare to be a dangerous disease for all or any of the purposes of this Act. 'drain' includes any sewer, house-drain, a drain of any other description, (5) tunnel, a culvert, a ditch, a channel and any other such device for carrying off sewage, offensive polluted water or sub-soil, water ; (6) 'holding' means any land held under one title or agreement and surrounded by one set of boundaries: Provided that where two or more adjoining holdings form part and parcel of the site or premises of a dwelling house, manufactory, warehouse or place of trade business, such shall be deemed to be one holding for the purpose of this Act, (7) 'hut' means any building which is constructed principally of wood, bamboo, mud, leaves, grass or thatch and includes any temporary structure of whatever size or any small building (not being a masonry building) of material made ; (8) 'inhabitant' used with reference to any local area means any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business or owing or occupying immovable property therein ; 'land' includes benefits arising out of land, and things attached to the earth, (9) or permanently fastened to any thing attached to the earth; (10) 'market' includes any place where persons assemble for the sale of any thing intended for human food or for any article of food ; (11) 'notification' means notification published in the official Gazette. 'occupier' means any person for the time being in possession or deemed to be in possession of any land or building in respect of which the word is used and includes an owner living in, or otherwise using, his own land or building. (12) 'owner' includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of any land or building for any part of any land or building whether on his own account or in prescribed ; 'private street' means any street, road, lane, gully, alley, passage square which is not a public street as defined in this Section, but does not include a passage securing access to less than four a passage provided in effecting the partition of any building amongst joint-owners ; (13) 'public street' means any street, road, lane, gully, alley, passage, pathway, square or Court, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and includes - (a) the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, (b) the footway attached to any such street, public bridge or causeway ; (c) the passage connecting two public streets and (d) the drains attached to any such street, public bridge, causeway, and, where there is no drain attached to any such street, shall be deemed to include also, unless the contrary is shown, all land up to the boundary wall, hedge or pillar of the premises, if any, abutting on the street, (14) 'sewage' means night-soil and other contents of privies, urinals, cess-pools or drains and includes trade effluent and discharges from manufactories of all kinds ; 'slaughter house' means any place used for the slaughter of

cattle, sheep, (18) goat, kids or pigs for the purpose of selling the flesh thereof as meat : 'year' means a year beginning on the first day of April. (19) CHAPTER 11 The Municipal Authorities. 3. (1) There shall be established for the town of Gangtok a Municipal Corporation consisting of such number Of Councillors not exceeding nine in number as the State Government may specify in 'the notification constituting the Corporation'. The boundaries of the Corporation shall be specified in the notification and may, by notification be altered by the Stâte Government from time to time. (2) The Corporation shall be a' body corporate by the name of the Gangtok* Municipal Corporation having perpetual 9uccession apd a common seal and by that nanie shall sue and be sued. (3) The first Councillors shall be nominated by the Government by notification and shall hold office for four years commencing from the date of the first meeting of the newly formed Corporation after the notification at which a quorum is present. (4) Subject to the provision of sub-section (3) , the Councillors shall'be elected on the basis of adult franchise in the manner prescribed by rules made by the State Government and shall hold office for four years commencing from the date of the first meeting of the Corporation• after such election/ at which a quorum is present. The State Government may, by notificâtion, divide the Corporation into 4. Wards and for the purpose' of the election of the Councillors determine the num- ber of Councillors to be elected from each such Ward. s. (r) A person shall not' be eligible for nomination or election as a Councillor if such person - (a) has been adjudged bya competent Court to be Of unsound mind; or (b) is under twenty one years Of age ; or (c). is an undischarged insolvent, or (d) being a discharged insolvent', has not obtained frorp the Court a cer- tificate that his insolvency way. caused by misfortune Without ö'ny mis- conduct on his part or (e) is a municipal offcer or servant or holds any oÆce Of profit under the Corporation; or (f) has directly or indirectly by himself or by his partner or employeer or-any employee, any share or interest in.any contract. or employment. with, by, or on behalf of, the Corporation ; or () . is in arrears for more than six, months in payment Of anyr ate or tax. (2) I any person is or has beeÅ. cenviéted by, Court of an offence punishable With imprisonment for a-period of more tha•n six months, such person t- plioible for election or nomination for five years from thedate '01 ex- Oath of Glligiance to taken b' the Ceu Elc•czioa Chairmqo god vice-Chairman Provided application made by a person disqualified under this sub-section, the State Government shall by an order made in •.this behalf remove {he disquali- fication if in the opinion of the' State Government the offence does not involve moral tuiipiCude. Every person who is nominated or elected as Councillor shall before. taking his seat make and subcrjbe before such offcer as the State Government' may authorise in .this behalf an oath or affirrnation in •the following form, namely, ' A.B., having been nominated/elected a Councillor of the Gangtok Municipal, Corporation, 'do swear in the name of God (or solemnly affu•m) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duties upon which lam about to enter.' At the first meeting of the Corporation, the Councillors, After making 7. and subscribing the oath of allegiance •under Section 6 shall appoint" one of their member to preside at the meeting and-shall proceed to élect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Corporation. Councillors 8.0) •The State Government may remove a Councillor - (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) if the removal is: recommended' by a resolution of the Corporation passed at a•spgcial meeting called for the purpose and supported by the Votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of the Coun- cillors of the Corporation holding office for the time being; or if he has been declared by the State Government by notification issued after due enquiry. to have violated his oath of allegiance; or •if he absents himself from the meetings of the Corporation for six months. continuously without having obatained permission •from the Chairman, or in his absence from the •Vice-Chairman ; or if he refuses to act or becomes incapable Of acting or is declared in- solvent or if, after his appointment as Councillor, heis convicted of .an offence which in the opinion ofthe State Government involves mor S. turpitude; or if he acquires or continues to have directly or indirectly' by himself or his partner or his agent, any share interest in any contract or employment with, by, or 'on behalf of the Corporation or holds any office of profit under the Corporation; or if he is in arrears for more than one year, in payment of rates and taxes payable under this. Act. Appoin unent Of Su- bordinatc Officers *pointmen t of Exe- Officer by the Cojernment; (2) Before removing a Councillor under sub-section (1), the State Government shall allow the Councillor concerned an,opportunity of being heard., (3) All acts and proceedings Of any Councillor shall, if done previously to such removal, be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes. 9. (1) The Corporation may subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder from time to time determine what officers and other, servants of the Corporation are necessary for the Corporation and nuy

make appointments of such officers and servants and fix their salaries and allowances. (2) The Corporation may delegate to the Chairman the power to appoint and dismiss such officers and servants as it may deem fit. (3) No appointment to and dismissal from the post of any officer or servant carrying a monthly salary rising by periodical increments to more than three hundred rupees shall be made by the Corporation under sub-section (1) or by the Chairman under sub-section (2) without the approval of the State Government. (4) No person shall be eligible for employment as an officer or servant of the Corporation if he has, directly or indirectly by himself or his partner or employer or employee, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Corporation and if any such officer or servant subsequently acquires such share or interest he may be removed from service in accordance with rules which may be prescribed.

10. (1) The State Government may, after consulting with the Councillors, if it thinks necessary so to, do in the public interest, appoint by notification, an Executive Officer for the Corporation and shall make such appointments if in its opinion the affairs of the Corporation are not properly managed or cannot be managed in accordance with law, for such period not exceeding one year at a time as may be specified in the notification. (2) The Executive Officer shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund such salary and allowance as may from time to time be fixed by the State Government. (3) The Executive Officer appointed under this section shall exercise such powers of the Chairman or of the Corporation as may be conferred on him by notification, by the State Government and on such notification such powers shall cease to be exercisable by the Chairman or by the Corporation as the Powers of the Executive Officer make rule; ; Councillors and persons to preside at meeting (4) (a) The Corporation may entrust to the Executive Officer all or any of the powers of the Corporation. (5) The State Government may at any time suspend, remove, dismiss or otherwise punish the Executive Officer appointed under this section. (1) The Executive Officer shall be the principal executive officer of the Corporation and all persons employed by the Corporation shall be subordinate to him. He shall have the right of being present at any meeting of the Corporation or any special meeting, and of taking part in the discussion thereof as if he was a Councillor or a member of a committee, but he shall not be entitled to vote at such meeting. (2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) of section 10, the Executive Officer shall act in respect of all other matters under the direction of the Chairman through whom he shall be responsible to the Corporation.

11. The Corporation may, with the sanction of the Government, make rules as to - (i) the appointment, leave, duties, condition of service, disciplinary proceedings, punishment or dismissal and removal of the officers and servants of the Corporation; (ii) the granting of pensions, gratuities, bonuses or other grants and allowances to or for the members and servants of the Corporation out of the Municipal Funds; (iii) the creation and management of a provident fund or annuity fund, for compelling contributions to such provident or annuity fund on the part of their members and servants, and for supplementing such contributions out of the Municipal Fund; (iv) the nature and amount of security to be furnished by different classes of officers of the Corporation for the proper discharge of their duties; (v) the payment to be made out of the Municipal Fund to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and officers and servants of the Corporation for travelling expenses as may be incurred in performing journeys for carrying out for purposes of the Corporation. Conduct of business. 13. (1) The Chairman or in his absence, the Vice-Chairman shall call a meeting of the Corporation at least once in every month. (2) The Chairman or in his absence the Vice-Chairman shall call a special meeting of the Corporation on a requisition signed by not less than one-third of the total number of Councillors; if the Chairman or Vice-Chairman fails to give notice of a special meeting to be held within fifteen days after such requisition has been made, the meetings may be called on seven days notice by the Councillors signing the requisition. (3) The Chairman, or in the absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at every meeting and in his absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the Councillors shall choose one of their members to preside. Decisions of questions 14. (1) All questions which may come before the Corporation at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes and in case of equality of votes, the person presiding shall have a second or casting vote. (2) No Councillor shall vote on any affecting his own pecuniary interest or on any question exclusively relating to his liability to any tax, rate, toll or fee or any assessment of himself or valuation of any property in which he is in any way interested owner, manager or agent or otherwise.

15. (1) No business shall be transacted in any meeting of the Corporation unless a quorum is present. Quorum : (2) One-third of the total number of the Councillors holding office for the time being shall be the quorum; provided that

in case where the total number of Councillors holdin omce for the time being is not evenly di:visable by three, the one-third :hall e accertained by taking the number next above Euch total num. ber which is evenly divi:able by as the number to be divided. If at the appointed time for a meeting, or within hali an hour thereafter, (3) a quorum is not pre:cnt, the meeting shall be adjourned to some future day to be appointed by h' Chai) n or, in his absce nce , by the Vice-Chah nun and three day's notice of such adjourna meeting Ehall be given, and no quorum shall be necessary for such adjourned meeting. 16.(1) A list of the busine"L0be tramactedata *Otice of meeting and called on requisition, the terms of the requisition, Ehall be sent 10 every Counci- Jig of busin ess and ziau«s of proceedings : Ilor at least three days' b(fore the date appointed for the meeting and no busness Formation Ofsta nding Commi ttee : Formation of Joint Conunittees : Decision of disputes between local, autho- cities: Power to make rules as to business Corporation and the Cohnnittee: Vuliducion o] acts and proceedings : Corporation may acquire and dispose properrv : of which such notice has not been given shall be brought forward at a meeting. (2) Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Corporation, in which shall be recorded interalia the names of all the Councillors present; and the person presiding, shall be entered.into a book to b? kept for the purpose and shall be sig- ned by the person presiding over the meeting and such book shall be open to ins- pection of the tax-payers. (3) The minutes shall be laid before _the next meeting of the Corporation for confirmation and shall be also signed by the person presiding at such meeting. 17.(1) The Corporation may from time to time appoint standing committees•and by specific resolution delegate to, or withdraw from, such committees any of its functions, powers and duties. (2) Each standing committee shall consist of. Councillors who shall not be less than two-thirds of the total number of the members of the Committee and such other persons not exceeding one-third in number as the Corporation at a meeting may, from time to time, determine and nominate for this purpose. (3) All the proceedings of any such committee shall be subject to confirmation or modification by the Corporation unless 'in special case the Corporation at a meeting otherwise directs. (4) All questions regarding the removal or resignation Of members of a Com- mittee shall be decided by the Corporation. 18. (1) The Corporation may join with any other local authority in constituting out of their respective bodies a joint committee for any purpose in which they may be jointly interested and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by the Corporation or any Of the local authorities con- cerned. (2) Such joint committee may, from time to time, make rules as to its procee- dings and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which it is constit uted. If a • dispute arises between the Corroration and any other . local 19. authority on any matter in which they are jointly interest(d, such dispute shall be rcferen d to lIhe State Government whose decision shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court

20. The Corporation may, subject to the sanction Of the State.Government. make rules as to— (a) the time of its meetings, iIhe business to be transacted at meetings and Lhe period of notice of; meetings and Lhe manner in which such notice shall be given ; (b) the conducc and control of proceedings at meetings, the •due record •of all discussion and dissents and the adjournment of meetings ; (c) the custody Of the common seal ; (d) (he division of duties i mong lIke Councillors and the powers to be exercised by the Councillors to whom particular dutics are assigned; (e) the manner of appointment and the constitution 'Oi committees and the regulation and conduct of their business; and (f) the delegation of powers or duties€ committees or to the Chairman Of •a committee. 2 , (1) No act done or progeedings taken under this Act shall be questioned on the ground merely of— (a) Ch existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitut ion of the Corporation or any standing, joint or other committees or any in less half Of thi 'Councillors or. members of the Committee presEnt when the act or proceeding was done or taken ; (b) any •defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case. (2) Every meeting of the Corporation, or any of the standing, joint or Other committees,'lIhe minutes of the proceedings of which have been duly signed by the person presiding over •the meeting, shall be deemed to have been duly convened and when the minutes are confir- med at a subsequent meeting shall be dIeemEd to. be free defects and irregularities and the accidental omission to serve notice of a' meeting on any Councillor shall not affect thé vs.lidity of the meeting• CHAPTER 111. Municipal property and finance. 2 2 . The Corporation may acquire by gift, purchase or •otherwise and hold property whether moveable or immovable within or without the lIimits of the Corporation and may alto sell or otherwise Of such property in pursuance ofa resolution at a meeting. on o Fund : ke rules : (1) All property w)thin the limits of the Corporation of the nature 23• hereinafter in this section specified, other than property owned or mainp ined by the Central or the State Government or

any other local authority, shall vest in and belong to the Corporation and shall, With all other property of of whatsoever nature or kind which may become vested in the Corporation, be under its direction, management and control, that is to say— (a) all public streets and all things connected with or provided for such streets ; (b) all public channel, water courses, springs, tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, walls and other water-works, bridges, buildings and all other materials or things connected therewith ; (c) all public sewers and drains and all works, materials and things pertaining thereto and other conservancy works. (d) all sewage, rubbish and offensive matters deposited on streets or collected by the Corporation from streets, latrines, urinals, sewers, cess-pools and other places ; (e) all public lamps, lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto ; and (f) all buildings erected by the Corporation and all lands, buildings or other property transferred to the Corporation or acquired by gift, purchase or otherwise. (2) The State Government may, by notification, exclude any street, bridge, sewer or drain from the operation of the Act or any specified provisions of this Act. 24.(0) The Corporation may enter into and perform any contract necessary for the purpose of this Act. (2) Every contract made on behalf of the Corporation in respect of any sum exceeding five hundred rupees or which shall involve a value exceeding five hundred rupees shall be sanctioned by the Corporation at a meeting and shall be in writing and signed by at least two Councillors, one of whom shall be the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and shall be sealed with the Common seal of the Corporation and unless so executed, such contract shall not be binding on the Corporation. THE MUNICIPAL FUND 25. (1) There shall be one Municipal Fund held by the Corporation in trust for the purpose of this Act to which all sums realised or realisable under this Act and all sums otherwise received by the Corporation shall be credited. (2) unless the State Government otherwise directs, all sums received on account of the Municipal Fund shall be paid into a Government Treasury or into any Bank used as a Government Treasury and shall be credited to an account to be called the account of the Gangtok Municipal Corporation. (3) All sums from time to time credited to the Municipal Fund shall be applied in payment of all sums, charges and costs necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act or of which payment is duly directed or sanctioned by or under any of the provisions of this Act or payment of which is directed or sanctioned by the Corporation with the approval of the State Government. 26. (1) At least two months before the close of the year, the Corporation shall have prepared a complete account of the actual and expected receipts and expenditure for that year together with a budget estimate of the income and expenditure of the Corporation for the next year. (2) When the budget has been passed at a meeting, the Corporation shall obtain the approval of the State Government and shall not incur any expenditure except in accordance with the budget approved by the State Government. (3) A revised or supplementary budget may be passed by the Corporation in the course of the year and, if approved by the State Government, the Corporation may incur expenditure in accordance with the revised or supplementary budget. 27. The State Government may make rules ; (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) to regulate the application of the Municipal Fund to the purposes to which it is applicable; to regulate the keeping, checking and publication of accounts and periodical audit thereof; to regulate the preparation of the budget estimate including revised or supplementary budget estimate and the expenditure of money for purposes provided therein; to provide for the retention of adequate working and closing balances ; to regulate the preparation, submission and publication of returns, statements and reports by the Corporation and to prescribe registers and forms ; to determine the persons by whom orders for payment, of money to be made ; to impose Taxes : Annual value of Holdings : Restriction on the imposition of rates : Preparation of valuation Lists: Determination of percentage of rate of holding ration of the occupier : List: (7) from the Municipal Fund may be signed, how such payments shall be made and by whom receipts may be given ; (g) to provide for the supply of certified copies of municipal records to the public and the levy of fees for such supply

CHAPTER IV. MUNICIPAL TAXATION 28. The Corporation may, from time to time at a meeting convened expressly for the purpose, subject to the provision of the Act, impose within the limits of the Corporation the following rates, taxes and fees or any of them , (a) a rate on holdings except holdings belonging to State and Central situated within the limits of the Corporation Government . assessed on their annual value ; (b) a conservancy rate on the annual value of holdings ; (c) a water-rate on the annual value of the holdings ; (d) a tax on trades, profession and callings ; (e) any other tax, rate or fees which the Corporation is empowered to impose under any law for the time being in force. 29.(1) The annual value of a holding shall be deemed to be the gross annual rental at which the holding may reasonably be expected

to let. If such gross annual rental cannot be easily estimated or ascertained, the (2) annual value of such holding shall be deemed to be an amount which may be equal to but not exceeding seven and half percentum on the value of the building or buildings on such holding at the time of assessment plus a reasonable ground rent for the land comprised in the holding. (3) The value of any machinery or furniture which may be on a holding shall not be taken into consideration in estimating the annual value of such holding, under this section 30. (1) The rate on holdings shall not exceed fifteen percentum on the annual value of holdings; (2) The Corporation at a meeting may, either wholly or partially, exempt from the rate on holdings any holding which is used exclusively as a place of public worship or for purposes of public charity or as public burial or burning ground under this Act or as a mortuary. (3) The water rate shall not be levied at more than seven and half per centum and shall be imposed only on holdings within an area the supply of water to which the Corporation has made arrangements. (4) The conservancy rate shall not be levied at more than ten per centum on the annual value of the holdings and the Corporation shall make arrangements for the cleansing of all latrines, urinals and cess-pools. A rebate of seventy-five per centum of the conservancy rate levied on a holding shall be allowed if the holding is provided with necessary sanitary-type latrines in working order and with no service privy or service-urinal. 31. (1) When it has been decided to impose any rate to be assessed on the annual value of holdings, the Corporation at a meeting shall appoint an assessor for purpose who shall determine annual value of all buildings within the Corporation and shall enter such value in a valuation list. (2) A new valuation list shall unless otherwise ordered by the State Government be prepared in the same manner once in every five years. 32. (1) The Corporation at a meeting to be held before the close of the year next preceeding the year to which the rate will apply, shall determine the percentage on the valuation of holdings at which any rate on the annual value of holdings shall be levied and the percentage so fixed shall remain in force until the Corporation at a meeting shall determine some other percentage on the valuation of holdings; at which the rate will be levied from the beginning of the next year. (2) As soon as possible after the percentage at which the rate or rates shall be levied for the next year, has been determined under sub-section the Corporation shall cause to be prepared by the assessor an assessment list, which shall contain the following particulars and any other which the Corporation may think proper to include (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) the name and/or number and other particulars of the street in which the holding is situated; the number of the holding on the register; a description of the holding; the annual value of the holdings; the name of the owner and occupier; the amount of rate payable for the year showing each rate separately; the amount of quarterly instalment. and alterations of lists and reduction of notice of Tax to be paid 33. The Corporation at a meeting may for good and sufficient reasons recorded in writing, at any time, direct alteration or amendment of the assessment list by revaluing or re-assessing any building. (2) The Corporation at a meeting may reduce or remit the amount payable as rate or rates on account of any holding. If it is satisfied that the levy of such rate or rates would be productive of excessive hardship to the person liable to pay the same. 34. (1) When the assessment list mentioned in section 32 has been prepared or reviewed, the Chairman shall sign the same and shall cause it to be deposited in the office of the Corporation and shall also give notice of assessment to the owners and occupiers in respect of their respective holdings. (2) Any person who is dissatisfied with the amount of assessment in respect of his holding or disputes his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Corporation to review the amount of assessment or valuation or to exempt him from the assessment of rate and such application shall be disposed of by the Corporation at a meeting or by any committee constituted and authorised by the Corporation by a resolution. (3) No such application shall be received after the expiration of 60 days from the date of service of the notice under sub-section (i). (4) An appeal against any decision under subsection (2) may be filed within 30 days from the date of such decision before the District Officer within whose jurisdiction the Corporation is situated, and the decision on appeal shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court. 35. (1) The rate or rates assessed shall be payable by the owner in quarterly instalments. Quarterly in advance & every such instalment shall be due in the first day of the quarter in which it is payable. (2) As soon as may be after any sum has become due on account of any tax, rate or fee, the Corporation shall cause to be presented to the persons liable a notice of demand in the prescribed form. 36. (1) If any person does not within sixty days of the service of a notice of demand under subsection (2) of Section 35 pay the sum due either at the office of the Corporation or to some person

authorised by the Corporation in this behalf or show sufficient cause for not paying the same, the amount of the arrear due along with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum and with costs, may, at any time be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter except ploughs, plough-cattle, tools or implements of agriculture or trade. (2) In the event of failure to recover the whole or any part of the sum due by distress and sale under sub-section (1), the Corporation may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction

37. When it has been determined that a tax shall be imposed on any profession, trade or calling, every person who exercises within the Corporation, either by himself or by an agent or representative any such profession, trade or calling shall take out a yearly licence and pay the tax as may be imposed by the Corporation which shall be realised in quarterly instalments. Power of the Government 38. The State Government may by notification direct that the works as may be specified in the notification may be continued to be undertaken by the concerned Corporation, subject to the concerned departments of the State Government within the limits of the Corporation. Departments of the Government to make Rules: and that so long such works will be so continued to be undertaken by the concerned departments of the State Government, a portion of the taxes collected by the Corporation as may be fixed by the State Government shall be paid by the Corporation to the departments concerned

39. The State Government may make rules—(a) prescribing the qualifications of and the procedure to be followed by, an assessor appointed under this Act ; (b) prescribing the procedure to be followed for reviewing assessments ; (c) prescribing the form of notices of demand under sub-section (2) of Section 3S and fixing the fees payable in connection with distress under this Act; (d) (e) prescribing the conditions and limitations under which a licence may be granted for the purpose of a tax on trades, professions and callings ; regulating any other matter relating to tax, fees or rates in respect of which this Act makes no provision or insufficient provision and for which provision is, in the opinion of the State Government, necessary

CHAPTER V. Streets. Power Of corporation 40. The Corporation may, out, make improvements of close public streets : Duties of corporation or conservancy 41. For the removal of drainage : The Corporation in pursuance of a decision arrived at a meeting may— (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) lay out new streets, squares and gardens ; construct new bridges, causeways, culverts, and sub-ways ; turn, divert or temporarily or permanently close any public square, street or garden; widen, open, enlarge or otherwise improve any public street, square or garden ; pass order regulating or prohibiting any description of traffic on any particular or on public streets in general or preventing obstruction, encroachment or excavation on or near such street or streets

CHAPTER VI. Conservancy and Drainage. (41 .) The Corporation shall provide for the removal— (a) of sewage, rubbish and offensive matters from all public latrines, urinals and drains and from all public streets and other property vested in the Corporation ; (b) if a conservancy-rate has been imposed under Section 28, of sewage and offensive matters from all private latrines, urinals and cesspools. Appointed Hours for placing rubbish etc. on Public street : 42. (1) The Corporation at a meeting may from time to time publish an order prescribing the hours within which only an owner or occupier of any house or land may place rubbish or offensive matters on the public street adjacent to his house or lands, in a proper receptacle provided by the Corporation in order that such rubbish or offensive matters may be removed by the servants of the Corporation. (2) No person shall place or cause to be placed rubbish or offensive matters on a public street at other than the times appointed and except in the receptacles provided for by the Corporation under sub-section Corporation to provide Water Supply and Lighting. water supply and Light- in Building-sites etc. - 43. (1) It shall be lawful for the Corporation— (a) to provide a sufficient supply of water for the domestic use of the inhabitants ; (b) to cause the public streets to be sufficiently lighted. (2) If a water-rate has been imposed under Section 28, the Corporation shall provide a sufficient supply of water for the domestic use of the inhabitants ; If lighting-rate has been imposed under section 28, the Corporation shall cause the public streets to be sufficiently lighted

CHAPTER VII. Buildings

44. No piece of land shall be used as a site for the erection of a building and no building shall be erected otherwise than in accordance with the provision of this Chapter and of any rule or by-law made under this Act, relating to the use of building sites or to the erection of buildings, as the case may be. Every person who intends to erect a building shall first submit an application in the forms

prescribed to the Corporation together with such plans, specifications and other particulars as may be prescribed in any rule or by-law made in this behalf by the Corporation.

46. (1) Within thirty days after the receipt of any application made under section 45 or of any information or documents, which the Corporation may reasonably require, the applicant to furnish before deciding whether permission shall be granted to execute any work under the aforesaid section, the Corporation shall by written order, either— (a) grant permission conditionally or unconditionally to execute the work, or (b) refuse permission on the ground that the plans, specifications and other particulars are not in conformity with the rules or by-laws made in this behalf or that the proposed building is likely to affect the safety of the site or its adjoining area or privilege, safety or sanitation of any neighbouring building or buildings or of the locality. (2) When the Corporation grants permission conditionally under clause (a) of sub-section (1), it may in regard thereto impose such conditions, consistent with this Act, as it may think fit. (3) The decision of the Corporation in the matter of granting or not granting the permission as stated above shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court.

47. (1) A permission to erect a building granted under Section 46 shall, unless renewed on an application made to the Corporation for this it only for two years after the date on which it is granted, unless the work of erection has been commenced within that period but in any case shall not continue for a period longer than three years from the said date unless it is so renewed. (2) Any person who erects a building or continues the work of erection of a building, when the permission granted therefor has expired, shall be deemed to erect such building or to continue such work without sanction.

48. (1) The provisions of this Chapter and any rules or by-laws made under this Act relating to the erection of buildings, shall also apply to every material alterations of or additions to, any building, but shall not apply to necessary repairs not involving any of the works which constitute a material alteration or addition. (2) An alteration or addition in or to a building shall, for the purpose of this Chapter and of any rule or by-laws made under this Act, be deemed to be material if— (a) it increases or diminishes the height of, the area covered by or the cubical capacity of the building or any part thereof; or (b) it affects or is likely to affect prejudicially the stability or safety of the building or the condition of the building in respect of drainage, ventilation, sanitation or hygiene; or (c) it converts into a place for human habitation a building or part of building originally constructed for other purposes; or (d) it is an alteration or addition declared by any rule or by-laws made in this behalf to be a material alteration or addition. (3) If any question arises as to whether any addition or alteration is necessary repairs not affecting the position, safety, stability, use, sanitary condition or disfigurement of a building or room, such question shall be referred to the Corporation at a meeting and the decision of the shall be final. If any building or part of Any building has been commenced or, constructed not in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter or any rules or by-laws made in relation to buildings, the Corporation may, in addition to any action that may be instituted under this Act, apply to a Magistrate and the Magistrate may order such building or such portion thereof as the case may be to be demolished after giving the owner of such building an opportunity of being heard and of adducing evidence, if he is satisfied that the building or the portion thereof is affecting or is likely to affect the health or comfort of the owner or occupier of any other building or the sanitation or the safety of any other building, or the site or has encroached upon any public street, square. The Corporation, may make rules relating to submission and disposal of applications for plans specifications and other matter in respect of building and any other matter which it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Chapter. It may also direct the filling up etc. of unwholesome wells, Ditches etc. insanitary.

49. (1) When (a) any pond, pit; or marshy or undrained ground; (b) a tank or any other receptacle where water is stored or accumulated; or (c) any waste or dry private enclosure or not, appears or is offensive to the neighbourhood, the Corporation may by written notice require, the owner or occupier to— (i) to clear the same (ii) to re-excavate the same (iii) to fill up the same with (iv) to drain off or to remove water from the same; or (v) to take such other order therewith as the Corporation may deem fit. (2) If the owner or occupier fails (i) the Corporation shall be entitled to do the work done and costs incurred therefor from the person: the case may be, arrears of rate payable under this Act.

50. (1) If, for any reason, any

building or 'portion of a Coc' or Procedure in case of bui Idinys dectned uqfit used as, a dwelling place to ethe Corporation to be tion, the Corporation may be notice require the%'ownenor occupaer. oftsueh' ror hunwn habitation. ding to make such alteration,+'\$hegorppyatgon may, thi pk in'.Lbe building in order to make it fit for human;habitatipQ. (2) If after; one montb QQtiC9 it appears to the Corporation thatßhe building habitation, andthat Che necessary.étaps.are tpken with all due diligenec render it so use of such building or portions #ueyeof, casepy. Qr. as in the op inion of the Niagistratf rmay be.necess9ry:\$0 r.cnder,the, building*ficlfor human habication. S 3. Notwithstanding anythirig containedlin Preyecinon of danger l'rcnn puinour buildings Corporation thatdmmediate necessary .puu*pose mincnt danger to.. person. proper;TyK ..w9)h'4baQk etc. structures or anything amxeQ thereto, which appears-to the Corporationmtp, . or property, the Corporation may takesuch;immediate act(on as itjrnay deem fit'; and in such a case, .ig shall npt be necessary for thetforporatiopto giye.,noticg or to apply to the Magisvate., if it appearé. to the .01.)j9Gé o\$.tåking such immediateaction would be defeated or applying to -the CHAPTER IX. Offensive and Dangerous Trades; •Occupation er to prohibit cer- 54.(1) No persortshall use or permiG' *offensive Dan- as may be fixed by thelCorporatio.n Cdrut trades without poration (which shall be renewable annually) for.any pf.yhe namely ; (i) for the slaughtef of animals, or for the skinning or disembowelling of animals for/ purposes Other than hurnan consumption ; Provided that this clause, shall not app ly to slaughter of . animal,FiOr a bunafide religious purpose or on a ceremonial occasion or • (ii) for storing hides, horns or skins ; or (iii) for boilling or storing offal, blood, bones or rags; or (iv) for melting tallow; or (v) for tanning or for the manufactur.e of leather goods ; or (vi) for oil-boiling or (vii) for soap making; or (viii) for burning or baking bricks, potterh or lime whether for trade or private purposes; or (ix) as a depoc for trade in coal or coke ; or (x) for storing kerosene, petroleum, naptha, or any inflammable oil or spirit; or (xi) for trading in, or storjng for other than his own domestic use, hay, straw, wood thatchihg grass, jute or other dangerously inflamable materials. S S. No dairyman, milkman or stable-keeper shall keep cattle, ponies, horses Licen sing for keeping or Other four-footed for the purpose of trade or business except in a place cattle Horses etc. licenced by the Corporation. Coriditjionsfor keeping 56. (1) Within such limits as the Corporation at a meeting may direct, no person Pigs, Sheep and Goats : shall keep pigs or in any place more than twenty sheep or twenty goats without licence from the Corporation which shall be renewable annually. (2) The Corporation, at a meeting, may charge an annual fee not exceeding two rupee for such licence and in respect of such licence may impose such condi- tions a to fencing, rainage, paving, cleansing and other. matters for the regula- tion of such places as the Corporation may deem fit

57. The Corporation may make bye-laws regulating places used for offensive Power to make BJ- law regulating places or daQgerous trades.used fir offensive trades, etc. Power of Corporal ion tog rant licences for Fairs or Afelas. Rules for Fairs Alclus Power to provide and CHAPTER X. Fairs and Mel as

58. The Corporation at a meeting may require the owner or lessee of a fair or mela or an owner or a lessee of land intending to hold a fair or mela thereon, to obtain a licence in this behalf from the Corporation on such terms and conditions and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed. The State Government may make rules regulating the granting of licences for holding fairs and melas and fixing the fees in respect thereof

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CHAPTER XI. Market and Slaughter Place. The Corporation at a meeting may maintain municipal markets, slaughter-houses and stock-yards: >er to close Municipal 61 . (a) (b) construct, purchase, or take on lease or otherwise acquire any land or building for the purpose Of establishing a mincipal market or municipal slaughter-house or municipal stock-yards or of extending or improving any existing municipal market, municipal slaughter-house or municipal stock-yard, and from time to time build and maintain such municipal markets, muni- cipal slaughter-house and municipal stock-yards and such stalls, shop s, shedö, pens and other buildings or conveniences for the use of persons carrying on trade or business in or frequenting such markets, slaugh- ter-house or stock-yards and charge rents, tolls and fees for the right to expose goods for sale in such market and for the use of shops, Stalls, slaughter-houses, stock-yards and standings therein. The Corporatîon at meeting may, at any time, in the interest of public, temporarily or permanently, CIOS? any municipal market, municipal slaughter. —Lets, Slaughter- and Stock-yards: house or municipal stock-yard or any portion thereof. of use of Lanicipal market Without permission : co permit opening or running of private market : Lincehcing of private slaught er-houses and prohibi lion :

Duration of Licence : Restraining Infection 62. No person shall, without the permission of the Corporation, expose for sale any living thing or any article within a municipal market. If the Corporation publishes an order in this behalf, no person shall establish a new private market to run any existing private market, for the purpose of sale or exposing for sale any article of human food except with the sanction of the Corporation and in conformity with the terms of a licence granted by the Corporation. 64. (1) The Corporation may, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed, grant and withdraw licences for the use of any premises for the slaughter of animals for the sale of their flesh for human consumption. (2) No person shall slaughter any animal for the sale of its flesh for human consumption within the Corporation at any place other than a municipal slaughter-house or a slaughter-house licensed under, subsection 65. Every licence granted under this Chapter shall be in force until the end of the year during which it is granted.

CHAPTER XII. Restraining of Infection

66. The Corporation may make by-laws for the effective control, restraint and prevention of any dangerous disease and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Corporation may, and when required by the State Government, shall make by-laws regulating the following matters : (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (j) (k) (m) the restraint, segregation and isolation of persons suffering from any dangerous or likely to suffer from any dangerous disease owing to exposure, to infection or contagion; the removal, disinfection and destruction of personal effects, goods and other property and disinfection of houses exposed to infection or contagion; the removal to hospital and the treatment of persons suffering from any dangerous disease or likely to suffer from any such disease, owing to exposure to infection or contagion; the speedy burial or, cremation of the bodies of persons who have died from any dangerous disease; house to house visiting and inspection; the promotion of cleanliness, ventilation and disinfection the duties and responsibilities in respect of the prevention and notification of any dangerous disease; the duties and responsibilities of parents or guardians in respect of their school going children who are suffering or have recently suffered from any dangerous disease or have been exposed to infection or contagion and the duties and responsibilities of persons in charge of schools in respect of such children; the prevention of the spread from any animal, or the carcasses or product of any animal, to man, of rabies, glanders, anthrax, plague, tuberculosis, trichinosis, or any other disease communicable to man by any animal or the carcass or product of any animal; the prevention of the spread and the eradication of malaria, the destruction of mosquitoes and the removal or abatement of conditions permitting or favouring the multiplication or prevalence of mosquitoes; the prevention of the spread of diseases by flies or other insects and the destruction of such insects, and the removal or abatement of conditions permitting or favouring the prevalence or multiplication of such insects; the destruction of rodents and other vermins and the removal or abatement of conditions permitting or favouring the harbourage or multiplication thereof; the prevention of the spread of any dangerous disease by the carrying on of any business, trade or occupation; (n) (o) (p) the regulation of rag-flock manufacture and the trade in rags in bones and in second-hand clothing, beddings or any similar article and the requiring of any such article to be disinfected before its importation, removal, sale or exposure for sale, or use in any manufacturing process; the disposal of any refuse, waste matter or other matter or thing, which has been contaminated with or exposed to infection or contagion; and compulsory vaccination, inoculation or their measures in respect of persons residing within the Corporation and such other preventive measures; CHAPTER XIII. Nuisance.' 67. (1) The powers conferred by the Chapter shall be in addition and not in derogation of any powers conferred by the other provisions of this Act. (iii) (v) (vi) (vii) (viii) (ix) (b) condition of— any premises or part thereof of such a construction or in such a state or so situated or so dirty as to be a cause of annoyance to the inmates thereof, the neighbours or the public or injurious or dangerous to health or unsafe, including places infected by, or providing haunts for mosquitoes or mosquito-larvae, flies or fly maggots, hookworm larvae or ova, or rats or other noxious animals or insects and thereby liable to favour the spread of infectious disease; any street, tank, pool, ditch, gutter, water course, sink, cistern, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, urinal, cess-pool, drain, dung pit or ash-pit so foul or in such a state, or so situated as to be a cause of annoyance to the inmates of the premises, the neighbours or the public, or injurious or dangerous to health; any premises by reason of abandonment, of disputed ownership or for any other reason unoccupied and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly person; any school, factory, workshop or other trade premises so unclean as to be a

cause of annoyance to the inmates, the, neighbours or the public, or injurious to health, or not so ventilated as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all gases, vapours, dust generated in the course of the work carried on therein, that are, a cause of annoyance to the inmates, the neighbours or the public or injurious to health, or so overcrowded as to be injurious to the health of the persons therein engaged or employed, or not provided with sufficient and suitable privy or urinal accommodation; any offensive trade or business so carried on as to be injurious to health or offensive to the public; any well, tank or other water-supply; injurious or dangerous to health; any stable, cowshed or other building or enclosure in which any animal or animals are kept in such a manner or in such numbers as to be a cause of annoyance to the inmates of the premises, the neighbours or the public or injurious or dangerous to health; any burial or burning-ground which in the opinion of the Corporation is injurious or dangerous or likely to be injurious or dangerous to health of persons living in the neighbourhood or to the public or offensive to such persons; any accumulation or deposit, including any deposit of animal or vegetable or animal refuse, which is offensive to the, neighbours or to the public or injurious or dangerous to health or any deposit of offensive matter, refuse or offal or manure within fifty yards of any public street, wherever situated; and any act, omission, condition of thing which the State Government by shall declare to be a nuisance, or which after due inquiry by the Corporation on the complaint of two or more persons residing in the neighbourhood is found by the Corporation to be a cause of annoyance to the neighbours or to the inmates of the premises affected or to the public or to be dangerous or injurious to health; shall be deemed to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with under the provisions of, this Chapter: Provided that no nuisance shall be deemed to have been committed in respect of any accumulation or deposit necessary for the effectual carrying on of any business, trade or manufacture, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the accumulation or deposit has not been kept longer than is necessary for the purpose of the business, trade or manufacture and that the best available means have been taken for preventing injury or danger thereby to the public health.—

Inspection for ascertain. 68.(1) The Corporation shall cause to be made from time to time inspection with a view to ascertain what nuisance exist calling for removal under the powers existing in the Corporation under this Act, and shall enforce so far as possible the provisions of this Act in order to remove the same, and otherwise put in force the powers vested in the Corporation, relating to public health, so as to secure the proper sanitary condition of all premises within the Corporation. If the Corporation or a Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that a nuisance exists in any premises, the Corporation may order of such officer may make an inspection of such premises at any hour, when the operations suspected to cause nuisance are believed to be in progress or are usually carried on or when the special conditions suspected to cause the nuisance are believed to exist, and may cause "such work to be done as may be necessary for an effectual examination of the said premises, including the opening of the ground or surface, where necessary, and the testing of, the drains. (3) Where the ground or surface has been opened and no nuisance is found to exist, the Corporation shall restore the premises at their own cost.

69. Information of any nuisance under, this Chapter may be given to the Corporation as to nuisance: Notice to remove nuisance: Procedure in case persons fail to comply notice Corporation by any person and every officer of the Corporation shall bring the existence of any nuisance to the notice of the Corporation or cause to be brought to the notice of the Corporation, 70. The Corporation, if satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, shall serve a notice on the author of the nuisance or if he cannot be found, then on the owner occupier of the building or premises on which the nuisance arises or continues, requiring him to remove it within the time specified in the notice and to execute such works and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose and if the Corporation thinks it desirable (but not otherwise) specifying any works to be executed to prevent a recurrence of the said nuisance; Provided that— (a) Where the nuisance arises from any want or defect of a structural character, or where the building or premises are unoccupied, the notice shall be served on the owner; (b). Where the author of the nuisance cannot be found and it is clear that the nuisance does; not arise or continue by the act or default or sufferance of the owner or occupier of the building or premises, the Corporation may remove the same and may do what is necessary to prevent the recurrence thereof." (1) If the person on whom a notice to remove a nuisance has been served under section 70 fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof within the time specified, or if the nuisance, although removed since the service of the notice, is in the opinion of the Corporation likely to recur on the same premises shall cause a complaint relating to such nuisance to be made before a Magistrate, and such shall thereupon issue a

summons requiring the person on whom the notice was served to appear before him. (2) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the alleged nuisance exists, or that, although removed, it is likely to recur on the same premises, he shall make — (a) on the author thereof, or the owner or occupier of the premises, as the case may be, an order requiring him to comply with all or any Magistrate may order local authority co execute works in certain cases. provisions of place to be used as burial grounds. Registration of birth and Offence punishable in case. Suspension and limitation for prosecution. . Notice suit against . Corporation. C 16 i) Of the requirements of the notice or otherwise to remove the nuisance within a time specified in the order and to do any works necessary, for that purpose, Or an order prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance and directing the execution of any work necessary to prevent the recurrence or an order both requiring the removal and prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance, or (b) an order on the Corporation directing them to remove or, prevent the recurrence of the nuisance or both, at the expense of the author thereof or the owner or occupier of the premises, on as the case may be, (3) Before making any order the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, adjourn the hearing or further bearing of the case until an inspection, investigation or analysis in respect of the nuisance alleged has been made by some competent person. (4) Any costs incurred by the Corporation in executing an order of the magistrate under clause (b) of subsection (2) shall be payable on demand, and if not paid on demand, may be recovered by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter

79. Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the author of the nuisance or that the owner or occupier of the premises is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate may at once order the Corporation to execute the works thereby directed and the cost of executing the same shall be payable by the person liable, if subsequently found, and if not paid on demand within fifteen days from the date of execution of the work, may be recovered by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, if known

CHAPTER XIV Places for disposal of the Dead and Registration of Births and Deaths 73. The Corporation at a meeting may from time to time cut out of the Municipal Fund with the sanction of the State Government provides fitting places either within or without the limits of Corporation to be used as burial grounds or burning grounds and may impose such fee as may be fixed by the Corporation at a meeting with the approval of the State Government in respect of every corpse buried or burnt within such burial or burning grounds

74. The Corporation, if required by the State Government to do so; shall at meeting provide for the registration of births and deaths within the limit of the Corporation and for the issue of certificates of birth and deaths

CHAPTER XV Penalties and Miscellaneous. 75. Whoever commits any offence by contravening or failing to comply with any provision of this Act or rules or by-laws made thereunder or any direction lawfully given to him or; any requisition lawfully made upon him under any provision of this Act or rules or by-laws made thereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and if such offence continues in its nature, to further fine [which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the first day] 76. No prosecution for an offence under this Act or any rules or by-laws made in pursuance thereof shall be instituted without the order or consent of the Corporation and no such prosecution shall be instituted except within six months next after the commission of the offence, unless the offence is of continuous nature, in which case of prosecution may be instituted within six months of the date on which the commission or existence of the offence was first brought to the notice of the Chairman, 77. (1) No suit or other legal proceedings shall be brought against the Corporation or the Councillors or any of the agents, officers or servants of the Corporation, or any person acting under it or their direction, for any act purporting to be done under this Act or any rules or by-laws made thereunder, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing is served on the Corporation or the Councillor or such agent, officer or person acting under it or their direction, as the case may be, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the person who intend to bring the suit or proceeding and the relief claimed. (2) Every such suit or proceeding shall be commenced within six months next after the accrual of cause of action and not afterwards, Corporation to provide 78'. The Corporation shall, as soon as possible, take steps for the construction of public Urinals and Latrines. Licen

cing of certain trade and business. tion of public urinals and latrines at such places as the, Corporation will deem fit and shall make necessary arrangements for their proper cleaning and disinfection

79. The Corporation may with the previous sanction of the State Government direct that—(a) No person shall without or otherwise in conformity with the terms of a licence granted by the Corporation in this behalf, carry on within the limits of the Corporation the trade or business of a dairy man or milk man or of a baker; confectioner, ice or aerated water manufacturer or sweet-meat maker or of a keeper of a tea shop, hotel or eating house; (b) such person as mentioned in such section (1) shall observe such terms and conditions as to cleanliness, hygienic and sanitary conditions as may be described by the Corporation by its bye-laws. Powers of Chairman and 80.(1) The Chairman shall for the transaction of business of the Corporation delegation to Vice-Chairman, Councillors, Municipal Officers etc. been public servants: Power of entry to inspect, survey or execute work: connected with this Act or any other law or for the purpose of making any order authorised hereby, exercise all the powers vested in this Act in the Corporation; Provided the Chairman shall not act in opposition to, or in contravention of any order or action of the Corporation at a meeting or exercise any power which is vested in it directed to be exercised by the Corporation at a meeting. (2), The Chairman may in accordance with the decision of Corporation at a meeting, delegate all or any of his powers to the Vice-Chairman Every Councillor, every officer and servant of the Corporation and every person authorised by the Corporation to do any act under this Act or any rule or by-law made thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section (2 i) of the Indian Penal Code; 82 . The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Executive Officer or any other person authorised by the Corporation in this behalf, may enter into on any building or land with or without the assistants or workmen in order to make any inquiry, inspection or valuation or for the purpose of lawfully placing or removing pipes, meters or other things, or to execute any other work which is authorised by the provision of this Act or of any rule, by-law or order made thereunder or which it is necessary for any of the purpose of this Act or in pursuance of the said provision or any resolution passed by the Corporation, to make or execute: Provided that— (a) except when it is in this Act or in any rule or by-law made thereunder otherwise expressly provided, no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise; (b) except when it is otherwise expressly provided as aforesaid, no dwelling house, and no part of a public building used as a dwelling place, shall be so entered without the consent of the occupier, unless the said occupier has received at least twelve hours' previous notice of the intention to make such entry reasonable notice shall be given in every case even when any premises may otherwise be entered without notice, to enable the inmates of any apartment appropriated to women to move to some part of the premises where their privacy be preserved; (d) due regard shall be paid, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose of the entry, to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises. Service how to be effected 'Residuary power to 83. When any notice, bill, summons or other document is required by this Act or by any rule or by-law made thereunder to be served upon or issued to any person, such service or issue shall be effected— (a) by giving or tendering such documents to such persons; or (b) if such person is not found, by leaving such document at his last known place of abode or business within the Corporation or by giving or tendering the same or by sending it by post to any adult male member of his family or adult male servant in his employment; or (c) if such person does not reside within the Corporation and his address elsewhere is known to the Corporation, by forwarding such document to him by post in a cover bearing the said address; or (d) if none of the means referred to in clause (a), (b) or (c) be available, by affixing such notice, bill, summons or other document on some conspicuous part of the land or building (if any) or other thing to which the document relates. 84. (1) Without prejudice to any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Corporation may make rules and by-laws: State Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act: Overriding effect of that Act: this Act. (2) Without prejudice to any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Corporation may make by-laws for any of the purpose connected with this Act. 85. No suit or legal proceedings shall be against the Councillors, or any officer or servant of the Corporation or any other person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under the provision of this Act or rules or by-laws made under this Act

86. Any law in force immediately before the commencement of this Act with respect to any matter, for which provision is made in this Act or which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall cease to have effect in the areas within the jurisdiction of the Corporation constituted under this

Act. By Order of the Governor P.K. Pradhan, Secretary to the Government '—of Sikkim. PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, SIKKIM GOVERNMENT PRESS Ex.GAZ.45 400C.20-10-75 SIKKIM GOVERNMENT EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE No. 35 PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY Gangtok, Friday, April 11, 1980 LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION No. 5/LL/80. Dated Gangtok, the 5th April, 1980. The following Act of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly having received the assent of the Governor on the 5th (lay Of April, 1980, is hereby published for general information. SIKKIM ACT NO. 5 OF 1980. THE GANGTOK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1980. AN ACT further to amend the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, 1975 (IV of 19 75). WHEREAS, it is expedient to amend the Gangtok Municipal Cor- poration Act, 1975 (IV of 1975) in the manner hereinafter appearing: Be it enacted by the Legislature of Sikkim in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:— 1. 2. (1) This Act may be called the Gangtok Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1980. (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 11th day of December, 1979. After sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Gangtok Municipal Cor- Short title & commencement. Amendment of Section 3. poration Act, 1975 (IV of 1975), the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :— "(5) If before the expiry of the term of the first Councillors nomi- nated under sub-section (3) no new Councillors have been elec- ted as required under sub-section (4), the State Government may by order published in the Official Gazette, appoint an officer (hereinafter referred to as Administrator) for the Corpo- ration for a period of one year or until the reconstitution of the Corporation, whichever is earlier. Repeal and savings. 2 (6) When an order is issued under sub-section (5) the following consequences shall ensue (a) all the powers, functions and duties of the Corporation, its Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Committee, if any, shall be exercised, performed and discharged by the Administrator until the reconstitution of the Corporation; (b) the administrator shall be deemed in law to be the Cor- poration Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Committee, if any, as the occasion may require; (c) such salary and allowances as the State Government may, by order, in that behalf fix, shall be paid to the Adminis- trator out of the Corporation Fund; (d) notwithstanding anything in the Act, the Administrator may review any act done or decision taken by the out- going Corporation, Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Commi- ttee in the exercise or performance of their powers and duties under the Act." 3. (1) The Gangtok Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordi- nance, 1979, (Ordinance No. 6 of 1979) is hereby repealed. (2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Ordinance so repealed, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act. By Order of the Governor, R. k. GUPTA, Secretary to the Government of Sikkim, Law & Legislative Department, Government of Sikkim. F. No. 16 (6) LL/77. PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS GOVERNMENT S ; KK}M EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE 34 PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY Gangtok, Friday, April 3, 1981 LAW DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM. Notification No. 4/LD//8T. Dated Gangtok, the 31st March, 1981. The following Act of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly having received the assent of the Governor on 30th day of March, 1981, is hereby published for general information. THE GANGTOK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1981. ACT NO. 3 OF 1981. AN ACT further to amend the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, 1975 (IV of 1975). Be it enacted by the Legislature of Sikkim in the Thirty-Second Year of the Republic of India as follows:— (i) This Act may be called the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Short title and 1. (Amendment) Act, 1981. Commencement. (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 16th day of December, 1980, Tn the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, 1975 (IV of 1975), in Amendment of 2. sub-section (5) of section 3, for the words "one year", the words 'two years" section 3. shall be substituted. (1) The Gangtok Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, Repeal and Saving. 3. 1980 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1980) is hereby repealed. (2) Notwithstanding such repcal, anything done or any action taken under the Ordinance so repealed, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act. PRINTED AT By Order of the Governor, B. R. PRADHAN, Secretary to the Government of Sikkim, Law Department, F. No. THE SIKKIM GOVERNMENT PRESS, GANGTOK. The following Act of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly heving received the assent of the Governor on 7th day ot' April, 1982, is hereby published for general information. THE GANGTOK MUNICIPAL, CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1982. ACY NO. J OF 1982. AN ACT further to amend the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, 1975. Be it enacted by the Legislature of Sikkim •in the Thirty- third Year of the Republic of India as ibliovvs GOVERNMENT 2. SIKKIM EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE 22

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY Gaangtok, Friday April 16 1 [32 LAW DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM Notification No. 20/LD/82. Dated Gangtok, the 16th April, 1902, (I) (2) 1 V of 1975. JV of 1975. This Act may be called the Gangtok Municipal Short title and Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1982. Commencement. It shall be deemed to have come into force on and from the date of commencement of the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, 1975, except section 3 which shall be deemed to have come into force on and from the 16th day of December, 1981. In the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, S (hereinafter Amendment of referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, - section 2. clause (1) shall be re-numbered as clause (La) and before the clause as so re-numbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:- means the officer appointed by the ' Administrator' (1) Statc under sub-section (S) of section 3, (b) namely :- after clause (3), the following clause shall be inserted, "Corporation" means the Gangtok Municipal Corpora- tion constituted under sub-section(i) of section 3 ; ; after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, (c) namely 'Executive Officer" means the officer appointed by the State Government under section IO ; ' • (d) after clause (18) , the following clause shall be inserted, namely ' 'Tribunal" means the Tribunal constituted by the '(18a) State Government under section 49F. Amendment of section 3 • Amendment of section 9. Insertion Of new section 26/1. Borrowing powers. Amendment section 46. Substitution of section 49. Power of demolition or alteration of building etc

3. In the principal Act, in section 3, in sub-section (g), for the words ' a period of two years" the words "period of four years" shall be substituted; (b) to sub-section (S), the following proviso shall be added, namely :- 'C Provided that the State Government may by a like order, extend the period of appointment of the Administrator for a further period of one year or until the reconstitution of the Corporation, whichever is earlier." • in sub-section (6), in clause (b), for the word "Corpo- (c) ration", the words ' ' Corporation, the Corporation at meeting shall be substituted. In the principal Act, in section 9, in sub-section (3), for the words 4. 'more than three hundred Rupees', the words "more than eight hundred rupees ' 'shall be substituted. in the principal Act, after section 26, the following section shall be inserted, namely "26A. The Corporation may , with the previous sanction of the State Government, borrow money from banks and other financial institutions, on the security of the Municipal Fund or any of its other assets for the pur- poses of this Act." In the principal Act, in section 46, in sub-section (I), - for the words '(thirty days", the words 'sixty days" shall be substituted. In the principal Act, for section 49, the following section shall be 7. substituted, namely :- (1) if the Corporation is satisfied - (a) (i) that the erection of any building- has been commenced without obtai- ning any permission required to be obtained by or under this Act; or is being carried on or has been comple- ted otherwise than in accordance with the particulars on which such permi- ssion was based; or (iii) is being carried on or has been comple- ted in breach of any provision of this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, or any direction or requisition lawfully gi ven or made under this Act or under such rule or bye-law; or (b) 3 that any alteration of, or additiion to, any buil- ding or any other work made or done for any purpose in, to or upon any building, has been commenced or is being carried on or has been cony)leteel in contravention of, or otherwise than in accordance with any sanc- tion granted under section 46 or section 48 ; or that any alteration required by any (c) notice issued under this Act or any rule or bye-law made, under this Act, has not been duly made, it may, without prejudice to any action that may be taken under any other provisions of this Act, by a notice in writing require the person responsible, to demolish within ten clays of receipt of notice such erection, alteration, as the case may be, or to show cause why such erection, alteration, addition or other work should. not be demolished or the alteration should not be made. (2) (3) The Corporation may issue notice under sub- section (1) notwithstanding the fact that the valuation of such building has been made uncler this Act and the Corporation has recei- ved payment of tax on such valuation. If the person responsible fails - (b) to demolish such erection, alteration, addition or other work, or to make the alterations; or to show cause to the satisfaction of the Corporation why such erection, al- teration, addition or other work should not be demol ished, or the alteration should not be made, 1 røfl'7s. •troy 1975. the Corporation may, by order and through its officers, employees or workmen demolish the erection, alteration, addition or other work and recover the ex- penses of demolition from the person responsible : Provided that where the person responsible shows cause, the order to demolish the erection, alteration, addition or other works shall not be made without giving the person responsible, an opportunity of being heard : Provided further that a copy of the order referred to in this clause or in the first proviso shall be served upon the owner and the occupier thereof and no such action shall be taken until after the expiry of thirty days from the date of

the service of the said order. (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), no action shall be taken under this section in respect of any erection, alteration, addition or other work executed more than twelve years before or before the commencement of the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, 1975, whichever is later: Provided that the onus of proving that the erection, alteration, addition, or other work was executed more than twelve years before or before the commencement of the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, 1976, shall lie on the person responsible: Provided further that no action shall be taken in respect of any erection, alteration, addition or other work which has been regularised under the provisions of this Act. 5 The Corporation shall have power to remove any such (2) obstruction or encroachment and shall have the like power to remove any unauthorised obstruction or encroachment. Of the like nature in any open space not being private property, whether such space is vested in the Corporation or not, provided that if the space is vested in the State Government, the permission of the Secretary, Local Self Government and Housing Department of the State Government shall have first been obtained and the expenses of such removal shall be paid by the person who has caused the said obstruction or encroachment and such expenses shall be recoverable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 49K, as the case may be. The materials or goods removed under sub-section (2) (3) may be stored at such place or places as the Corporation may think fit and if within seven days of such removal, no person claims the return of such materials or goods or establishes his claim thereto and pays up the expenses incurred by the Corporation for removal and storage, the Corporation shall have the right to sell the same by public auction and recover the expenses incurred including the expenses of such auction from the proceeds of the sale. (4) When under sub-section (2), the Corporation causes any wall to be removed or removes any other obstruction, projection or encroachment from land which forms part of a public street, no compensation shall be payable, but the Corporation shall be bound to provide proper means of access to and from the street if none exists already. (5) Whoever, not being lawfully authorised in that behalf, removes earth, sand or other materials or makes any encroachment in or upon any open space which is not private property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and, in the case of an encroachment which is continuing in nature, with further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day on which the encroachment continues after the date of first conviction. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the (6) Corporation from allowing any temporary occupation of or erection, in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies, or the piling of fuel in bye-lanes and spaces for not more than seven days, and in such manner as not to inconvenience the public or any individual or from allowing the occupation of, or temporary erection or structures for, any other purposes in accordance with any rule or bye-law made under this Act. Nothing contained in this section shall apply to any (7) structure duly authorised under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder. If at any time it appears to the Corporation that any 49C. structure (including under this expression any building, wall or other structure and anything affixed to or projecting from any building, wall or other structure) is in a ruinous condition or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to any person occupying, resorting to or passing by such structure or any other structures or place in the neighbourhood thereof, the Corporation may, by a written notice of not less than seven days, require the owner or Removal of structures, etc. which are in ruins or likely to fall. occupier - (b) (2) to demolish or to repair such structure in such manner as may be specified in the notice; or to repair, protect or enclose such structure in such manner as may be specified in the notice. Where it appears to the Corporation that immediate action is necessary for the purpose of preventing imminent danger to any person or property, it shall be the duty of the Corporation itself to take such immediate action; and in such case it shall not be necessary for the Corporation to give notice, if it appears to it that the object of taking immediate action shall be defeated by the delay incurred in giving notice. (3) Where any owner or occupier fails to comply with notice served upon him, the Corporation may demolish or remove such structure or fixture under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) and recover the expenses of such demolition or removal from the owner or occupier, as the case may be. Demolition or 49 D. (1) alteration of works in other cases. In any of the following cases, namely - (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) i? , within the period prescribed in any notice issued under this Act, requiring the removal or alteration of a verandah, platform or other similar structure or a fixture, the same is not duly removed or altered; or if the owner of any building which is erected or added to a street alignment and the building-line, fails to remove such building or addition when called upon by the Corporation to do so under this Act; or if the owner of any

building, which is unfit for human habitation, or if any privy or urinal be placed in contravention of the bye-laws made under this Act; or if within the period prescribed in any notice issued under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, requiring the owner or occupier of a building to comply with any condition on which the erection of any verandah or other projection was permitted, such condition is not complied with; or if within the period prescribed in any notice issued under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder requiring the owner or occupier of a building to remove a verandah or other projection, the same is not duly removed; or if within the period prescribed in any notice issued under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, requiring the owner of a building to remove or alter an external roof or wall made of inflammable material, the same is not duly removed or altered; or if any owner or occupier neglects to execute any work or to take any measure required by any notice issued under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, the Corporation may make an order directing that the projection, building, block of buildings, verandah, platform, fixture, additions, roof, wall, as the case may be, shall be demolished by the owner or occupier thereof who may be the person responsible or altered by such person to the satisfaction of the Corporation within the time specified in the order. (2) if the person responsible fails- (a) to demolish such erection, alteration, addition or other work, or to make the alteration; or show IV of 1975. 1 V of 1975. i•ion of appointed by the Vt' iCh appre- of the State. in this behal', as• the case vmay be, why erection, altera- I-ion, addition other wotk should not be denulished or the alteration should not be nude , the Corporation may by an order in writing and througi: its o llicers, employccs worklnen demolish erect:cn, altera- tion, ad(iition or ether work : Provided that •vvhere the person responsible shows cause, the order to demolish the n, a (crat ion, addition or other works shall not be made without giving the person responsible, an opportunity of being heard : Provided further that a copy of the order referred to in this clause or in the first proviso shall be served upon the owner and the occupier thereof and no action shall be taken until the expiry of thirty days from the date of the service of such order : Provided also that the Corporation may make any such order not- withstanding the fact that a valuation of such building has been made under this Act and the Corporation has received payment of tax on such valuation,. (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), no action shall be taken under this section in respect of any erection, alteration, addition or ocher work executed more than twelve years before or before the commencement of the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Act, 1975, whichever is later : Provided that the onus of proving tinat the work was done more than twelve years before before the commencement: the Gangtok Munisinal Corporation Act, 1 975, shall lie on the person rcsprtsible. Explanation. In this section, the exprcr,sion '4 person responsible" includes owner, the occupier, and any oi.her person who executes the erection, alteration, addition or Other work or who is liable to make any alteration required by any notice issued under this Act or any rule or bye-law roade under this Act. (I) In any case in which the erection of a new building or any 49E. other work referred to in section 49, has beert commenced, or is being carried on unlawfully a.3 mctionccl in that section, the by written notice, require the person carrying on such or otl•ter unlawful work to stop the. same lb;-fhwith. If any notice issued uncler-sub-section (I) is not duly complied (2) with, the Corporation may, with the assistance of the police, if necessary, take such steps as it may dee1Y1 necessary in order to stop the continuance of such unlawful work. (3) The Corporation, if it considers necessary, may depute any municipal officer to watch the premises in order to prevent the conti- nuance of the unlawful work. (4) Where any person after receipt of the notice under sub-sec- tion (1), fails to comply with the said notice and carries on any work relating to the erection of a new building or any Other work, the Corporation may demolish or remove. such unlawful work and recover the expenses of such demolition or removal from the owner in accordance with the provisions of section 49K. Power of Corporation to stop progress of building work unlawJiliJy commenced or carried on. Gangtok' Municipal Corporation Tribunal. Power o revision by Tribunal. Power of review by Tribunal. (1) The State Government shall constitute a Tribunal to be 49F. called the Gangtok Municipal Corporation Tribunal for the purpose Of hearing appeals against the orders made or the notices or requisitions issued by the Corporation under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder. The Tribunal shall consist of (2) the District Judge; (a) (b) an officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the State Government who has been a member of Judicial Service of any State for a period of not less than seven years ; an officer who is or has been a member of the (c) Sikkim Judicial Service. (3) The District Judge sliall be the President of the Tribunal and during his absence on leave or otherwise, the officer at

clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall be the President of the Tribunal. (4) The Tribunal shall have the power to regulate its own procedure. (g) The quorum of the Tribunal shall be two members. (6) The State Government may, on a request made by the President of the Tribunal, nominate not more than two other persons to be members of the Tribunal for specific purposes. (7) Each member of the Tribunal shall be entitled to receive such remuneration, either by way of monthly salary or by way of honorarium or fees as the State Government may determine. (8) The Tribunal shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely S of 1908 (a) (b) (c) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath or affirmation; compelling the production of accounts and documents ; issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses, and every proceeding under this Act before the Tribunal shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 and for the purposes of section 196 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860. (9) The Tribunal may in disposing of an appeal, exercise the same powers, as the Corporation. The Tribunal may call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which an appeal lies to it for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed and if in any case it shall appear to the Tribunal that any such order should be modified, annulled or reversed, the Tribunal may pass such order thereon as it may deem fit. The Tribunal may either on its own motion or on the application of any party interested, review its own order in any case, and pass in reference thereto such order as it thinks just : Provided that no application made by the party interested shall be entertained unless the Tribunal is satisfied that there has been discovery of new and important matter of evidence, which after the exercise of due diligence was not within the knowledge of the applicant or could not be produced by him at the time when the Tribunal made its order or that there has been some mistake or error on the face of the record : Provided further that no such order shall be varied or revised unless notice has been given to the parties interested to appear and be heard. (2) An application for review under sub-section (1) by any party shall be made within ninety days from the date of communication of the order of the Tribunal. Power of Corporation to regularise on payment of fees. 9 (3) The Tribunal shall not review any order on its own motion after the expiry of a period of ninety days from the date on which such order was made by it. An order passed in appeal or in revision or in review by the Tribunal under this Act shall be final and conclusive and shall not be called in question in any civil or revenue court. final. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made or notice issued by Appeal. 49 J. the Corporation under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, may, within thirty days from the date on which such order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal to the Tribunal : Provided that the said Tribunal may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by a sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time. (2) The appeal referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in the form of a memorandum giving the grounds of appeal and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and a fee of three hundred rupees : Provided that when an appeal is preferred against any notice issued by the Corporation under this Chapter, the fees payable under this sub-section shall be fifty VUPCCS. If any person, after receipt of a notice of demand fails to pay, within thirty days, the expenses incurred by the Corporation under expenses for sections 4-9, 49A, 49B, 49C, 49D and 49E for (leniolit:ion or removal Of any demolition or structure or any other work, the Corporation may issue distress directing removal. that the expenses incurred by it may be realised by the sale of movable property belonging to the defaulter except ploughs, plough cattle, tools or implements of agriculture, trade or profession. (2) In the event of failure to recover the whole or any part of the sum due by distress and sale under sub-section (1), the Corporation may sue the defaulter in any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of such dues. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, if the Corporation, after considering all the facts and circumstances of the case and after making such inquiry as it may deem fit, is of the opinion that the party concerned has not complied with the notice, if any, issued under sub-section (1) of section 49 or sub-section (1) of section 49A or in other cases of contravention of the provisions of this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, the Corporation, instead of making an order for — (b) (c) demolition of any building, verandah, platform or other structure; or making any alteration of any building or other work ; or removal of any verandah, platform or other fixture attached to a building so as to form a part of such building or which causes a projection, encroachment or obstruction over any public street ; may, if satisfied that such demolition, alteration or

renioval of the works of the party concerned referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) — would result in undue hardship to the party concerned; or (ii) would not cause unreasonable inconvenience to the public, order regularisation of such works if the party concerned pays to it such fee not exceeding rupees one hundred per square foot of the constructed area or the area covered by any alteration, verandah, other structure, projection or encroachment as may be specified by the State Government by a notification having regard to the nature and type of the construction : Provided that where the works referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) are situate over the land belonging to the Corporation or the State Government or any other authority owned and controlled by the State Government, the Corporation shall not order regularisation of such works except after ascer- taining from the State Government the cost of such land and upon payment by the party concerned of such cost in addition to the regularisation fee. 10 (2) If the party concerned fails to pay the fee referred to in sub-section (r) or the cost of the land within such time (not being less than one month from the date of making an order)as may be specified by the Corporation in this order, it may pass such order as to demolition of building, alteration or other works as it may deem fit." f Omission o section S 3• Amendment of section 7S• Amendment of section 8 S. Insertion of new sections 8 SA, 85B, and 8 SC. Special provision regarding fine. Offences to be cognizable. Offences companies. 9. 10

11. In the principal Act, section 53 shall be omitted.In the principal Act, in section 7 S,- (a) after the words ' 'punished with fine," the words ' 'which may extend to ten thousand rupees" shall be inserted ; (b) for the words "one hundred rupees, " the words ' 'five hundred rupees" shall be substituted. In the principal Act, in section 8 g, for the words "proceedings shall be," the words ' 'proceedings shall lie" shall be substituted. In the principal Act, after section 85, the following sections shall 12. be inserted, namely c '8sA. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law relating to the Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in this State, it shall be law- ful for any Magistrate Of the first class specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf to pass a sentence of fine exceeding two thousand rupees on any person convicted of contravening any order made under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law relating to the Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in this State, offences pu- nishable under this Act shall be cognizable. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by 8sc. a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accor- dingly Provided that nothing contained. in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (I where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or conni- vance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, mana- ger, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secre- tary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of such offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. For the purposes of this section - Explanation. — (a) (b) ' company" means anybody corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and "director", in relation to firm, means a partner in the firm. ' ' Reneal and 0) (2) 11 The Gangtok Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, is hereby repealed. 1981, Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken 4 of 1981. under the Ordinance so repealed, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act. By Order of the Governor, B. R. PRADHAN, Secretary to the Government of Sikkim, Law Department, F. No. PRINTED AT THE SIKKIM GOVERNMENT PRESS