

Chapter I

Preliminary

1. Short title and extent.

This Act may be cited as the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act.

It extends only to Brihan Mumbai.

2. Repeal of enactments.

The enactments mentioned in Schedule A are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said Schedule;

Provided that –

- (a) all rules and by-laws made, all notifications published, all orders issued and all licences and permissions granted under any of the said enactments and still in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made, published, issued and granted hereunder; and
- (b) all debts and obligations incurred, all contracts entered into and all matters and things engaged to be done, by with or for the municipal corporation before this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been incurred, entered into or engaged to be done by, with or for the municipal corporation constituted under this Act; and
- (c) all rates, taxes and sums of money due to the corporation when this Act comes into force shall be deemed to be due to the corporation under this Act; and

- (d) all suits or other legal proceedings, civil, criminal, instituted or which, might but for the passing of this Act have been instituted by or against the corporation or the Commissioner may be continued or instituted subject to the provisions of section 13 of Schedule R as if this Act has not been passed; and
- (e) all references made in any Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council to any of the said enactments shall be read as if made this Act to the corresponding portion thereof.

3. Definitions of terms.

In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,--

- (a) “the city” means the area specified in Part I of Schedule A to the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act,1945;
- (aa) “extended suburbs” means the area specified in Part IV of Schedule A to the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act,1945;
- (b) (a1) Brihan Mumbai means the areas specified in Parts I, II and III of Schedule A to the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act,1945 and on and from the date of commencement of the Bombay Municipal (Further Extension of Limits and

Schedule BBA (Amendment) Act,1956 includes the extended suburbs i.e. the area specified in Part IV of the Schedule; specified as the larger urban area in the notification issued in respect thereof under clause (2) of Article 243-Q of the Constitution of India.

(a2) “the suburbs” means the area specified in Parts II and III of Schedule A to the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act,1945;

(a3) “Backward Class of Citizens” means such classes or parts of or groups within such classes as are declared from time to time, by the State Government to be Other Backward Classes and Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes;

(b) “the corporation” means the Municipal Corporation of Brihan Mumbai, constituted or deemed to have been constituted under this Act;

(c) “Councillor” means a person duly elected as a member of the Corporation; and includes a nominated Councillor who shall not have the right,--

(i) to vote at any meeting of the Corporation and Committee of the Corporation; and

(ii) to get elected as a Mayor of the Corporation or a Chairperson of any of the Committees of the Corporation;

(cc) “Commission” means the Public Service Commission constituted for the State of Bombay under the Constitution of India;

(d) "the Commissioner" means the Municipal Commissioner for Brihan Mumbai appointed under section 54 and includes an Additional Municipal Commissioner appointed under sub-section (3) of Section 54 and an acting Commissioner appointed under sub-section (3) of Section 59;

(e) "Deputy Commissioner" means a Deputy Municipal Commissioner appointed under section 55, and the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements) appointed under section 56A and includes an acting Deputy Commissioner appointed under sub-section (3) of Section 59 (and an additional Deputy Municipal Commissioner appointed under sub-section (1A) of Section 55);

(ea) "Director" means the Director (Engineering Services and Projects) appointed under section 54A;

(f) "the Police Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Police (Brihan Mumbai);

(g) "Education Officer" means the Municipal Education Officer appointed under Section 76A and includes an acting Municipal Education Officer appointed under Section 85;

(h) "election" means an election to fill a seat or seats of a councilor or councilors under this Act;

(i) "Assembly Constituency" means a constituency provided by law for the purpose of elections to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, or any part thereof, which is for the time being comprised in Brihan Mumbai;

(j) “Assembly roll” means the electoral roll prepared for any Assembly Constituency in accordance with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950;

(k) “licensed plumber” and “licensed surveyor” means respectively, a person licensed by the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act as a plumber or surveyor under section 355;

(ka) “Scheduled Castes” means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within, such castes, races or tribes as are deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Maharashtra under article 341 of the Constitution of India;

(kb) “Scheduled Tribes” means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of, or groups within, such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Maharashtra under article 342 of the Constitution of India;

(l) “Small Causes Court” means the Court of Small Causes of Bombay;

(la) “State Election Commission” means the State Election Commission consisting of the State Election Commissioner appointed in accordance with the provisions of clause (l) of article 243-K of the Constitution of India;

(m) “owner” when used in reference to any premises, means the person who receives the rent of the said premises, or who would be entitled to receive the rent thereof if the premises were let, and includes—

(i) an agent or trustee who receives such rent on account of the owner; and

(ii) an agent or trustee who receives the rent of, or is entrusted with, or concerned for, any premises devoted to religious or charitable purposes; and

(iii) a receiver, sequestrate, or manager, appointed by any court of competent jurisdiction to have the charge of, or to exercise the rights of an owner of the said premises;

(n) a person is deemed “to reside” in any dwelling which he sometimes uses, though, perhaps, not uninterruptedly, as a sleeping apartment;

and a person is not deemed to cease “to reside” in any such dwelling merely because he is absent from it, or has elsewhere another dwelling in which he resides, if there is the liberty or returning to it at any time and no abandonment of the intention of returning thereto;

(o) the term “public securities” means securities of the Central Government and any securities guaranteed by the Central or any State Government, securities of the Bombay Port Trust, securities issued under this Act and any Bombay Municipal debentures or other securities heretofore issued and any debentures or other securities issued under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 and the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925;

(p) “tax” includes any impost leviable under this Act;

(pa) “article” in relation to octroi means any goods;

(q) “vehicle” includes a carriage, art, van, dray, truck, handcart and wheeled conveyance of any description capable of being used on the streets of the city;

(r) “land” includes land which is being built upon or is built upon or covered with water, benefits to arise out of land, things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and rights created by legislative enactment over any street;

(s) “building” includes a house, outhouse, stable, shed, hut (tank except tank for storage of drinking water in a building or part of a building) and every other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatever;

(sa) “tenement” means a building or a part of a building, other than a temporary building or a part thereof, let or intended to be let or occupied separately;

(sb) “temporary building” means any building which is constructed principally of mud, leaves, grass, cloth, thatch, wood, corrugated iron or asbestos cement sheets or such other material and includes a building of whatever size

constructed of whatever material which the Commissioner has allowed to be built as a temporary measure;

(t) “waterwork” includes a lake, stream, spring, well, pump, reservoir, cistern, tank, tunnel, duct, whether covered or open, sluice, main pipe, culvert, engine and any machinery, land, building or thing for supplying or used for supplying water;

(u) “drain” includes a sewer, pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel and any other device for carrying off sewage, offensive matter, polluted water, sullage, waste water, rain water or sub-soil water, and any ejectors, compressed air mains, sealed sewage mains and special machinery or apparatus for raising, collecting, expelling or removing sewage or offensive matter to the sewage outfall;

(v) “house gully” means a passage or strip of land constructed, set apart or utilized for the purpose of serving as a drain or affording access to a privy, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filthy or polluted matter, to municipal servants or to persons employed in the cleaning thereof or in the removal of such matter therefrom;

(w) “street” includes any highway and any causeway, bridge, via duct, arch road, lane, footway, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public

have a right of passage or access or have passed and has access uninterruptedly for a period of twenty years, and when there is a footway as well as carriageway in any street, the said term includes, both;

(x) “public street” means any street heretofore levelled, paved, metalled, channeled, sewerred or repaired by the corporation and any street which becomes a public street under any of the provisions of this Act; for which vests, in the Corporation as a public street;

(y) “private street” means a street which is not a public street;

(yy) “trade refuse” means and includes the refuse of any trade, manufacture or business;

(z) “nuisance” includes any act, omission, place, or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smelling or hearing, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;

(aa) “dangerous disease” means cholera and any endemic, epidemic, or infectious disease by which the life of man is endangered;

(bb) “official year” means the year commencing on the first day of April;

(cc) “public holiday” means a day or other period of time on or during which by an order of

the State Government published in the *Official Gazette* Government offices in the city are closed;

(dd) “sub-section” and “clause” denote, respectively, a sub-section or clause of the section in which the word occurs;

(ee) “bakehouse” means any place in which are baked bread, biscuits or confectionery, from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived;

(ff) “eating house” means any premises to which the Public are admitted and where any kind of food is prepared or supplied for consumption on the premises for the profit or gain of any person owning or having an interest in or managing such premises;

(gg) “premises” includes messuages, buildings and lands of any tenure, whether open or enclosed, whether built on or not and whether public or private;

(hh) “a sweetmeat shop” means any premises or part of any premises used for the manufacture, treatment or storing for sale, or for the sale, wholesale or retail, of any ice cream, confections or sweetmeats whatsoever intended, and by whatsoever name the same may be know, and whether the same be for consumption on or outside the premises;

(ll) “market” includes any place where persons assemble for the sale of, or for the purpose of

exposing for sale, meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, animals intended for human food or any other articles of human food whatsoever, with or without the consent of the owner of such place, notwithstanding that there may be no common regulation of the concourse of buyers and sellers and whether or not any control is exercised over the business of or the persons frequenting the market by the owner of the place or any other person;

(mm) “the (Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking) means all undertakings acquired, organized, constructed, maintained, extended, managed or conducted by the corporation for the purpose of providing tramways, trackless trams or mechanically propelled transport facilities for the conveyance of the public or for the purposes of supplying electrical energy to the public and includes all movable and immovable property and rights vested or vesting in the corporation for the purposes of every such undertaking;

(nn) “the General Manager” means the General Manager of the Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking appointed under Section 60A and includes an acting General Manager appointed under Section 60B.

(oo) “Wards Committee” means a Wards Committee constituted under Section 50TT;

(pp) “Finance Commission” means the Finance Commission constituted in accordance with the provisions of Article 243-I of the Constitution of India;

(qq) “Mayor” means the Mayor of the Corporation elected by the elected Councillors from amongst themselves under section 37(1);

(rr) (* * * *)

(ss) (* * * *)

(tt) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(uu) “area”, in relation to the Area Sabha, means an area determined under section 50TU;

(vv) “Area Sabha” means the body of all the persons registered in the electoral rolls pertaining to all polling booths in the area;

(ww) “Chairperson of Area Sabha” means the Councillor of the concerned electoral ward;

(xx) “Secretary of Area Sabha” means the Secretary of the Area Sabha appointed as such by the Corporation from amongst its officers not below the rank of Office Superintendent or for sufficient reasons, from any other suitable class of municipal employees.

Chapter II
The Municipal Constitution
Municipal Authorities

4. Municipal Authorities.

The Municipal Authorities charged with carrying out the provisions of this Act are –

- (a) a Corporation;
- (b) a Standing Committee;
- (c) an Improvements Committee;
- (d) a Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply & Transport Committee;
- (e) an Education Committee;
- (f) a Wards Committee;
- (g) a Mayor;
- (h) a Municipal Commissioner;
- (i) a General Manager of the Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking;

5. Composition of Corporation.

(1) The Corporation shall consist of, --

- (a) (two hundred and twenty-seven) councilors directly elected at ward elections; and
- (b) five nominated councilors having special knowledge or experience in Municipal Administration to be nominated by the Corporation in the prescribed manner'

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall have effect until the expiry of the existing term of the Corporation.

- (2) The Corporation shall, by the name of the Municipal Corporation of Brihan Mumbai be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal and by such frame may sue and be sued.

5A. Reservation of Seats.

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 or in section 19, for the purpose of any general election held after the commencement of the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) Act, 1994, such number of seats out of the total number of seats to be filled in by direct election, shall be reserved for the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women and the Backward Class of Citizens, as provided in sub-section (2) to (5), both inclusive.
- (2) (a) The number of seats to be reserved for the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled in by direct election in the Corporation as the population of the Scheduled Castes in Brihan Mumbai bears to the total population of Brihan Mumbai;

(b) one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (a) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes;

Provided that, where only one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes, then no seat shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and where only two seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, one of the two seats shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(3) (a) The number of seats to be reserved for the members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled in by direct election in the Corporation as the population of the Scheduled Tribes in Brihan Mumbai bears to the total population of Brihan Mumbai.

(b) one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (a) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Tribes;

Provided that, where only one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, then no seat shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and where only two seats are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, one of the two seats shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

- (4) (a) Twenty-seven per cent seats out of the total number of seats to be filled in by direct election shall be reserved for the members belonging to the Backward Class of Citizens;
- (b) one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (a) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Backward Class of Citizens.
- (5) One-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Class of Citizens) of the total number of seats to be filled in by direct election shall be reserved for women.
- (6) The seats reserved under sub-section (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall be allotted by the State Election Commissioner by rotation to different wards.
- (7) The reservation of seats under sub-sections (2) and (3) for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes other than the reservation for women in sub-section (5), shall cease to have effect after the period specified in Article 334 of the Constitution of India.

5B. Person contesting election for reserved seat to submit Caste Certificate and Validity Certificate.

Every person desirous of contesting election to a seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or as the case may be, Backward Class of Citizens, shall be required to submit, alongwith the nomination paper, Caste Certificate issued by the Competent Authority and the Validity Certificate issued

by the Scrutiny Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Maharashtra Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes (Vimukta Jatis), Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Category (Regulation of Issuance and Verification of) Caste Certificate Act,2000.

6. Duration of Corporation.

The Corporation shall continue for a period of five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

6A. Term of office of Councillors.

The term of office of the councilors shall be co-terminus with the duration of the Corporation.

6B. Election to constitute Corporation.

An election to constitute the Corporation shall be completed before the expiry of its duration specified in section 6.

7. (* * * * * *)

7A. (* * * * * *)

7B. Councillor to vacate all offices if he ceases to be a Councillor.

(Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 47, 49G, 50B or 50M or any other provisions of this Act, a person) who ceases to be a Councillor shall, *ipso facto*, vacate any office held by him on any Committee of the Corporation by virtue of his being a Councillor.

8. Re-eligibility of persons ceasing to be councilors.

Any person who ceases to be a councilor shall, unless disqualified, be re-eligible.

9. Casual vacancies how to be filled up.

In the event of non-acceptance of office by a person elected to be a councilor, or of the death, resignation or disqualification of a councilor, or of his becoming incapable of acting during the term of his office, there shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy in the office and such vacancy shall be filled up, as soon as it conveniently may be, by the election of a person thereto, who shall hold office so long only as the councilor in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold it if the vacancy had not occurred.

(The casual vacancy in the office of an elected councilor shall be filled up in the manner provided in Section 34).

Provided that no election shall be held to fill up such vacancy, if it occurs within six months preceding the date on which the term of office of the Councilor expires under section 6A.

10. Publications of names of councilors in the *Official Gazette*.

The names of all persons elected be councilors shall be published by the State Election Commissioner in the *Official Gazette*.

Qualifications and Disqualifications of Voters & Councilors

11. Persons qualified to vote.

- (1) A person shall not be entitled to vote at a ward election unless he is enrolled in the municipal election roll as a voter of the ward for which such election is held.

11A. Qualifications of voters at election of delegates. Repealed by Bom. 48 of 1950, s. 6.

12 and 13. (Repealed by Bom. 6 of 1922).

14. Qualification for election as a councilor at a ward election.

A person shall not be qualified to be elected at a ward election to be a councilor (unless he is not less than twenty-one years of age on the last date fixed for making nominations for any general election or bye-election and is enrolled in the municipal election roll as a voter of some ward.

14A. [Qualifications for elections as a councilor by delegates.] Repealed by Bom. 48 of 1950.

15. [Qualifications for elections by Chamber etc.] Repealed by Bom. 48 of 1950.

15A. [Qualifications for co-option] Repealed by s.3 of Bom. 17 of 1931.

16. Disqualifications for being a councilor.

(1) A person shall be disqualified for being elected and for being a councilor if such person—

(a-1) has been so disqualified by or under any law,--

(j) for the time being in force for the purpose of elections to the Legislature of the State;

Provided that no person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less than twenty-five years of age, if he has attained the age of twenty one years.

(ii) made by the Legislature of the State of Maharashtra; or

(a) has, at any time after the commencement of section 2 of the Maharashtra Municipal

Corporations (Amendment) Act,1970, been convicted of an offence punishable under section 153A or sub-section (2) or (3) of section 505, of the Indian Penal Code;

Provided that, such disqualifications shall be for a period of six years from the date of such conviction; or

(aa) has been removed from the office under section 18-1A and five years have not elapsed from the date of such removal; or

(b) has been convicted by a Court in India of any offence involving moral turpitude, unless a period of six years has elapsed since the date of such conviction; or

(ba) has more than two children;

Provided that, a person having more than two children on the date of commencement of the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Act,1995 (hereinafter in this clause referred to as “the date of such commencement”), shall not be disqualified under this clause so long as the number of children he had on the date of such commencement does not increase.

Provided further that a child or more than one child born in a single delivery within the period of one year from the date of such commencement shall not be taken into consideration for the purpose of disqualification mentioned in this clause;

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,--

- (i) where a couple has only one child on or after the date of such commencement, any number of children born out of a single subsequent delivery shall be deemed to be one entity;
- (ii) “child” does not include an adopted child or children.

If and while such person—

(c) having been adjudged or re-adjudged an insolvent, is under any disqualification imposed by section 103A of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act,1909; or section 73 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,1920; or

(d) is the Commissioner (the Director or a Deputy Commissioner) or a Municipal Officer or servant, or a licensed surveyor or plumber or a member of a firm of which a licensed surveyor or plumber is a member; or

(e) is the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court or is acting in that capacity; or

(ee) fails to pay any arrears of any kind due by him (otherwise than as a trustee) to the corporation within three months after a special notice in this behalf has been served upon him; or

(f) has directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of the Corporation; or

(fa) having been elected a Councillor, during his term of office as Councillor, has directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner, any share or interest in any lease including any leave or licence (but excluding any official residence provided by the Corporation), sale or purchase of land or any agreement for the same, by or on behalf of the Corporation; or

(ff) having been elected a councilor is retained or employed in any professional capacity either personally or in the name of a firm in which he is a partner or with whom he is engaged in a professional capacity in connection with any cause or proceeding in which the corporation or the Commissioner is interested or concerned;

Provided that this disqualification shall not apply to a councilor who renders free services for securing the enforcement of civic rights or removal of legitimate public grievances.

(g) is a Member of the State Legislature or of Parliament;

Provided that, nothing in this clause shall affect the membership of a sitting councilor till the expiry of his current term of office as such Councillor;

Provided further that, any action, taken by such Councillor during the period from the 7th October 2001, till the 20th October 2001, being the date of publication of the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) Ordinance 2001, shall be deemed to

have been validly taken and shall not be challenged in any court of law only on the ground that during the said period he had incurred disqualification under this clause;

Explanation (1) – For the purpose of clause (f) –

(i) a municipal pensioner shall not be deemed to have any share or interest in any employment with, by or on behalf of the corporation by reason only of his pension;

(ii) a person shall not be deemed to have any share or interest in any employment with, by or on behalf of the corporation by reason only of any relation of his being employed with, by or on behalf of the corporation, as an officer or servant, thereof.

Explanation (II) – For the purpose of clause (fa)—

(i) a Councillor shall not be deemed to have any share or interest in any lease including any leave or licence, sale or purchase of land or any agreement for the same, by or behalf of, the Corporation if such share or interests not acquired by him directly or indirectly by use of, his position or office as a Councillor;

(ii) the expression “leave” or “licence” means a licence as defined in section 52 of the Indian Easement Act,1882);

(1A) A person who at any time during the term of his office is disqualified under the Maharashtra Local Authority Members' Disqualification Act, 1986 for being a councilor shall cease to hold office as such councilor.

(1B) (* * *)

(1C) (* * *)

(1D) A Councilor shall be disqualified for being a Councillor, if such Councillor has constructed or constructs by himself, his spouse or his dependent, any illegal or unauthorized structure violating the provisions of this Act or the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 or the rules or bye-laws framed under the said Acts; or has directly or indirectly been responsible for, or helped in his capacity as such Councillor, in carrying out such illegal or unauthorized construction or has by written communication or physically, obstructed or tried to obstruct any Competent Authority from discharging its official duty in demolishing any illegal or unauthorized structure. Such disqualification shall be for the remainder of his term as a Councillor from the date of the declaration of such structure to be illegal or unauthorized by the concerned authority under the provisions of the said Acts or, as the case may be, from the date of commission of the Act of interference or obstruction by the Councillor against the Competent Authority.

(1E) If the State Election Commission is satisfied that a person—

- (a) has failed to lodge an account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the State Election Commission, and
- (b) has no good reason or justification for such failure,

the State Election Commission may, by an order published in the *Official Gazette*, declare him to be disqualified and such person shall be disqualified for being a Councillor or for contesting an election for being a Councillor for a period of three years from the date of the order.

(1F) The State Election Commission may, for reasons to be recorded, remove any disqualification under sub-section (1E) or reduce the period of any such disqualification.

(2) But a person shall not be so disqualified or be deemed to have any share or interest in such a contract or employment by reason only of his receiving fee for attendance at meetings of the Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply and Transport Committee) or of his having any share or interest in—

(g) subject to the provisions for clause (fa) of sub-section (1) any lease including, by any leave or licence, sale or purchase of land or any agreement for the same, by or on behalf of the Corporation; or

(h) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or

(i) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the corporation is inserted; or

(j) any joint stock company which shall contract with or be employed by the Commissioner on behalf of the corporation; or

(k) the occasional sale to the Commissioner on behalf of the Corporation to a value not exceeding in any official year two thousand rupees, of any article in which he regularly trades.

17. A person becoming disqualified to cease to be a Councillor.

Any councilor who, --

- (a) becomes disqualified for being a councilor for any reason mentioned in the last preceding section, or
- (b) absents himself during three successive months from the meetings of the corporation, except from temporary illness or other cause to be approved by the corporation.
- (c) (* * * * *)
- (d) absents himself from or is unable to attend the meetings of the corporation during twelve successive months for any cause whatever, whether approved by the corporation or not,

shall cease to be a councilor and his office shall thereupon be vacant.

18. Questions as to disqualifications to be determined by Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Whenever it is alleged that any councilor has become disqualified for office for any reason aforesaid and such councilor does not admit the allegation or whenever any councilor is himself in doubt whether or not he has become disqualified for office, such councilor or any other councilor may and the Commissioner at the request of the Corporation, shall apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court; and the said Chief Judge, after making such inquiry as he deems necessary, shall determine whether or not such councilor has become disqualified for being a councilor, and his decision shall be conclusive.

18-1A. Liability of Councillor to removal from office.

- (1) The State Government may, on its own motion or on the recommendation of the Corporation, remove any Councillor from office, if such Councillor has been guilty of any misconduct in the discharge of his duties or of any disgraceful conduct, during his current term of office or immediately preceding term of office as a Councillor.
- (2) No resolution recommending the removal of any Councillor for the purpose of sub-section (1) shall be passed by the Corporation and no order of removal shall be made by the State Government, unless the Councillor to whom it relates has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why such recommendation or order, as the case may be should be made:
Provided that, no order of removal of councilor shall be made by the State Government on its own motion, unless the Corporation is given one month's time for taking necessary action in the matter.
- (3) In every case in which the State Government makes an order under sub-section (1), the Councillor shall be disqualified for being a Councillor, or from becoming a Councillor, or a Councillor or a member of any other local authority, for a period of five years from the date of such order, unless the State Government relieves him of the disqualification by an order which it is hereby empowered to make.

18A. State Election Commission.

- (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of all elections to the Corporation shall vest in the State Election Commission.
- (2) The State Election Commissioner may, by order, delegate any of his powers and functions to any office of the State Election Commission or any officer of the State Government not below the rank of Deputy Collector or any officer of the Corporation not below the rank of the Ward Officer.
- (3) All the officers and members of the staff appointed or deployed for preparation of electoral rolls and conduct of elections of the Corporation under this Act or the rules shall function under the superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commissioner.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act and the rules, the State Election Commissioner may issue such special or general orders or directions which may not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and the rules for fair and free elections.

18AA. Power of the State Election Commissioner to issue directions to prevent impersonation.

The State Election Commissioner may, with a view to prevent impersonation of electors at the time of election, issue such directions, as he thinks fit, to the presiding officers and such directions may include instructing the electors to produce, at the

time of polling, the photo identity cards issued to them under the provisions of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951.

19. Division of Brihan Mumbai into single member wards and preparation of municipal election roll therefor.

(1) For the purposes of elections to the Corporation,--

(a) The State Election Commissioner shall, from time to time, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, divide the area of Brihan Mumbai into wards and specify the boundaries thereof, so that, as far as practicable, all wards shall be compact areas and the number of persons in each ward according to the latest census figures shall approximately be the same. Each of the wards shall elect only one councilor:

Provided that, before such notification is published, a draft thereof shall be published in the *Official Gazette* and in such other manner as in the opinion of the State Election Commissioner is best calculated to bring the information to the notice of all persons likely to be affected thereby, together with a notice specifying the date on or before which any objections or suggestions will be received, and the date after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(b) The Assembly roll for the time being in force, on such date as the State Election Commissioner may, by general or special order notify, shall be divided by the State Election Commissioner into different sections corresponding to the different wards in Brihan Mumbai and a printed copy of each section of the roll so divided and authenticated by the State Election Commissioner or an officer authorized by him, shall be the ward roll for each ward.

(2) Only one councilor shall be elected at each ward election.

20. Deleted by Mah.11 of 1996 w.e.f. 29.1.1996.

21. Right to vote.

Subject to the provisions of this Act, every person whose name is in the municipal roll shall be deemed to be entitled to vote at a ward election and every person whose name is not in the said roll be deemed to be not entitled so to vote.

21A. (Procedure regarding elections of delegates and councilor.)
Repealed by Bom. 48 of 1950. s.11.

21B. (Preparation and revision of list for supplementary election rolls.) Deleted by Mah. 8 of 1965, s. 9

21C. (Completion of supplementary election roll.) Deleted by Mah. 8 of 1963, s. 9.

21D. (Consolidation of supplementary election roll.) Deleted by Mah. 8 of 1965, s. 9.

Election of Councillors

22. Dates of election.

The dates of general ward election of councilors and elections to fill casual vacancies shall be fixed by the State Election Commissioner.

23. Consequences of extension of term of office of councilors or appointment of Administrator and holding of general ward elections any time thereafter.

24. (Division of the city into the ward for the purposes of elections.) Deleted by Mah. 8 of 1965, s. 11.

25. Notice to be given of day fixed for ward elections.

(1) Seven days at least before the day fixed for a ward election notice of such election shall be given by the State Election Commission. Such notice shall be given by advertisement in the *Official Gazette* and in the local newspapers and by posting placards in the conspicuous places in the ward for which election is to take place.

(2) The notice referred to in sub-section (1) shall, in addition to the day fixed for election, specify the day on which the poll shall, if necessary, be taken, which shall be a day not earlier than the twenty-first day after the day fixed for the elections.

26. Candidates at ward elections must be nominated. Provisions regarding nominations.

(1) Candidates for elections at ward elections must be duly nominated in writing in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2) With respect to such nominations, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :-

(a) The State Election Commissioner shall provide printed forms of nomination papers and any person entitled to vote at the election shall be supplied, at any time, within seven days previous to the day fixed for the election and upto 4 p.m. on the date of election with as many such forms as may be required, free of charge;

(b) each nomination papers must state the name, abode and description of the candidate in full, and be subscribed by two persons entitled to vote at the election as proposer and seconder, (land must bear the signature of the nominated in token of his willingness to be so nominated;

(c) every nomination paper subscribed (and signed) as aforesaid must be delivered at the office of the State Election Commissioner before five o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for the election;

(d) each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination paper, and a candidate may be nominated by more than one nomination paper, but any person entitled to vote shall not subscribe, whether as proposer or seconder, more than one nomination paper;

(dd) if any person subscribes more than one nomination paper, the nomination paper or papers received after receipt of the first nomination paper shall be invalid;

(e) if any person nominated –

(i) is not qualified to be elected as a councilor under section 14, or

(ii) has not made or caused to be made the deposit referred to in sub-section (1) of section 26A, or

(iii) is disqualified for being a councilor for any of the reasons set forth in section 16,

the State Election Commissioner shall declare such person's nomination invalid;

(f) if there is no valid nomination, it shall be deemed that no councilor has been elected and proceedings

for filling the vacancy or vacancies shall be taken under section 34;

(g) (* * * *)

(h) if there is only one valid nomination, the person nominated shall be deemed to be elected;

(i) if the number of valid nomination exceeds one, the election of councilor shall be made from among the persons nominated, and such election shall be termed a contested election :

Provided that, if any candidate validly nominated dies or signifies in writing to the State Election Commissioner not later than three days after the date of election his intention not to contest the election, then, if there remains only one valid nomination, the remaining candidate validly nominated shall be deemed to be elected:

Provided further that, a candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be nominated as a candidate for the same election.

(k) if, when two or more ward elections are held simultaneously different wards, any person is deemed under clause (h), to be elected a councilor for more than one ward, he shall within twenty-four hours after receipt of written notice thereof from the State Election Commissioner, choose, by writing signed by him and delivered to the State Election Commissioner or, in his default, the State Election Commissioner shall, when the time for choice has expired, declared for which one of those wards he shall serve. The choice of declaration so made shall be

conclusive, and such person's nomination for the ward or wards for which he is not to serve shall be deemed to be null and void;

(1) if, when ward elections are held as aforesaid, any person who is deemed under clause (h), to be elected a councilor for any one or more wards, has also been duly nominated for anyone or more wards for which the number of nomination exceeds that of the vacancies, he shall within twenty-four hours after receipt of written notice thereof from the State Election Commissioner choose, by writing signed by him and delivered to the State Election Commissioner whether he shall serve for the ward, or for any one of the wards for which he is elected or will stand as a candidate at the contested election or elections for the other ward or wards. In this default, the State Election Commissioner shall, when the time for choice has expired, declared that he shall serve for the ward or for someone of the wards for which he is elected, and his nomination for any other ward shall be deemed to be null and void. If such person chooses, by writing as aforesaid, to stand as a candidate at the contested election or elections, his nomination for the ward or wards for which he is elected shall be deemed to be null and void. Any choice or declaration made under this clause shall be conclusive.

26A. Deposit by candidates.

- (1) On or before the date appointed for the nomination of candidates for a ward election, each candidate shall deposit or cause to be deposited with Returning Officer in cash a sum of five thousand rupees, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such deposit has been made:

Provided that, where the candidate is a member of a Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class of Citizens or a Woman, the amount of deposit shall be two thousand and five hundred rupees:

Provided further that, where the candidate has filed more than one nomination paper, it shall not be necessary to deposit a separate amount for each nomination paper.

- (2) The deposit shall be returned if—
 - (a) the candidate is declared or is deemed to be duly elected, or
 - (b) the candidate signifies in writing to (to an officer of the State Election Commission) not later than three days after the day of election his intention not to contest the election, or
 - (c) the nomination of the candidate is declared invalid, or
 - (d) the candidate dies after the scrutiny of nomination papers and before the commencement of the poll or
 - (e) the candidate fails to be elected but secures valid votes in excess of the number specified in sub-section (4).
- (3) The deposit shall be returned to the person by whom it was made. If a candidate dies before the day fixed for the poll, the deposit, if made by him shall be returned to his legal representative or, if not made by the candidate shall be returned to the person by whom it was made.
- (4) If a candidate is not elected and if the number of valid votes polled by him does not exceeds one-eighth of the

total number of valid votes polled the deposit shall be forfeited to the Corporation.

- (5) The deposit shall if it is not forfeited be returned as soon as may be after the declaration of the result of the election under section 32:

Provided that if a candidate is duly nominated at a general election in more than one ward, not more than one of the deposits made by him or on his behalf shall be returned and the remainder shall be forfeited to the corporation.

27. Poll to be taken when a ward election is contested.

(1) When a ward election is contested (a poll shall be taken on any day, being a day not early than the twenty-first day, after the day fixed for election.) At such poll, the municipal election roll, which was in operation on the day fixed for the election, shall be deemed to be the roll to which reference must be made for the purposes of the election.

Names of candidates validly nominated to be published.

(2)Atleast three days before the day of the poll, the State Election Commissioner shall cause the name of all the persons validly nominated, with their respective abodes and descriptions to be published in the [*Official Gazette*] and [by displaying the names of persons so nominated wardwise, on the notice board of each respective ward office].

27A. Prohibition of canvassing in or near polling stations.

- (1) No person shall, on the date or dates on which a poll is taken at any polling station, commit any of the following act within the polling station or in any public or private place within a distance of one hundred yards of the polling station, namely :-
 - (a) canvassing for votes; or
 - (b) soliciting the vote of any voters; or
 - (c) persuading any voter not to vote for any particular candidate; or
 - (d) persuading any voter not to vote at the election; or
 - (e) exhibiting any notice or sign (other than an official notice) relating to the elections.
- (2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend two hundred and fifty rupees.
- (3) Any offence punishable under this section shall cognizable.

27AA. Prohibition of public meetings on the day preceding the day of poll and on the day of poll.

- (1) No person shall convene, hold or attended any public meeting in any polling area during the period of forty-eight hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of the poll for any election in that polling area.

- (2) Any person who contravenes the provision of sub-section (1) shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred and fifty rupees.

27B. Penalty for disorderly conduct in or near polling station.

- (1) No person shall, on the date or dates on which a poll is taken at any polling station—
 - (a) use or operate within or at the entrance of the polling station, or in any public or private place in the neighbourhood thereof, any apparatus for amplifying or reproducing the human voice, such as megaphone or a houndspeaker, or
 - (b) shout, or otherwise act in a disorderly manner, within or at the entrance of the polling station or in any public or private place in the neighbourhood thereof.

so as to cause annoyance to any person visiting the polling station for the poll, or so as to interfere with the work of the officers and other persons on duty at the polling station.

- (2) Any person who contravenes, or wilfully aids or abets the contravention of, the provisions of sub-sections (1) shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.
- (3) If the presiding officer of a polling station has reason to believe that any person is committing or has committed an offence punishable under this section, he may direct any police officer to arrest such person, and thereupon the police officer shall arrest him.

- (4) Any police officer may take such steps and use such force as may be reasonably necessary for preventing any contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) and may seize any apparatus used for such contravention.

27C. Penalty for misconduct at polling stations.

- (1) Any person who during the hours fixed for the poll at any polling station misconducts himself or fails to obey the lawful directions of the presiding officer may be removed from the polling station by the presiding officer or by any police officer on duty or by any person authorized in this behalf by such presiding officer.
- (2) The powers conferred by sub-section (1) shall not be exercised so as to prevent any voter who is otherwise entitled to vote at a polling station from having an opportunity of voting at that station.
- (3) If any person who has been so removed from a polling station re-enters the polling station without the permission of the presiding officer, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.
- (4) An offence punishable under sub-section (3) shall be cognizable.

28. Provisions respecting contested ward elections.

With respect to the contested ward elections the following provisions shall have effect, namely :-

- (a) [votes shall be given by ballot in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules made under section 29] [or by electronic voting machine]. No votes shall be received by proxy;
- (b) no votes shall be received for any candidate whose name has not been published by [the State Election Commissioner] under sub-section (2) of section 27 as having been validly nominated;
- (c) no person shall vote at a general election in more than one ward and if a person votes in more than one ward his vote in all such wards shall be void.
- (ca) no person shall at any election vote in the same ward more than once notwithstanding that his name may appear in the municipal election roll for that ward more than once and if a person votes in the same ward more than once all his votes in that ward shall be void;
- (g) the person who has the greatest number of valid votes shall be deemed to be elected;
- (h) where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote would entitle any of those candidates to be declared elected the determination of the person or persons to whom such additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the State Election Commissioner in such manner as he shall determine;

(i) if a candidate is elected councilor for more than one ward, he shall, within three days after receipt of written notice thereof from the State Election Commissioner, choose by writing signed by him and delivered to the State Election Commissioner or in his default the State Election Commissioner shall, when the time for choice has expired, declare for which of the wards he shall serve and the choice or declaration shall be conclusive;

(j) when any such choice or declaration has been made, the votes recorded for the candidate aforesaid in any ward for which he is not to serve shall be deemed not to have been given and the candidate, if any, who but for the said votes would have been declared to have been elected for such ward shall be deemed to have been elected for the same;

(k) [the State Election Commissioner] shall, as soon as may be, declare the result of the poll, specifying the total number of valid votes given for each candidate and shall cause lists to be prepared for each, specifying the name of all candidates and the number of valid votes given to each candidates. In accordance with such rules as [the State Election Commissioner] may frame for the purpose and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by him a copy of such list shall be supplied to any candidate of the ward and shall be available for inspection to any voter of the ward.

28A. Maintenance of secrecy of voting.

(1) Every officer, clerk, agent or other person who performs any duty in connection with the recording or

counting of votes at an election shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting and shall not (except for some purpose authorized by or under any law) communicate to any person any information calculated to violate such secrecy.

- (2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine or with both.

28B. Officers, etc. at elections not to act for candidates or to influence voting.

- (1) No person who is a presiding or polling officer at an election or an officer or an employee appointed, designated or empowered by the State Election Commissioner or such presiding officer to perform any duty in connection with an election shall, in the conduct or management of the election do any act, other than the giving of vote, for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of a candidate.
- (2) No such person as aforesaid and no member of a police force shall endeavor—
 - (a) to persuade any person to give his vote at an election; or
 - (b) to dissuade any person from giving his vote at an election; or
 - (c) to influence the voting of any person at an election in any manner.

- (3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

28C. Breaches of official duty in connection with elections.

- (1) If any person to whom this section applies is without reasonable cause guilty of any act or omission in breach of his official duty, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.
- (2) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against any such person for damages in respect of any such act or omission as aforesaid.
- (3) The persons to whom this section applies are presiding officers, polling officers and any other person or officer appointed, designated or empowered to perform any duty in connection with the preparation of a municipal election roll, the receipt of nominations or withdrawal of candidatures or the recording or counting of votes at an election and the expression “official duty” shall for the purpose of this section be construed accordingly, but shall not include duties imposed otherwise than by or under this Act.

28D. Removal of ballot papers from polling stations to be an offence.

- (1) Any person, who at any election fraudulently takes, or attempts to take, a ballot paper out of a polling station, or wilfully aids or abets the doing of any such act, shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a

term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

- (2) If the presiding officer of a polling station has reason to believe that any person is committing or has committed an offence punishable under sub-section (1), such officer may, before such person leaves the polling station, arrest or direct a police officer to arrest such person and may search such person or cause him to be searched by a police officer:

Provided that when it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman with strict regard to decency.

- (3) Any ballot paper found upon the person arrested on search shall be made over for safe custody to a police officer by the presiding officer, or when the search is made by a police officer, shall be kept by such officer in safe custody.
- (4) An offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall be cognizable.

28E. Other offences and penalties therefor.

- (1) A person shall be guilty of an offence if at any election he—
 - (a) fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any nomination paper; or

- (b) fraudulently defaces, destroys or removes any list, notice or other document affixed by or under the authority of the State Election Commissioner; or
 - (c) fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper; or
 - (d) without due authority supplies any ballot paper to any person; or
 - (e) fraudulently puts into any ballot box anything other than the ballot paper which he is authorized by law to put in; or
 - (f) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or ballot papers then in use for the purposes of the election; or
 - (g) fraudulently or without due authority, as the case may be attempts to do any of the foregoing acts or wilfully aids or abets the doing of any such acts.
- (2) Any person guilty of an offence under this section shall—
- (a) if he is or a presiding officer at a polling station or any other officer or clerk employed on official duty in connection with the election, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both;
 - (b) if he is any other person, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be on official duty if his duty is to take part

in the conduct of an election or part of such election including the counting of votes or to be responsible after such election for the used ballot papers and other documents in connection with such election, but the expression “official duty” shall not include any duty imposed otherwise than by or under this Act.

- (4) An offence punishable under clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall be cognizable.

28F. What is a corrupt practice.

A person shall be deemed to have committed a corrupt practice within the meaning of section 33,--

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit or holds out any threat of injury, to any person; or

(ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote; or

(iii) who hires or procures, whether on payment or otherwise, any vehicle or vessel for the conveyance of any voter to, or from any polling station :

Provided that—

- (a) the hiring of a vehicle or vessel by a candidate for himself or his family or an election agent shall not be deemed to be a corrupt practice under this section;
- (b) the hiring of a vehicle by a voter or by several voters at their joint cost for the purpose of conveying him or

them, to or from any such polling station shall not be deemed to be corrupt practice under this section, if the vehicle or vessel so hired is a vehicle or vessel not propelled by mechanical power;

- (c) the use of any public transport vehicle or vessel or any tram-car or railway carriage by any voter at his own cost for the purpose of going to or coming from any such polling station shall not be deemed to be a corrupt practice under this section.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to have been committed by a candidate if it has been committed with his knowledge and consent with reference to the elections.

Explanation – The expression “a promise of individual profit”—

(i) does not include a promise to vote for or against any particular measure which may come before the corporation for consideration, but (ii) subject thereto, includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself or any person in whom he is interested.

28G. Corrupt practices, criminal offences and procedure.

- (1) (a) Whoever in any election directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, shall with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offer or give any money or valuable consideration or hold out any promise of individual profit or hold out any threat of injury to any person, or

(b) Whoever shall give, procure or abet the giving of a vote in the name of a voter, who is not the person giving such vote, or

(c) Whoever hires or procures any vehicle or vessel for the conveyance of any voter to or from a polling station in the circumstances described in clause (iii) of section 28F,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

(2) Whoever, being qualified to vote at any election claiming to be so qualified accepts or obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain for himself or for any other person any money or valuable consideration or any individual profit as a motive or reward for giving or forbearing to give his vote in any such election shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Explanation.-- In sub-section (1) (2) “individual profit” includes a benefit accruing to the person himself or to any one in whom he is interested. It does not include a promise to vote for or against any measure which may come before the corporation for consideration.

[2A] Whoever in connection with any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred, between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community or language, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.

- (3) Every person convicted under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) [(or sub-section (2A))] shall, for such period not exceeding seven years from the date of the conviction as the Court may direct, be disqualified from voting at any election.
- (4) No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this section except on the complaint of the Judge who has held an enquiry under section 33 or before whom such inquiry is pending.
- (5) No prosecution for an offence under this section shall be instituted except within six months next after the date of the declaration of the result of the election.
- (6) An appeal shall lie to the High Court against any sentence or order passed by a Magistrate under sub-section (1), sub-section (2) [sub-section (2A)] or sub-section (3).

28H. Adjournalment of poll in emergencies.

- (1) If at an election the proceedings at any polling station are interrupted or obstructed by any riot or open violence, or if at an election it is not possible to take the poll at any polling station on account of any natural calamity, of any other sufficient cause, the State Election Commissioner, or subject to such directions as the State Election Commissioner may issue in his behalf, the presiding officer for such polling station as the case may be, shall announce an adjournment of the poll to a date to be notified later, and where the poll is so adjourned by the presiding officer, he shall forthwith inform State Election Commissioner;

- (2) Whenever a poll is adjourned under sub-section (1), the State Election Commissioner shall, as soon as may be, appoint the day on which the poll shall recommence and fixed the polling station, at which and the hours during which, the poll will be taken and shall not count the votes caste at such election until such adjourned poll shall have been completed.
- (3) The notice of the polling station and the date and hours fixed under sub-section (2) shall be published by the State Election Commissioner in the *Official Gazette* and in the local newspaper at least three days before the date of the fresh poll.

28-I. Fresh ballot in the case of destruction, etc. of ballot boxes.

- (1) If at any election any ballot box or boxes is or are unlawfully taken out of the custody of the State Election Commissioner, or any presiding officer or is or are in any way tampered with, or is or are either accidentally or intentionally destroyed or lost, the election to which such ballot box or boxes relate shall be void, but only in respect of the polling at the polling station or stations at which such ballot box or boxes was or were used and no further.
- (2) Whenever the polling at any polling station or stations shall become void under sub-section (1), the State Election Commissioner shall as soon as practicable after the act or event causing such voidance as come to his knowledge, appoint a day for the taking for a fresh poll in such or every such polling station and fixed the

hours during which the poll will be taken and shall not count the votes castes at such election until such fresh poll shall have been completed.

- (3) The notice of the polling station and the date and hours fixed under sub-section (2) shall be published by the State Election Commissioner in the *Official Gazette* and in all local newspaper at least three days before the date of the fresh poll.

29. [State Government] may make rules for the conduct of election.

[Subject to the provisions of this Act the State Government may in consultation with the State Election Commissioner, make rules for the conduct of election and in particular providing –

- (a) for the appointment of polling stations for each ward;
- (b) for the appointment of [presiding officer and polling officers] and other persons to assist at the poll and for the remuneration of such [presiding officers and polling officers] and other persons for their services;
- (c) for the hours during which polling stations shall be open for the recording of votes;
- (d) for the printing and for the issue of voting papers;
- (e) for the checking of voters by reference to the [municipal election] roll;
- (ee) with a view to preventing personation, for the marking with indelible ink of the left fore-finger or any other finger of every voter applying for a ballot paper

including the provision for the withdrawal of the issue of a ballot paper to any voter who refuses to allow indelible ink mark to be put on his left fore-finger or any other finger or which has been found to have such indelible ink mark on his left fore-finger or any other finger.

- (f) for the manner in which votes are to be given and in particular for the case of illiterate voters or of voters under physical or other disability;
- (g) the procedure to be followed in respect of challenged votes, or tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors, after other persons have voted as such electors;
- (h) for the scrutiny of votes;
- (i) for the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, for the period for which such papers shall be reserved and for the inspection and production of such papers;

and may make such other rules regarding the conduct of the elections as it thinks fit.]

Provided that, any such rules may provide for charging of fees for any of the purposes of the election.

30. *[Proceedings at Fellows' elections]. Repealed by Bom.48 of 1950, s. 14.*

30A. *[Proceedings at elections of co-opted councilors]. Repealed by Bom.1 of 1925.*

31. *[Proceedings at elections by the Chamber or Association.]*
Repealed by Bom.48 of 1950, s. 15.

31A. *[Repealed by Bom.17 of 1931, s. 3.]*

32. Declaration of results of elections.

(1) The results of every election shall be declared [in such manner as the State Election Commissioner may think fit] certifying the names of the persons, if any, elected and in the case of a contested election, the number of votes recorded for each candidate.

33. Election petitions to be heard and disposed of by Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court.

(1) If the qualification of any person declared to be elected for being a councilor is disputed, or if the validity of any election is questioned, whether by reason of the improper rejection by the State Election Commissioner of a nomination or of the improper reception or refusal of a vote, or for any other cause or if the validity of the election of a person is questioned on the ground that he has committed a corrupt practice within the meaning of section 28F, any person enrolled in the municipal election roll may, at any time, within ten days from the date on which the list prescribed under clause (k) of section 28 was available for sale or inspection apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. If the application is for a declaration that any particular candidate shall be deemed to have been elected, the applicant shall make

parties to his application all candidates who although not declared elected, have according to the results declared by the State Election Commissioner under section 32, a greater number of votes than the said candidate, and proceed against them in the same manner as against the said candidate.

(1A) The applicant shall whenever so required by the Chief Judge, deposit in the Court a sum of Rs.500 in cash or Government securities of equivalent value at the market rate of the day as security for any costs which the applicant, may be ordered to pay to other parties to the said application.

(2) If the said Chief Judge, after making such inquiry as he deems necessary, finds that the election was valid election and that the person whose election is objected to is not disqualified he shall confirm the declared result of the election. [If he finds that the person whose election is objected to is disqualified for being a councilor he shall declare such person's election null and void. If he find that the election is not a valid election he shall set it aside. In either case he shall direct that the candidate if any in whose favour the next highest number of valid votes is recorded after the said and against whose election no cause of objection is found, shall be deemed to have been elected.]

(2A) When an election of a person is questioned on the ground that he has committed a corrupt practice within the meaning of section 28F, the Chief Judge shall, if he is satisfied that a candidate has committed such corrupt practice, declare a candidate disqualified both for the purposes of that election and of such fresh election as may be held during the current term of office of the councilors elected at the general election and shall set aside the election of such candidate if he has been elected.

(3) The said Chief Judge's order shall be conclusive.

(4) (* * * * *)

(5) Every election not called in question in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been to all intents a good and valid election.

34. Procedure if election fails or is set aside.

(1) If at any general election or on election held to fill a casual vacancy, no councilor is elected, or the election of any councilor is set aside under sub-section (2) of section 33 and there is not other candidate who can be deemed to be elected in his place under the said sub-section [the State Election Commissioner] shall appoint another day for holding a fresh election and a fresh election shall be held accordingly.]

(2) A councilor elected under this section shall be deemed to have been elected to fill a casual vacancy under section 9.]

Appointment of Councillor by [State] Government

35. *[Appointment by [State] Government of councilors when to be made.] Repealed by Bom. 13 of 1938, s. 14.*

Proceedings of the Corporation.

36. Provision regulating the corporation's proceedings.

The corporation shall meet for the dispatch of business and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place, management and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the mode of transacting and managing the business of the corporation [including the submission, asking and answering of questions under section 66A] as they think fit, subject to the following conditions :-

