

SIND ORDINANCE NO. II OF 1972
THE SIND PEOPLE'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE, 1972

[18th February, 1972]

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Local Government and to provide for the constitution of People's Local Councils in the Province of Sind.

WHEREAS it is to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Local Government and to provide for the constitution of People's Local Councils in the Province of Sind. **Preamble**

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Martial Law Proclamation of 25th March, 1969, read with the Provisional Constitution Order, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor of Sind and Martial Law Administrator, Zone 'D' is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :---

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Sind People's Local Government Ordinance, 1972. **Short title and commencement.**

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Sind.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Ordinance unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,--- **Definitions.**

(1) "annual value" means annual value as ascertained in the Sind Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 (W.P. Act V of 1958);

(2) "budget" means an official statement of annual income and expenditure of a People's Local Council established under this Ordinance;

(3) "building" includes any shop, house, hut, out-house, shed, stable or enclosure built of any material and, used for any purpose and also includes a wall, well, verandah, platform, plinth, steps and the like;

(4) "building line" means a line beyond which the outer face or any part of an external wall of a building may not project in the direction of any street, existing or proposed;

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- (5) "by-law" means by-laws made under this Ordinance;
- (6) "Cantonment Board" means a Cantonment Board constituted under the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924);
- (7) "Chairman" means the Chairman of a People's Local Council;
- (8) "Chief Executive Officer" means the Chief Officer in charge of the administration of a People's Local Council;
- (9) "Collector" means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue administration of the district concerned, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any other officer specially appointed by Government to perform all or any of the functions of a Collector under this Ordinance;
- (10) "conservancy" means the removal, collection, treatment and disposal of refuse;
- (11) "Controlling Authority" means Government or a person or body appointed by Government as such for controlling, inspecting and supervising a People's Local Council;
- (12) "Corporation" means the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation;
- (13) "Council" means the People's Local Council;
- (14) "dairy" includes any farm, cattle shed, cow house, milk shop, milk store or other place from where milk, or milk products are supplied for sale;
- (15) "district" means a revenue district;
- (16) "drain" includes sewer, a house drain, a drain of any other description, a tunnel, a culvert, a ditch, a channel and any other device for carrying off sullage;

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- (17) "drug" means any substance used as medicine or in the composition or preparation of medicine whether for internal or external use;
- (18) "dwelling house" means any building used or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation;
- (19) "Election Authority" means an authority constituted or officer appointed as Election Authority by Government for the purpose of holding People's Local Council's elections under this Ordinance;
- (20) "Election Commission" means the Election Commission appointed by the President of Pakistan;
- (21) "electoral roll" means an electoral roll prepared under the provisions of this Ordinance; provided that electoral rolls used; in the election of the members of the National and Provincial Assemblies in December, 1970, shall be the electoral rolls for the first election to the People's Local Councils;
- (22) "encroachment" means unauthorized occupation of land, building or place whether temporary or permanent or occupation of any part of a public street, public road, public place, public way, public graveyard, bridge, drain, plot or open space belonging to Government or vesting in a People's Local Council's;
- (23) "erect or re-erect a building" means the construction of a new building and includes such material alteration of a building as may be prescribed;
- (24) "factory" has the meaning assigned to it under the Factories Act, 1934 (Act XXV of 1934);
- (25) "food" has the meaning assigned to it under the West Pakistan Pure Food Ordinance, 1960 (W.P. Ordinance VII of 1960).

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- (26) "functions" includes powers to be exercised and duties to be exercised and duties to be discharged;
- (27) "Government" means the Government of Sind;
- (28) "infectious disease" means cholera, plague, small pox tuberculosis, and includes such other disease as Government may by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an infectious disease for the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (29) "land" includes land which is being built upon, or is built up or is covered with water and has the meaning assigned to it by clause (a) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894).
- (30) "land revenue" has the meaning assigned to it under the West Pakistan Land Revenue Act, 1967 (W.P. Act XVII of 1967) and includes grazing dues levied for grazing on land;
- (31) "local area" means an which lies within the jurisdiction or limits of a People's Local Council;
- (32) "local area" means an body constituted under any law other than this Ordinance relating to Local Council;
- (33) "Local Fund" means the fund of a People's Local Council or a local body;
- (34) "market" means a place where persons assemble for the sale and purchase of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or any other article or goods, or for the sale and purchase of livestock or animals and any place which may be notified as a market in accordance with the rules;
- (35) "Mayor" means the Mayor of Karachi Metropolitan Corporation;
- (36) "member" means a member of a People's Local Council constituted under this Ordinance;

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- (37) "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, smell or hearing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;
- (38) "occupier" includes an owner in actual occupation of his own land or building or liable to pay to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which the word is used;
- (39) "official" means a person who is in receipt of a salary from the revenues of the Central or Provincial Government or out of a Local Fund;
- (40) "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of land and buildings, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose or who would so receive the same if land or building were let to a tenant;
- (41) "People's District Council" means a People's District Council constituted under this Ordinance;
- (42) "People's Local Council" means Karachi Metropolitan Corporation, People's District Council, People's Town Committee or People's Municipality;
- (43) "People's Municipality" means a People's Municipality constituted under this Ordinance;
- (44) "People's Town Committee" means a People's Town Committee constituted under this Ordinance;
- (45) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance;
- (46) "public graveyard" means a place for the burial of dead which is not a private property and is open to public;

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- (47) "public place" means any building, premises or place to which the public have access;
- (48) "public vehicle" means any vehicle which ordinarily plies for hire;
- (49) "public way" means a way maintained by Government or by a People's Local Council or other local authority;
- (50) "rate" means an impost levied for the purpose of recovering expenses incurred on providing a service facility to the residents of an area and shall be proportionate to the service rendered;
- (51) "refuse" includes rubbish, broken bricks, mortar broken glass, offal, night soil, sweepings, carcasses of animals, deposit of sewerage, waste, blood and meat waste and any other offensive matter;
- (52) "remuneration" includes salary, allowances and pension;
- (53) "rent" means whatever is lawfully payable in money or kind by a tenant or lessee on account of occupation of any building or land;
- (54) "rules" means rules made under this Ordinance;
- (55) "rural area" means any area which is not an urban area;
- (56) "street line" means a line dividing the land comprised in, and forming part of a street from adjoining land;
- (57) "sullage" includes sewerage, polluted water, rain water and other offensive matter carried by a drain;
- (58) "Lannery" means any building, place or premises where hides and skins are dyed or tanned;
- (59) "tax" includes any toll, rate, cess, fee, or other

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impost leviable under this Ordinance;

- (60) "town" means an urban area declared as town under this Ordinance;
- (61) "urban area" means an area within the jurisdiction of a local body or People's Local Council other than a People's District Council or a Cantonment Board and shall include any other area declared to be an urban area under this Ordinance;
- (62) "vehicle" means a wheeled conveyance capable of being used on a street;
- (63) "water works" includes a lake, stream, spring, well, pump reservoir, cistern, tank, duct, sluice, pipe, engine or other appliance, and anything for supplying or used for supplying water.

3. (1) Should the circumstances of any area in which this Ordinance has been brought into force be such that, in the opinion of Government, any of the provisions of the Ordinance are unsuited thereto, Government may by notification in the official Gazette, except that area or any part thereof from the operation of those provisions and thereupon the said provisions shall not apply to such area or part thereof until the notification is rescinded.

Power to except local areas from provisions unsuited thereto.

(2) While such exception as aforesaid remains in force Government may make rules for the regulation of the matter so excepted.

4. (1) On the coming into force of this Ordinance the following laws shall stand repealed :---

Repeals and Savings.

- (i) The Basic Democracies Order, 1959 (President's Order No. 18 of 1959);
- (ii) The Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960 (ordinance X of 1960).

(2) (a) Where a law stands repealed under sub-section (1),---

(a) any appointment, rule, regulation, or by-law

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made or applicable thereunder, notification, order or notice issued, tax, rate, toll or fee levied, imposed or assessed, contract entered into, suit instituted or action taken under such law shall, so far as is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules, be deemed to have been respectively made or applied, issued, levied, imposed, assessed, entered into instituted or taken under this Ordinance;

(b) the existing Local Councils including Municipal Committees shall continue to function until properly constituted Councils assume office in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

5. A People's Local Council constituted under this Ordinance shall be the successor of such local council, municipality or local authority as was constituted under any of the repealed laws for that area, unless Government by a notification in the official Gazette, specifies otherwise.

Succession.

6. Where this Ordinance makes any provision for anything to be done but no provision or sufficient provision has been made in respect of the authority by whom, or the manner in which it shall be done, then it shall be done by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Certain matters to be prescribed.

7. (1) A Council shall be a body corporate, having perpetual secession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this and immovable and shall by its name sue and be used.

People's Local Council a body corporate.

(2) The seal shall be in accordance with the description approved by the Council and shall remain in the custody of the Chief Executive Officer who shall be responsible for its proper use.

PART II
CHAPTER I

PEOPLE'S LOCAL COUNCILS IN URBAN AREA

Constitution and Composition of People's Local Councils in
Urban Areas

8. (1) Government may, after inviting objections and hearing

Declaration of

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those who wish to be heard, declare, by publication in the official Gazette any; **urban areas.**

Provided that all areas within the jurisdiction of the People's Municipalities, People's Town Committees, the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi Development Authority Townships and Cantonment Boards at the time of coming into force of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be urban areas unless Government otherwise notifies.

(2) Government may, after inviting objections and hearing them declare, by notification in the official Gazette, any urban area which is not within the jurisdiction of a Cantonment Board to be a municipality or town or part thereof :

Provided that all areas within the jurisdiction of a municipal committee or town committee immediately before the coming into force of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be a People's Municipality or People's Town Committee or part thereof, as the case may be, unless otherwise notified by Government.

9. Government may, after inviting objections and hearing those who wish to be heard and after consulting the People's Municipality or People's Town Committee, as the case may be, extend, curtail or alter the limits thereof or declare that a particular urban area shall, from a date to be specified cease to be a municipality or a town or part thereof, or convert a town into a municipality or vice versa.

**Extension,
alteration of
curtailment of
Council limits.**

10. (1) As soon as may be the following People's Local Councils shall constituted in the urban areas :--

**Constitution of
People's
Councils in urban
areas.**

(a) The Corporation; provided that the entire urban area constituting the Corporation shall be divided into six People's Municipalities.

(b) People's Municipalities.

(c) People's Town Committees.

(2) Government in the case of the Corporation and the Collector in the case of a People's Municipality or a People's Town Committee may by notification in the official Gazette specify the name by which the Corporation, Municipality or Town Committee shall be known and unless the name is so

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specified it shall be known as the Metropolitan Corporation, the People's Municipality or People's Town Committee, as the case may be, of the place where its office is situated.

11. Subject to other provisions of this Ordinance, the Corporation, a People's Municipality or People's Town Committee constituted under section 10 consist of such number of members as may be notified by Government in accordance with the formula laid down in Schedule I.

Composition.

12. (1) The Corporation and the six People's Municipalities of Karachi shall at a joint sitting elect the Mayor of the Corporation in the prescribed manner; provided that no person shall be elected as Mayor unless his name is borne on the electoral rolls of the Corporation as voter.

Mayor, Chairman of People's Municipality and People's Town Committee.

(2) Every People's Municipality and People's Town Committee shall at its first meeting elect one of its members as its Chairman in the prescribed manner.

(3) Every person elected as Mayor or Chairman shall before taking his seat make and subscribe in the prescribed manner an oath in the prescribed form.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Mayor or chairman, as the case may be, shall hold office for a period of five years or the residue of his term as a member, whichever is less.

(5) The Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, shall vacate office if a vote of no-confidence is passed against him by a three-fourths majority of the total number of members holding office the time being.

(6) If a vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor or Chairman during his term of office due to death, resignation or otherwise the vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided in this section :

Provided that if the vacancy occurs due to the passage of a vote of non-confidence against him, he shall not be eligible for contesting in the succeeding election.

13. A Mayor or Chairman may resign his office by tendering his resignation to the Controlling Authority and the office of the

Resignation of Mayor or

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Mayor or nation of Chairman, as the case may be, shall become vacant when the resignation is accepted by the Controlling Authority. **Chairman.**

PART II
CHAPTER II

FUNCTIONS OF THE CORPORATION PEOPLE'S
MUNICIPALS AND PEOPLE'S

14. Subject to rules and such directions as Government may from time to time give and within the limits of the funds at its disposal the Corporation and a People's Municipality shall undertake such of the functions given in Parts I and II respectively of Schedule II as are required to be undertaken by it and may undertake --- **Functions of People's Municipalities.**

- (i) all or any of the functions so given which may be under taken by them; and
- (ii) such other functions as are declared by Government to be appropriate matters for administration by them :

Provided that the functions enumerated in Part I of the Schedule shall be performed exclusively by the Corporation, and the People's Municipalities in Karachi shall, notwithstanding the allocation of any of such function to People's Municipalities under Part II thereof, have no jurisdiction in respect thereto.

15. Subject to rules and such directions as Government may, from time to time, give and within the limits of the funds at its disposal, a People's Town Committee may undertake all or any of the functions enumerated in Schedule III and such other functions--- **Functions of People's Town Committees.**

- (a) as are declared by Government to be appropriate matters for administration by People's Town Committees generally or by any People's Town Committee particularly; or
- (b) as are entrusted to it under any other law for the time being in force.

16. As and when Government decides to dissolve the Karachi **Assignment of**

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Development Authority under Article 148 of the Karachi Development Authority Order, 1957, upon such dissolution---

**function of
Karachi
Development
Authority.**

- (a) Government may also direct that all or any of the powers and functions vested in the Authority under the said Order may be exercised by the Corporation;
- (b) by all powers and functions in respect of the work assigned to the Authority by the Central or Provincial Government under the Karachi Development Authority Order, 1957, or otherwise shall vest in the Corporation;
- (c) any person who, immediately before the dissolution was an employee of the Authority shall become and be deemed to be an employee of the Corporation;
- (d) every person referred to in clause (c) shall be entitled to the same terms and conditions of service as respects remuneration, inter se seniority, disciplinary matters, leave, Contributory Fund, gratuity and such other facilities and benefits as such person was entitled to immediately before the dissolution under the Karachi Development Authority Order, 1957, and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, or arising from any contract of service executed with the Authority and in force at the time of dissolution;
- (e) Government may appoint competent authority to exercise respective powers as defined under Article 8 of the Karachi Development Authority Order, 1957;
- (f) all suits and other legal proceedings instituted by or against the Karachi Development Authority may be continued by or against the Corporation;
- (g) references to the Karachi Development Authority in any instrument executed before the dissolution of the said Authority shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as references to the Corporation.

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CONSTITUTION AND COMPOSITION OF PEOPLE'S DISTRICT
COUNCILS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

17. (1) As soon as may be a People's District Council shall be constituted for the rural areas of each district. **Constitution of a People's District Council.**
- (2) The rural areas of a district shall be the local area of the People's District Council.
- (3) The People's District Council shall be known by the name of the district.
18. Subject to other provisions of this Ordinance, every People's District Council constituted under section 17 shall consist of such number of members as may be specified by Government in accordance with the formula laid down in Schedule IV. **Composition.**
19. (1) Every People's District Council shall, at its first meeting elect one of its members to be its Chairman. **Chairman of a People's District Council.**
- (2) The provisions of sections 12 and 13 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Chairman of the People's District Council as they apply to the Chairman of the People's Municipalities and People's Town Committees and any reference to the Chairman of the People's Municipality and People's Town Committee shall be deemed to be a reference to the Chairman of the People's District Council.
20. (1) Subject to rules, a People's District Council shall, within the limits of the funds placed at its disposal undertake such of the functions given in detail in Part I of Schedule V as are required to be under taken by it. **Functions of People's District Council.**
- (2) A people's District Council may, and if so required by Government, shall, subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified, undertake all or any of the functions given in Part II of Schedule V.
21. (1) Members of all Councils shall be elected on the basis of adult franchise through secret ballot. **Mode of elections.**
- (2) The number of persons to be elected from each electoral unit will be determined on the basis of population in respect of People's Municipalities and People's District Councils.

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(3) In any multi-member electoral unit the candidates securing the highest number of votes shall be elected.

(4) Every voter within an electoral unit will have only vote for a particular category of Council irrespective of the numbers of members to be elected from that electoral unit.

22. (1) Government may in addition to the number of seats fixed for any Council under the provisions of this Ordinance declare one or more seats as reserved seats for minority communities in any Council.

Reservation of seats for minority communities and mode of elections.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be construed as preventing the members of minority communities from being elected to a general seat in any Council.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Ordinance the members of minority communities securing the highest number of votes amongst themselves in any electoral unit of that Council shall be declared as elected against the seats reserved under sub-section (1);

Provided that if there is no such candidate, or the number of such candidates is less than the number of reserved seats, the seat not filled as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

23. (1) Government shall appoint an Election Authority for holding elections to the Councils.

Election Authority.

(2) The election Authority shall exercise such powers and perform such functions under this Ordinance as may be prescribed.

24. The electoral units for all the Councils shall be delimited as may be prescribed :

Delimitation of electoral unites.

Provided that for the purpose of first elections held under this Ordinance the electoral units in the case of---

(i) Corporation and People's Municipalities in Karachi;

(iii) People's Municipalities excluding People's Municipalities in Karachi;

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(iv) People's Town Committees; and

(v) People's District Committees,

Shall respectively be---

(a) one or more Union Committee and Town Committees grouped together by the Election Authority.

(b) Union Committees,

(c) the wards of the Town Committees, and

(d) one or more Union Councils grouped together by the Election Authority.

as they existed immediately before the coming into force of this Ordinance.

25. (1) Electoral rolls shall be prepared and revised as prescribed except that for the first elections under this Ordinance the electoral rolls used for the elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies held in 1970-71 shall, subject to such re-fixing of electoral units made by the Election Authority, be the electoral rolls.

Electoral Rolls.

(2) If for any reason an electoral roll not revised under this section the validity or continued operation of the electoral roll prepared or revised earlier shall not thereby be affected.

(3) An electoral roll shall not be invalid by reason of any erroneous description of a person enrolled or registered thereon or of commission of the name of any person entitled to be so enrolled or registered or of inclusion of the name of any person not so entitled.

26. No person shall be entitled to be enrolled---

(a) on the electoral roll for any electoral unit more than once, or

(b) on the electoral rolls for more than one electoral unit :

No person to be enrolled more than once or in more than one unit.

Provided that if he is so enrolled he shall not cast his vote from

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more than one electoral unit.

27. The qualifications and disqualifications of electors, candidates and members shall be as provided in Schedule VI.

**Qualifications
and
disqualifications.
Number of
members**

28. (1) For each electoral unit there shall be chosen, in the prescribed manner, by the electors whose names appear for the time being on the electoral rolls for that unit, such number of members fixed under sub-section (2) from amongst themselves as possess the qualifications and are not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in Schedule VI.

(2) The number of members to be elected from each electoral unit shall be fixed by the Election Authority in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

29. All elections to Councils under this Ordinance shall be organized and conducted in accordance with the rules and such rules may provide for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, including by-elections, corrupt or illegal practices and other election offences and penalties therefor and the submission, trial and disposal of election petitions.

**Conduct of
Elections**

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

30. (1) The term of office of a Council shall be for a period of five years commencing on the day on which it assumes office.

Term of office.

(2) A council shall assume office in the prescribed manner on any date not later than thirty days from the date on which the names of its members are notified by the Controlling Authority.

31. Every person elected as a member shall before taking his seat, make and subscribe in the prescribed manner, an oath in the prescribed form.

Oath of Office.

32. If the seat of a member becomes vacant during the term of offices of a Council, a new member shall be elected within ninety days from the date the seat falls vacant and such member shall hold office for the residue of such term.

**Vacancy of
membership.**

33. Any member may resign his office by tendering his

Resignation from

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resignation to the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, and the seat of the member shall become vacant when the acceptance of resignation is notified. **membership**

34. The Controlling Authority may remove any member from membership if it is satisfied that such member--- **Removal of a member.**

(a) has incurred any of the disqualifications specified in Schedule VI; or

(b) has, without reasonable cause and prior permission of the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, absented himself from three consecutive meetings of any Council; or

(c) is guilty of an abuse of power or of any misconduct in the discharge of his duties as a member, or has been responsible discharge of his duties as a member, or has been responsible any Council or any local body or other local authority :

Provided that no member shall be removed under this section without giving him an opportunity of being heard and showing cause against the proposed removal.

35. (1) No person shall at the same time be a member of more than one Council or a member of the same Council for more than one electoral unit. **Bar against plural membership**

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall prevent a person from being at the same time a candidate for election from two or more electoral units but if a person has been elected as a member for two or more electoral units and does not within fifteen days of the notification of his election in an electoral unit in which he has been elected last make a declaration in writing under his hand addressed to the Controlling Authority specifying the electoral unit which he wishes to represent, all his seats shall become vacant but so long as he is a member for two or more electoral units he shall not sit or vote in any Council.

36. Every election, resignation or removal under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be notified by the Controlling Authority within fifteen days of such election, resignation or removal. **Notification of election, resignation, or removal.**

PART V---GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

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CHAPTER I

FUNCTIONS OF MAYOR, CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE
OFFICER.

37. It shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be,--- **Functions of Mayor and Chairman.**
- (a) to preside, unless prevented by reasonable cause, at all meetings of the Council and, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and rules, to regulate the conduct of business at such meetings;
 - (b) to supervise the financial and executive administration of the Council and to perform such executive functions as may be allotted to him by or under this Ordinance or the rules.
 - (c) to exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the council in matters of executive administration and in matters concerning the accounts and records of the Council and subject to the rules, by-laws and terms and conditions of the appointed of such officers and servants, dispose of all questions relating to their appointments, pay, privilege, leave, pension and allowances;
 - (d) to direct in case of emergency the execution or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Council and the immediate execution, stoppage or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and to direct that the expenses of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the Local Fund :

Provided that ---

- (a) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the Council or Controlling Authority prohibiting the execution of any particular work or the doing of any particular act; and
- (b) he shall report forthwith the action taken under this section and the reason therefor to the Council at its

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next meeting.

38. (1) The Chief Executive Officer shall subject to the general control of the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be,---

**Functions of the
Chief Executive
Officer.**

- (a) supervise the financial and executive administration of the Council and perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred upon him by, or delegated to him under this Ordinance;
- (b) exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Council in matter concerning administration, accounts and records of the Council, and subject further to the rules, by-laws and the terms and conditions of appointment of all such officers and servants under the Council, shall dispose of all questions relating to their appointments, pay, privileges, leave, pension or allowances;
- (c) furnish to the Controlling Authority or such other officer as the Controlling Authority may from time to time nominate in this behalf, a copy of every resolution passed at every meeting of the Council;
- (d) subject to the orders of the Mayor, Chairman or the Council, as the case may be, take prompt steps to remove any irregularity pointed out by the auditor; and
- (e) report to the Controlling Authority, Mayor or Chairman and the Council all cases of fraud, embezzlement, theft, or loss of money and property.

(2) All licenses and permissions shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, rules and by-laws and powers delegated in this behalf be issued, granted or given under the signature of the Chief Executive Officer, and all fees payable for such licenses and permissions issued, Fund.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer may, subject to the general instructions of the Council, and after giving the party concerned and opportunity to be heard in person, suspend, withhold or withdraw any licence the or permission granted or given under sub-section (2) if he is satisfied that the licensee or

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permit-holder has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of that licence or permit or has acted in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance.

(4) The Chief Executive Officer may, delegate any of his powers or duties to any officer or servant; provided that such delegation shall be subject to such limitations. Of any, as may be laid down by the Council, and to revision by the Chief Executive Officer.

(5) The Chief Executive Officer shall at any time supply any return statement, account or report or a copy of any document in his charge, called for by the Council or a committee or sub-committee set up by the Council and shall comply with an orders passed by the Council or such committee or sub-committee in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

CHAPTER II

EXECUTIVE POWERS AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

39. (1) The executive powers of a Council shall extend to the doing of all acts necessary for the due discharge of its functions under the Ordinance. **Executive powers,**

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Ordinance, the executive powers of a Council shall vest in and be exercised by the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, either direct or through any person or person authorised by him.

(3) All acts of a Council, whether executive or not, shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Council and shall be authenticated by the Mayor or Chairman, or Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the by-laws.

40. (1) All business of a Council shall be disposed of at its meetings, or at the meetings of its committees, or by the Mayor or Chairman, or its servants in accordance with the by-laws, if any, framed by the Council. **Disposal of business.**

(2) All meetings of a Council shall be presided over by the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, and in his absence by a member chosen for that purpose by the members present.

(3) Every Council shall meet for the transaction of business

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at least once a month. The Mayor or Chairman shall summon a special meeting of the Council within seven days of the receipt of a notice in that respect, if received from at least one-fifth of the total number of members.

(4) A Council shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in membership.

(5) No proceeding of a Council shall be invalid by reasons only of the existence of any vacancy, or any defect in the constitution of the Council, or by reason only that some person who was not entitled to do so, sat or voted, or otherwise took part in its proceedings.

(6) Minutes of the meeting of a Council shall be drawn up by the Chief executive Officer and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose.

(7) All decisions taken by a Council shall be reported to the Controlling Authority within the prescribed period.

(8) A Mayor, Chairman or member shall not be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said by him or any vote given by him, in the council or in a committee or a sub-committee thereof.

(9) No person other than the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, or members shall take part in the debates or meetings of the Council :

Provided that the Council may invite an officer of a government department to explain the activities of that department in a field included in the list of functions to be performed by a Council under this Ordinance.

(10) A Council may call upon any government functionary posted within its jurisdiction to explain any matter concerning his department.

41. A Council may elect from its own members and if necessary co-opt any representative from a government department or organization, to serve on its committees or sub-committee consisting of not more than eleven or less than five members and to perform such functions as may be delegated by the Council:

**Committees and
sub-committees
of Councils.**

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Provided that the term of office of a committee or sub-committee shall be one year only after which a new committee or sub-committee will be elected afresh.

42. (1) Every Council shall be competent, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance or rules to transfer or alienate any movable or immovable property vested in or acquired by it and to enter into and perform all such contracts as it may consider necessary or expedient in order to carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this Ordinance :

Contracts.

Provided that no expenditure not covered by the budget grant shall be permissible.

(2) All contracts made by or on behalf of a Council shall be---

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

(b) reported to the Council by the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, at the meeting next following the execution of the contract.

(3) All contracts involving expenditure shall, subject to the rules, be entered into after inviting competitive tenders or quotations :

Provided that in case the lowest tender or quotation is not accepted the authority competent to grant the contract if other than the Council shall lay down in writing and if the council itself, shall express in the resolution approving the tenders or quotations, the reasons for not accepting the lowest tender or quotation.

(4) All contracts for transfer by grant, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise of immovable property or any interest and right thereto or disposal or sale of movable property shall, subject rules b entered into after inviting offers in an open auction :

Provided that if the highest bid is not accepted by the Council, approval in writing of the Controlling Authority shall be obtained. The Controlling Authority shall in his order give reasons for not accepting the higher bid.

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(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4) of this section, a Council may grant, sell or lease out land at rates to be fixed in consultation with Government, to---

- (i) associations or individuals for establishing, maintaining or extending educational, religious and charitable institutions for the benefit of the public subject to the condition that if the association or the individual is found not using it for the purpose it was granted, leased or sold, the Council shall be competent to confiscate such land along with structures, if any, without paying any compensation on that account after affording the association or individual, as the case may be, an opportunity to show cause against the action proposed by the Council;
- (ii) landholders for adding to their holdings, alignments or small plots of not more than 80 sq. yards in areas lying adjacent to their plots at a market price likely to be obtained in auction;
- (iii) holders of leases for twenty years or more after the expiry of the lease on the same terms and conditions.

(6) A Council may subject may subject to the provisions of this Ordinance make by-laws laying down the procedure that shall regulate the making of various contracts and in the execution of the contracts, the Mayor or the Chairman, as the case may be, and other officers shall act in accordance with such by-laws.

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

43. A Council may through by-laws down the procedure for--- **Works.**

- (a) the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be executed by the Council;
- (b) the Authority by whom and the conditions subject to which such plans and estimates shall be technically approved and administratively sanctioned;
- (c) the agency by which such plans and estimates shall be

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prepared; and

(d) the agency or the authority by which such plans will be executed.

44. A Council shall---

**Records reports
and returns.**

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

(b) prepare and publish such periodical reports and returns as may be prescribed; and

(c) adopt such other measures as may be necessary, or may be specified by Government, from time to time, for the publication of information about the working of the Council.

CHAPTER III

SERVANTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS

45. (1) There shall be constituted a People's Council Service in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

**Local Council
Service.**

(2) Government may, from time to time, specify the posts in the Councils which shall be filled by persons belonging to the People's Local Council Service.

46. (1) Government or the Controlling Authority may, on the prescribed terms and conditions, appoint a Secretary and one or more Principal Officers to be the servants of a Council who shall perform such functions as are assigned to them in relation to such Council by or under this Ordinance.

**Servants of
Councils.**

(2) A Council may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority shall, on the prescribed terms and conditions, employ such other servants as are deemed necessary for the efficient performance of its functions under this Ordinance.

(3) If in the opinion of the Controlling Authority the number of servants employed by a Council under sub-section (2) or the remuneration fixed for any of them is excessive, the Council

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shall, on being required by the Controlling Authority to do so, reduce the number of its servants or the remuneration of any of them, as the case may be.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules--

(a) the Controlling Authority may suspend, remove, dismiss, or otherwise punish any person appointed under sub-section (1), and

(b) the Council may suspend, remove, dismiss or otherwise punish any person appointed under sub-section (2).

The Controlling Authority may transfer any of the persons appointed under sub-section (1) from one Council to another within its jurisdiction.

47. (1) A Council may establish and maintain a Provident Fund and require any of its servants to contribute to such Fund, and may itself contribute to it in such manner, and proportion as may be prescribed.

**Provident Fund,
pension and
other facilities for
servants of
Councils.**

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

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

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

(5) Government may, in the prescribed manner, establish and maintain---

(a) a People's Local Council Service Fund for the maintenance of the People's Local Council Service.

(b) a Pension Fund out of which shall be paid any pension granted under sub-section (2); and

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(c) a Benevolent Fund out of which shall be paid any special pension or gratuity granted under sub-section (3) or such other relief as may be prescribed.

(6) The Councils shall contribute to the Funds established and maintained under sub-section (5) in such proportion or amount and in such manner as may be specified by Government.

48. Government may by rules prescribe the schedule of establishment setting forth the staff that may be employed by the Councils, the terms and conditions of their service, the grades of their pay, the qualifications for various posts, the principles to be followed in making appointments to such posts, the method of holding of inquires in cases where disciplinary action against orders imposing such penalties, and provide for all other matters necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties by the servants of the Councils.

Service Rules.

CHAPTER IV

SUPER VISION OF COUNCILS

49. (1) Government shall exercise general supervision and control over the Councils in order to ensure that their activities conform to the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance.

Supervision over Councils.

(2) Government may call for any paper, document, register or record to see that the activities of the Councils are in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance and may make any order it deems necessary.

50. (1) The Controlling Authority shall, in order to ensure the working of a Council in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and rules carry out an inspection of the Council at least once in a year and furnish a report to Government where the Controlling Authority is not Government.

Control over the activities of Councils.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Controlling Authority, anything done or intended to be done by or on behalf of a Council is not in conformity Authority may, by order,---

(a) quash the proceedings;

(b) suspend the execution of any resolution passed or

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order made by the Council;

(c) prohibit the doing of anything proposed to be done;
and

(d) require the Council to take such action as may be specified.

(3) Where an order under sub-section (2) is made by the Controlling Authority the Council concerned may, within thirty days of the receipt of the order, represent against it to Government and Government shall within thirty days of the receipt of the representation, either confirm or modify or set aside the order.

(4) If for any reason the order is not confirmed or modified within the aforesaid period, it shall be deemed to have been set aside.

51. (1) The Controlling Authority may direct any Council, or any person or authority responsible thereto to take within such period as may be specified such action as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

Power of the Controlling Authority to give direction to Council.

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

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

52. (1) Government may, either suo moto or on an application made to it by any person, cause an enquiry to be made by such officer as may be authorised it in this behalf, into the affairs of a Council generally, or into any particular matter concerning a Council and take such remedial measures as may be warranted by findings of such inquiry.

Inquiry into the affairs of Council.

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

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

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

53. (1) If after such enquiry as may be necessary, Government is of the opinion that a Council is not able to run a particular department or institution efficiently it may, by notification in the official Gazette, suspend the authority of the Council over such department or institution for such period as may be specified in the order.

Suspension of particular departments or institutions.

(2) Where the authority of a Council over any department or institution is so suspended, Government may itself take over the management of such department or institution or make such other arrangements as it thinks fit, and may require the Council, or, in case the Council fails to comply, the treasury, bank or person holding the funds of the Council to place such amount as may be necessary for the management of such department or institution at the disposal of Government and the budget of the Council shall be deemed to have been revised to that extent.

54. (1) If, after such inquiry as may be necessary, Government is of the opinion that a Council---

Supersession of Councils.

(a) is unable to discharge or persistently fails in discharging its duties, or

(b) is unable to administer its affairs or meet its financial obligations, or

(c) otherwise exceeds or abuses its powers,

Government may after hearings objections from the Council, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the Council to be superseded for a period not exceeding the residue of the term of the Council, as may be specified.

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(2) On the publication of a notification under sub-section (1)---

- (a) persons holding office as Chairman, and members of the Council shall cease to hold such office;
- (b) all functions of the Council shall, during the period of supersession be performed by such person or authority as Government may appoint in this behalf;
- (c) all funds and property belonging to the Council shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Government.

(3) On the expiry of the period of supersession, the Council shall be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules.

55. (1) Government may set up schools, colleges or other institutions for the training of members and staff of Councils, and for the promotion of research in Local Government or in allied subjects, and may by rules provide---

**Training
Institutions.**

- (a) for the administration of such schools, colleges, and other institutions;
- (b) for the compulsory training of members and staff;
- (c) for the courses to be studied; and
- (d) for the holding of examinations and the award of diplomas and certificates to successful candidates,

(2) Every Council shall pay towards the costs of the institutions set up under sub-section (1) in such proportion as Government may from time to time determine.

CHAPTER V

INTER-COUNCIL MATTERS

56. Any Council may join any other Council or Councils, or any other local authority or authorities, in appointing a joint committee for any purpose in which such Councils or authorities may be jointly interested and may be delegate to such joint

**Joint
Committees.**

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committee any power which may be exercised by it including the power to make by-laws for the conduct of business.

57. (1) Government shall constitute and set up District Co-ordination Committees to coordinate matters and settle disputes arising between two or more Councils.

**Co-ordination
between
Councils.**

(2) The District Co-ordination Committees shall consist of the---

(a) Chairman of the People's District Council and other Councils concerned;

(b) Heads of concerned Departments in the district.

(3) The Chairman of the People's District Council shall be the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

(4) The Assistant Director Local Government shall act as the Secretary of the Co-ordination Committee.

(5) Members of the National and Provincial Assemblies of the District may attend if they so desire any meeting of the Committee as observers.

58. Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance, or in any other law for the time being in force, Government may from time to time direct that subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in the direction---

**Transfer of
Functions from
Councils to
Government and
vice versa.**

(a) Any institution or service maintained by a Council shall be transferred to the management and control of Government;

(b) Any institution or service maintained by Government shall be transferred to the management and control of a Council.

PART VI—FINANCIAL MATTERS

CHAPTER—I

LOCAL FUND AND PROPERTY.

59. (1) For every Council there shall be formed a Local Fund

Constitution of

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which shall be known as---

Local Fund.

- (a) Corporation fund in the case of Corporation.
- (b) The Town Fund in the case of a People's Town Committee.
- (c) The Municipal Fund, in the case of a People's Municipality.
- (d) The District Fund in the case of a People's District Council.

(2) The following shall be placed to the credit of the Local Fund formed under sub-section (1):---

- (a) the balance of such funds as on the coming into force of this Ordinance is at the disposal of the local body, if any, of which the Council concerned is the successor;
- (c) the proceeds of all taxes, tools, rates, fees, cess and other charges levied by the Council under this Ordinance;
- (d) all sums received by the Council in the performance of its functions under this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force;
- (e) all sums contributed by individuals or institutions or other Councils, or by local bodies or other local authorities;
- (f) all receipts accruing from the trusts placed under the management of the Council;
- (g) all sums of money received from Government and other authorities;
- (h) all loans raised and all interests and profits accruing or arising from investments or transactions; and
- (i) such proceeds from such sources of income as Government may direct to be placed at the disposal of the Councils.

(3) All refundable deposits deposited by contractors and

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other persons for any reason shall not form a part of the Local Fund but will be kept in a separate "Deposit Fund". Deposits not claimed within a period of two years after the same become repayable, shall, after that period be deposited in the Local Fund and shall not be repaid unless specific provision has been made in the budget.

60. (1) The moneys credited to a Local Fund shall be kept in a government treasury, or in a bank transacting the business of a government treasury, or in such other manner as may be specified by Government from time to time.

(2) A Council may invest any portion of the Local Fund in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) A Council may, and if required by Government shall, establish and maintain a separate fund for any special purpose, which shall be administered and regulated in such manner as may be prescribed.

61. (1) The moneys from time to time credited to the Local Fund can be withdrawn upto the amounts and for the purposes specified in the budget sanctioned under section 63 and no expenditure shall be deemed to be duly authorised unless it is specified in the sanctioned budget.

(2) If at any time the Local fund Falls short of requirements as given in the sanctioned budget, it shall be applied in the following order of preference---

- firstly, in the payment of salaries and allowances to the servants of the Councils;
- secondly, in the repayment of loans;
- thirdly, in meeting the expenditure charged on the Local Fund under this Ordinance;
- fourthly, in the fulfillment of any obligation and in the discharge of any duty imposed on the Council under this Ordinance, or under any other law for the time being in force;
- fifthly, in meeting the expenditure declared by Government to be appropriate charge on the Local Fund.

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62. (1) The following expenditure shall be charged on the Local Fund, that is to say---

**Charged
expenditure.**

- (a) All sums to be paid to, or in connection with the employment of any government servant who is or has been in the service of the Council;
- (b) such sums as the Council may be required by Government to contribute towards the conduct of elections, the auditing of accounts, and such other matters as may from time to time be specified by Government;
- (c) any sum required to satisfy decree per award against the Council by any court or tribunal; and
- (d) any expenditure declared by Government to be so charge,

(2) If any expenditure charged on the Local Fund and shown in the budget is not paid, the Controlling Authority may, by order direct the person or persons having the custody of the Local Fund to pay such amount, or so much thereof as may from time to time be possible, from the balance of the Local Fund.

63. (1) Every Council, shall in the prescribed manner prepare and sanction before the commencement of each financial year, a statement of its estimated receipts and expenditure for that year, hereinafter referred to as the budget, and forward a copy thereof to the Controlling Authority, at least forty days before the close of the financial year.

Budget.

(2) The budget shall show separately---

- (a) the sums required to meet the charged expenditure;
- (b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be met from the Local Fund;
- (c) the posts continued from the previous year and estimated expenditure thereon; and
- (d) the posts to be created during that financial year and estimated expenditure thereon.

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

(4) Within thirty days of the receipt of the copy of a budget under sub-section (1), the Controlling Authority may, by order, modify it, and the budget so modified shall be deemed to be the sanctioned budget of the Council. If no modification as made and communicated to the Council deemed to have been approved without any modification.

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

(6) Every officer working under a Council at whose disposal an amount has been placed by the Council may, in unforeseen circumstances making it necessary to incur urgently expenditure on sanctioned activities in excess of the amount provided in the budget, incur such expenditure by reappropriation :

Provided that no expenditure on any item shall be incurred by reappropriation if was specially reduced by a Council or the Controlling Authority at the time of sanctioning the budget or which has not been included in the budget.

Provided further that no saving from the pay of officers or other servants of the Council shall be spent by reappropriation nor shall savings from other units or appropriation for payment of salary to the officers and other persons working under the Council.

(7) The list of major heads and minor heads shall be maintained by the audit authority prescribed under section 65 in consultation with Government and no new major heads shall be added except with the prior approval of the audit authority.

64. (1) Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a Council shall be kept in the prescribed manner and form.

Accounts.

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

(3) A copy of the annual statement of accounts and such other statements as may be prescribed shall be placed at a conspicuous place in the office of the Council for public inspection, and all objections or suggestions concerning such account received from the public shall be considered by the Council and brought to the notice of the audit authority referred to in section 65.

65. (1) The accounts of every Council shall be audited in the manner after such intervals and by such authority as may be prescribed. **Audit.**

(2) The audit authority shall have access to all books and other documents pertaining to accounts and may also examine the Mayor, Chairman or any member or servant of the Council concerned.

(3) On the completion of audit, the audit authority shall, in the prescribed manner, submit to the Council and the Controlling Authority and audit report which shall among other things, mention---

- (a) cases of embezzlement and criminal misappropriation ;
- (b) cases of loss, waste or misapplication of the Local Fund ;
- (c) cases of defective budgeting, unauthorised and excess expenditure; and
- (d) cases of other irregularities in the maintenance of accounts,

(4) The Council shall within thirty days from the receipt of the audit report comply with the instructions, regularise the irregularities pointed out by the audit and furnish a reply in that respect to the audit authority under intimation to the Controlling Authority.

(5) If the Council fails to furnish a reply within the period

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specified in sub-section (4), the audit authority shall after giving the Council another opportunity in the respect, report the matter to Government for condoning the irregularity committed or taking action against the officers or other persons responsible for the irregularity.

(6) Government shall on receipt of such a report and after consulting Council, make such order as it deems fit which will be binding on the Council and any other office-holder or official working under it.

66. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the rules, the Local Authority Loans Act, 1914 (Act IX of 1914), and any other law for the time being in force a Council may, with the previous sanction of Government raise loans in the prescribed manner, and make suitable arrangements to the satisfaction of Government for the repayment of loans in such instalments as may be fixed.

67. (1) Government may, by rules---

(a) determine the property which shall vest in a Council ;

**Property of
Council.**

(b) provide for the management, maintenance, improvement and development of the property belonging to or vesting in a Council ;

(c) regulate the alienation of such property ; and

(d) provide for the compulsory acquisition of such immovable property as may be required by a Council for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) A Council may---

(a) manage, maintain, inspect, develop or improve any property which is owned by or vests in it or which is placed under its charge; and

(b) apply such property for the purposes of this Ordinance or the rules.

68. (1) A Council may, and if required by Government shall, prepare and implement development plans for such periods, and in such manner as may be specified.

**Development
plans.**

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(2) Such plans shall be subject to the sanction of the prescribed authority and shall provide for---

- (a) the promotion, improvement and development of such functions or functions of the Council as may be specified;
- (b) the manner in which the plan shall be financed, executed, implemented and supervised; and
- (c) such other matters as may be necessary.

(3) Government may direct that any specified items of a Council shall wholly or in part be earmarked for, and applied in the implementation of a development plan.

(4) The development plans of Councils in a district or in the Province, may be consolidated in such manner as may be prescribed.

69. Every member, official or servant of a Council and every person charged with the administration of the affairs of a Council, or acting on behalf of a Council, shall be liable for the loss, waste, misapplication or unauthorised application of any money or property belonging to the Council, which is a direct consequence of his negligence or misconduct, and the liability of such member, official, servant or person shall be determined by the Controlling Authority in the prescribed manner and the amount for which he is held liable shall be recoverable from him as a public demand or as arrears of land revenue. **Surcharge.**

CHAPTER II

LOCAL TAXATION.

70. (1) All land assessable to rent or land revenue shall be subject to the payment of a cess to be known as the local cess. **Local cess.**

(2) The local cess in each district shall bear such proportion to the rent or land revenue in the district as Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time, fix :

Provided that the local cess shall not exceed fifty

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percentum of the rent or land revenue as the case may be.

(3) The local cess shall be collected in the prescribed manner together with the rent or land revenue by the revenue officials responsible for its collection, and the proceeds thereof shall be credited to the funds of the People's District Council.

71. (1) The Corporation, a People's District Council, a People's Municipality and a People's Town Committee may with the previous sanction of Government, levy, in the prescribed manner, all or any of the taxes, rates, tolls and fees mentioned in Schedule VII :

Taxes to be levied.

Provided that a tax, rate or toll which is either levied as a cess or a tax by Government or in addition to the government tax, rate or toll on the same item mentioned in Schedule VII shall not be more than that levied by Government.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection(1), no tax on the annual letting value of buildings and lands shall be levied on buildings and lands or portions thereof exclusively used for public worship, charitable purposes, educational institutions, burial and burning of the dead and no water rate or conservancy rate shall be charged on buildings and lands situated in any part of the local area, where the Council as no arrangements for supplying water or for the removal of refuse and sullage, as the case may be.

(3) A Council may, subject to rules, on an application by the owner or occupier of a house exempt one-third of the tax on letting value of buildings and lands and rate for maintenance of a fire-brigade and the whole of water rate and conservancy rate if satisfied that the building or land or any portion thereof which has been assessed as a separate property, has been lying vacant or remained un-productive for a period of more than two months.

72. (1) All taxes, rates, lolls and fees levied by a Council shall be notified in the prescribed manner and shall, unless otherwise directed by Government, be subject to previous publication.

Notification and enforcement of taxes.

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

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the modifications shall come into force on such date.

73. Government may frame model tax schedules, and where such schedules have been framed, the Councils shall be guided by them in levying a tax, rate, toll or fee.

Model tax schedules.

74. (1) Government may direct any Council---

(a) to levy any tax, rate, toll or fee which the Council is competent to levy under section 71 ; or

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

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

Directions with regard to levy of tax, etc.,

(2) Government may where it thinks fit by order direct that the proceeds of all or any of the taxes, tolls, rates or fees collected by a Council shall be distributed among and allocated to such other Councils in the district in such manner and proportion as may be prescribed by such order.

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

75. (1) A Council may, by notice, call upon any person to furnish such information, produce such record or accounts or present such goods or animals liable to any tax, rate, toll or fee, as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the liability of such person, goods or animals to a tax, rate, toll or fee or the assessment thereof.

Liability on account of taxes.

(2) Any official of a Council authorised in this behalf, may, after due notice, enter upon any building or premises for the purpose of assessing the liability of such building or premises to any tax, or inspecting any goods or animals therein liable to any tax.

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

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76. (1) Unless otherwise provided, all taxes, rates, tolls and fees levied under this Ordinance shall be collected in the prescribed manner by the officials responsible for the collection of taxes within the local area :

Collection and recovery of taxes, etc.

Provided that all taxes, rates and tolls which are either levied as a cess or a tax by Government or in addition to the government tax, fee or toll on the same item mentioned in Schedule VII shall be collected together with the government tax, fee or toll by officials responsible for the collection of the tax, fee or toll and the proceeds thereof credited to the Local Fund of the Council.

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

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

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

77. If a Council levies a tax on professions, trades or callings, it may require the employer of the person liable to such tax to deduct the tax from the salary or wages payable to such person and on such requisition the amount of the tax due shall be deducted from the salary or wages of the person concerned and credited to the Local Fund of the Council.

Deduction of taxes from salaries.

78. No assessment of a tax, rate, toll or fee under this Ordinance, or valuation therefore, for the liability of a person to be so taxed, shall be called in question except by a petition presented to such authority in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

Petitions against valuation, assessment, etc.

79. (1) All taxes, rates, tolls, fees and other charges levied by Council shall be imposed, assessed, leased, compounded, administered and regulated in such manner and within such

Taxation Rules.

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period as may be prescribed.

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

PART VII---GENERAL

CHAPTER I—PATROL DUTY

80. When the Collector is of opinion that in any local area in his district (a) special measures are required to secure public safety, and (b) the inhabitants have not, either voluntarily, or on being required so to do by the Collector, made sufficient provision for watch and ward, he may make an order in writing that from such date as he may fix in the order all able bodied adult male inhabitants of the local area shall be liable to patrol duty.

Order for performance of patrol duty.

81. An order under section 80 shall remain in force for such period not exceeding one year as the Collector may fix but it may be renewed from time to time as the Collector may direct.

Duration of Order.

82. An order under sections 80 and 81 may be cancelled at any time by the Collector.

Cancellation of order.

83. (1) The Council shall in respect of its local area for which an order under section 80 has been passed report forthwith----

Number and selection of patrols.

- (a) the number of able-bodied adult male inhabitants of the local area;
- (b) the number of persons which in its opinion will be required for patrol duty each night;
- (c) the method by which in its opinion such person shall be selected, that is, whether by rotation or by lot or otherwise.

(2) Upon receipt of the report of the Council the Collector shall determine the number of persons required for patrol duty and the method of their selection, and shall inform the Council of his decision.

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(3) Persons shall be selected by the Council for patrol duty in such numbers and according to such methods as the Collector may determine.

(4) Where the selection is by lot, names once drawn shall not be drawn again until all the remaining names on the list have been drawn.

(5) The Council shall by publication of list or otherwise inform the persons liable to patrol duty of the date, time, area and nature of such duty.

(6) Any person liable to patrol duty shall himself perform such duty or shall provide an able-bodied substitute approved by the Council.

84. Exemptions from patrol duty may be granted by the Collector, or by the Council subject to confirmation by the Collector.

Exemptions from patrol duty.

85. The Collector may delegate to any magistrate of the first class all or any of his powers under this Chapter.

Delegation of power by Collector.

86. (1) The Council may impose a fine not exceeding ten rupees per diem on any person who has failed without sufficient cause to perform patrol duty personally or by a substitute :

Fine for failure to perform patrol duty.

(2) All fines imposed under sub-section (1), may upon applications by the Council be recovered by the Collector as arrears of land revenue.

(3) No appeal shall lie from an order of fine passed by a Council but the Collector may in his discretion refuse to order the recovery of the fine.

(4) All fines recovered under this section shall be expended in such manner as the Council may determine.

87. (1) All persons on patrol duty under this Ordinance shall exercise the same powers and enjoy the same protection and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by a Police Constable on duty as watchman.

Powers and privileges of patrols.

(2) Every person is bound to render to a person on patrol

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duty all the assistance which he is bound to render to a Police Officer.

(3) Every person on patrol duty shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

CHAPTER II—MISCELLANEOUS

88. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order of Collector acting as a Controlling Authority, a Council, its Chairman or servant in pursuance of this Ordinance or the rules or by-laws may appeal to such authority, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

Appeals.

89. Government may, by Standing Orders issued from time to time---

Standing Orders.

(a) define and regulate the relations of Councils inter se, and with local bodies and other local authorities;

(b) provide for coordinating the activities of Councils and government departments ;

(c) provide for giving financial contributions by one Council to another Council or to any other local authority;

(d) provide for the making of financial contributions by one Council to another Council or to any other local authority ;

(e) provide for the general guidance of Councils in carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

90. (1) Government may make rules to carry out the purpose of this Ordinance.

Power make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the matters enumerated in Schedule VIII and all matters incidental, consequential and supplemental thereto.

91. (1) A Council may, and if required by Government shall, make by-laws not inconsistent with the rules, to carry out the

By-laws.

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purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such by-laws may provide for all or any of the matters enumerated in Schedule IX and all matters incidental, consequential and supplemental thereto.

(3) If the Council fails to make any by-laws when required by Government to do so, Government may frame the by-laws and publish them in the official Gazette which shall be adopted by the Council.

92. (1) All by-laws shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(2) All by-laws shall be made subject to the sanction of Government, and Government may sanction the same with or without alterations or modifications.

(3) Government may frame model by-laws and in framing the same Councils shall be guided by such model by-laws.

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

(5) Copies of rules and by-laws pertaining to a Council shall be kept available at the office of the Council concerned for inspection and sale.

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

93. (1) Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate any of its powers under this Ordinance or the rules to the Collector, or any other officer subordinate to him.

(2) The Collector, may, with the previous sanction of Government, delegate any of his powers under this Ordinance, or the rules or by-laws, not being powers delegated to him under sub-section (1) to any officer subordinate to him.

General provision relating to by-laws, rules, etc.

Delegation of powers.

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(3) A Council may delegate any of its powers to the Mayor, Chairman, a committee, a sub-committee, the Chief Executive Officer or any other officer serving under the Council and shall be competent to modify, amend or rescind such delegation from time to time.

(4) The Chief Executive Officer may with the prior approval of the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, delegate any of his powers to any other officer serving under the Council.

94. (1) A suit may be instituted against a Council or against any member, official or servant of a Council in respect of any act done or purporting to be done in his official capacity after the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a Council delivered to him or left at his office or residence, stating the cause of action, the name, description of place or residence of the intending plaintiff and the relief which he claims and the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Institutions of suits against Councils.

(2) Where any such suit is instituted without delivering or leaving such notice as aforesaid or before the expiration of the said period of one month of where the plaint does not contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to any costs, if settlement regarding the subject matter of the suit is reached or the Council or the member or official or servant, as the case may be, concedes the plaintiff's claim within the period of one month from the date of institution of the suit:

Provided that in a suit instituted without such notice, the court shall allow not less than two months to the Council to submit its written statement.

95. (1) Where anything is required to be done or not be done by any person under the Ordinance or the rules or by-laws a notice shall be served on the person concerned specifying the time within which the requirement shall be complied with.

Notice and service thereof.

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

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

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business.

(4) A notice intended for the public in general shall be deemed to have been sufficiently served if a copy thereof is affixed in such public place as may be determined by the Council concerned.

96. All records prepared or registers maintained under this Ordinance shall be deemed to be public documents within the meaning of the Evidence Act, 1872 (Act I of 1872), and shall be presumed to be genuine until the contrary is proved.

Records to be public documents.

97. Every member and servant of a Council and every other person duly empowered to act on behalf of a Council, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1806).

Members and servants of Councils to be public servants.

98. No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings shall lie against Government or any Council or against any person authorized by either, for anything done in good faith or intended to be done under this Ordinance, or for any damage caused or likely to be caused by any such thing.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

CHAPTER III

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

99. Every act or omission specified in Schedule X shall be an offence under this Ordinance.

Offences.

100. (1) Save as otherwise prescribed, an offence under this Ordinance shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees if committed within a Corporation or People's Municipality or People's Town Committee and to two hundred rupees if committed within the jurisdiction of a People's District Council.

Penalties.

(2) If the offence is a continuous one, it shall be punished in addition to the fine imposed under sub-section (1), with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the date of the first commission during which period the offender has persisted in the offence.

(3) A person who fails to obtain a licence permission or to pay toll, tax, fee or other impost payable under this Ordinance

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or rules or by-laws shall pay in addition to the fine imposed under this section or rules the amount of such toll, tax , rate, fee or other impost which he was liable to pay.

101. The Council or any person generally or specially authorised by the Council in this behalf may compound any offence under this Ordinance.

Compounding of offences.

102. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Ordinance except on a complaint in writing received from the Chairman or a person generally or specially authorised by a Council in this behalf.

Cognizance of offences.

103. (1) No person shall make an encroachment, movable or im-moveable, except under a licence granted by the Council and to the extent permitted by the licence.

Encroachments.

(2) Subject to by-laws a Council may by notice require the person responsible for any such encroachment to remove the same within such period as may be specified, and if the encroachment is not removed within such period, the Council may cause the encroachment to be removed through its own agency and any cost incurred thereon by the Council shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the person responsible for the encroachment under this Ordinance.

(3) Whoever trespasses, into or is in wrongful occupation of a building, which is the property of a Council, may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force after such notice as may be prescribed be ejected from such building by the Council with such force as may be necessary.

(4) Any person aggrieved by a notice issued under subsection (2) may, within such period as he the by-laws may provide, appeal to the Controlling Authority.

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

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[See section 11]

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CORPORATION, PEOPLE'S
MUNICIPALITIES AND PEOPLE'S TOWN COMMITTEES.

The Karachi Metropolitan Corporation shall for the first term consist of thirty corporators, five of whom shall be elected by direct adult franchise from the area of each People's Municipality.

**Karachi
Metropolitan
Corporation.**

For the first elections the number of members of each People's Municipalities will be determined on the basis of the population recorded in the census of 1961.

**2. People's
Municipalities.**

The number of members of each People's Municipality will be determined in the following manner :--

- (a) Population more than 20,000 and less than 3 lakhs 30 members
- (b) Population between 3 and 4 lakhs 35 members
- (c) Population between 4 and 5 lakhs 40 members
- (d) Population between 5 and 6 lakhs 45 members
- (e) Population between 6 and 7 lakhs 50 members
- (f) Population between 7 and 8 lakhs 55 members
- (g) Population above 8 lakhs 60 members

Provided that each of the six People's Municipalities in Karachi shall consist of 30 members for the purposes of the first elections to the People's Local Councils.

The number of members of the People's Town Committee shall remain the same as that in case of town committees existing immediately before the coming into force of this Ordinance.

**3. People's own
Committees.**

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[See section 14]

FUNCTIONS TO BE PERFORMED BY THE KARACHI METROPOLITAN
CORPORATION AND PEOPLE'S MUNICIPALITIES.

PART I---FUNCTIONS OF THE KARACHI METROPOLITAN
CORPORATION.

1. Functions of Planning, Development and Town Improvement, including Building Control :
 - (a) Master Plan, Town Planning Control, Development Control, Building Regulations, Licencing of Architects and Town Planners.
 - (b) Land Development and Improvement Schemes.
 - (c) Public Housing and Settlement.
2. Functions relating to maintenance of important Public Health Services :
 - (a) Planning, development and maintenance of Trunk sewerage system, sewerage treatment plants and sewerage farms.
 - (b) Planning, development and maintenance of Bulk Water Supply.
 - (c) Planning, development and maintenance of Refuse disposal plants.
 - (d) Planning, development and maintenance of abattoirs cattle colonies.
 - (e) Planning, development and maintenance of all special and General Hospitals and maternity homes with 50 beds or more like Spencer's Eye Hospital, Leprosy Hospital, Epidemics Hospital, Nazimabad Hospital, New Challi Hospital, Lyari Hospital, Sobraj and Rancho Line Maternity Homes.
 - (f) Planning and supervision of Vector Control.

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(g) Planning, development and maintenance of Food Laboratories.

(h) Air and Water Pollution Control.

(i) Milk Supply Schemes.

3. Functions relating to planning, development and maintenance of Public Roads and Storm Water Drains :

(a) Planning, development and maintenance of main storm water drains.

(b) Construction and maintenance of trunk roads, highways and important bridges to be specified in a schedule, and roads which form the boundaries of any municipality.

(c) Metropolitan transport and traffic control.

4. Miscellaneous Functions :

(a) Planning, development and maintenance of Central Workshops and Press.

(b) Planning, development and maintenance of Zoological Gardens, aquaria and large parks and gardens to be notified by the Corporation.

(c) Planning, development and maintenance of Metropolitan Libraries, Museum and Art Galleries.

(d) Procurement, allocation and Regulation of Grants, Loans and other assistance for Metropolitan Corporation and Component municipalities.

(e) Planning, development and maintenance of public amenity projects such as recreation centres, Beaches, and metropolitan graveyards.

(f) Preservation of land-scape, river training and flood control.

(g) Planning, development and maintenance of Fire Fighting Service.

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5. Functions concerning, co-ordination, supervision and financial control :

- (a) Co-ordination and supervision over the different People's Municipalities.
- (b) Approval of development programme and development budgets of component municipalities.
- (c) Levy and collection of Octroi, Vehicle Tax and such other Taxes, rates, fees and charges which may be necessary for the performance of Metropolitan functions and Services as specified in Schedule VII.

6. Matters relating to the performance of functions which are necessary and incidental to those listed above.

PART II—FUNCTIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Responsibility for sanitation---People's Municipality shall be responsible for the sanitation, and for this purpose, it may cause such measures to be taken as are required by or under this Ordinance.

2. Insanitary buildings---(1) A People's Municipality may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land which is in an insanitary or unwholesome state---

- (a) to clean or otherwise put in a proper state;
- (b) to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the People's Municipality for its proper sanitation;
- (c) to limewash the building and to make such essential repairs as may be specified in the notice; and
- (d) to take such other steps in regard to such building or land as may be so specified.

(2) If any requirement of a notice issued under clause (1) is not complied with, within such period as may be specified in the notice, the People's Municipality may cause, the necessary steps to be taken at the expense of the owner or occupier, and the costs so incurred by the People's Municipality shall be

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deemed to be a tax levied on the owner or occupier under this Ordinance.

3. Removal, Collection and Disposal of Refuse---(1) A People's Municipality shall make adequate arrangements for the removal of refuse from all public streets, public latrines, urinals, drains and all buildings and land vested in the People's Municipality and for the collection and proper disposal of such refuse.

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

(3) The People's Municipality may cause public dust-bin or other suitable receptacles to be provided at suitable places and in proper and convenient situation in streets or other public places, and where such dust-bins or receptacles are provided, the People's Municipality may by public notice, require that all refuse accumulating in any premises or land shall be deposited by the owner or occupier of such premises or land in such dust-bins or receptacles.

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

4. Latrines and Urinals---(1) A People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority shall, provide and maintain in sufficient number and in proper situation, public latrines and urinals for the separate use of each sex, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order, and to be properly cleaned.

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

(3) Where any premises are without privy or urinal accommodation, or without adequate privy or urinal

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accommodation, or the privy or urinal is on any ground objectionable, the People's Municipality may by notice require the owner of such premises---

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

5. Births, Deaths and Marriages---(1) A People's Municipality shall register all births, deaths and marriages within the limits of the municipality and information of such births, deaths and marriages shall be given by such persons or authorities, and shall be registered in such manner as the by-laws may provide.

(2) The by-laws made under sub-section (1) may exempt any class or classes of marriages information in respect of which is not deemed necessary for registration under this paragraph.

6. Infectious Diseases---(1) A People's Municipality shall adopt such measures to prevent infectious diseases and for restraining infection within the municipality as the rules and by-laws may provide.

(2) A People's Municipality may, and if required by Government shall, establish and maintain one or more hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

(3) A People's Municipality may in the prescribed manner frame and implement schemes for the prevention and control of infectious diseases.

7. Health and Maternity Centres, etc---A People's Municipality may, and if required by Government shall---

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- (a) establish, manage, maintain, or contribute towards the maintenance of health centres, maternity centres, and centres for the welfare of women, infants and children;
- (b) provide for the training of dais; and
- (c) adopt such other measures as may be necessary to promote the health and welfare of women, infants and children.

8. Promotion of Public Health---Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules a People's Municipality may and if Government so directs shall, take such measures for promoting public health including education in health as it considers necessary or, as the case may be, Government directs.

9. Hospitals and Dispensaries---(1) A People's Municipality may, and if so required by Government shall, establish and maintain such number of hospitals and dispensaries as may be necessary for the medical relief of the inhabitants of the municipality, and the people visiting it.

(2) Every hospital and dispensary maintained by a People's Municipality shall be managed and administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Subject to any directions that may be given in this behalf by the Controlling Authority, every hospitals and dispensary maintained by a People's apparatus, appliances, equipments and furniture in accordance with such scale and standards as may be prescribed.

10. Medical Aid and Relief, and Medical Education, etc.---A People's Municipality may, and if so required by Government shall take, such measures as may be necessary or as may be specified by Government for---

- (a) the provision and maintenance of First Aid Centres;
- (b) the provision and maintenance of mobile aid units;
- (c) the promotion and encouragement of societies for the provision of medical aid;

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- (d) the promotion of medical education;
- (e) the payment of grants to institutions of medical relief;
and
- (f) the medical inspection of school children.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

1. Water Supply---(1) A People's Municipality shall, within the limits of the funds at its disposal provide, or cause to be provided, a supply of wholesome water sufficient for public purposes.

(2) A People's Municipality may, and if required by the Controlling Authority, shall in the prescribed manner, frame and execute a water-supply scheme for the construction and maintenance of such works for the provision, storage and distribution of water as may be necessary.

(3) Where a piped water supply is provided, the People's Municipality may supply water to private and public premises in such manner and on payment of such charges as the by-laws provide.

2. Private Sources of Water Supply---(1) All private sources of water supply within a municipality shall be subject control, regulation and inspection by the People's Municipality.

(2) No new well, water-pump or any other sources of water for drinking purposes shall be dug, constructed, or provided except with the sanction of the People's Municipality.

(3) A People's Municipality may by notice require the owner or any person having the control of any private source of water supply used for drinking purposes---

(a) to keep the same in good order and to clear it from time to time of silt refuse and decaying matter;

(b) to protect the same from contamination in such manner as the People's Municipality may direct;
and

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(c) if the water therein is proved to the satisfaction of the People's Municipality to be unfit for drinking purposes to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the use of such water for drinking purposes.

3. Drainage.---(1) A People's Municipality shall, within the limits of the funds at its disposal provide adequate system of public drains in that municipality and all such drains shall be constructed, maintained, kept, cleared and emptied with due regard to the health and convenience of the public.

(2) Every owner or occupier of any land or building within the municipality may, with the previous permission of the People's Municipality may impose, cause his drains to be emptied into public drains.

(3) All private drains shall be subject to control, regulation and inspection by the People's Municipality and the People's Municipality may, in such manner as the by-laws may provide, require the provision, alteration, covering, clearing and closing of private drains.

4. Drainage Schemes.---(1) A People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority, shall, prepare a drainage scheme in the prescribed manner for the construction of drains at public and private expense, and other works for the effective drainage and disposal of sullage.

(2) A drainage scheme prepared under clause (1) shall be submitted for approval to the Controlling Authority, which may approve it, reject it, or approve it subject to such modification as it may deem fit.

(3) The drainage scheme as approved by the Controlling Authority shall be executed and implemented in such manner, within such period and by such authority as may be specified by the Controlling Authority.

(4) A People's Municipality may by notice require the owner of any building or land within the municipality---

(a) to construct such drains within the building or land or the street adjoining such building or land, as may be specified in the notice;

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(b) to remove, alter, or improve any such drains; and

(c) to take such other steps for the effective drainage of the building or land as may be specified.

5. Bathing and Washing places---(1) A People's Municipality may from time to time---

(a) set apart suitable places for use by the public for bathing, washing clothes;

(b) specify the times at which and the sex of persons by whom such places may be used; and

(c) prohibit by public notice, the use by the public for any of the said purposes of any place not so set apart.

(2) No person shall establish, maintain or run a hamam or a bath for public use except under a licence granted by the People's Municipality and in conformity with the conditions and terms of such licence.

6. Dhobi Ghats and Washermwen.---(1) A People's Municipality may provide dhobi ghats for the exercise of their calling by washermen, and may by by-laws regulate the use of dhobi ghats and levy fees for their use.

(2) A People's Municipality may by by-laws provide for the licensing of washermen and the regulation of their calling.

7. Public Water-courses---(1) A People's Municipality may with the previous sanction of the Controlling Authority, declare any source of water, spring, river, tank, pond, or public stream, or any part thereof within the municipality, which is not private property, to be a public water-courses.

(2) A People's Municipality may, in respect of any public water-courses provide such amenities, make such arrangements for life-saving, execute such works, and subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to irrigation, drainage and navigation, regulate the use thereof, as the by-laws may provide.

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8. Public Ferries---(1) A People's Municipality may by by-laws provide for the licensing of boats and other vessels plying for hire in a public water-course and may prescribe the terms and conditions for the grant of licences and the fees to be charged therefor.

(2) Government may declare any part of a public water-course to be a public ferry and may entrust the management thereof to the People's Municipality, and thereupon the People's Municipality shall manage and operate the public ferry in such manner and levy such tolls as may be prescribed.

9. Public Fisheries---A People's Municipality may, with the previous sanction of Government, declare any public water-course shall vest in the People's Municipality, which may exercise such right in such manner as may be prescribed by by-laws.

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK :

1. By-laws for Articles of Food and Drink---A People's Municipality may by by-laws---

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

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2. Milk Supply---(1) Except under a licence granted by the People's Municipality, and in conformity with the conditions of such licence, no person shall within a municipality, keep milch cattle for the sale of milk, or any other milk or dairy product, nor shall any premises be used for any such purpose.

(2) A People's Municipality may, in the prescribed manner, and with the previous sanction of the Controlling Authority, frame and enforce a Milk Supply Scheme, which may, among other matters, provide for the establishment of milkmen's colonies, the prohibition of the keeping of milch cattle in the municipality or any part thereof, and the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary for ensuring an adequate supply of pure milk to the public.

3. Public Markets---(1) A People's Municipality may establish and maintain public markets, or may provide places for use as public markets, for the sale of articles of food and drink and of animals, and secure the proper management and sanitation of such markets.

(2) A People's Municipality may, in respect of a public market, provide by by-laws---

- (a) the fees to be charged for the use of, or for the right to expose foods in the market;
- (b) the fees to be levied on vehicles and animals bringing goods therein for sale;
- (c) the fees to be charged for the use of shops, stalls, pens, or stamps;
- (d) the fees to be charged in respect of animals brought for sale or sold; and
- (e) the fees to be charged from brokers, commission agents, weighmen, and other persons practicing their calling therein.

4. Private Markets---(1) No private market for the sale of articles of food or drink or for the sale of animals shall be established or maintained within a municipality except under a licence granted by the People's Municipality, and in conformity

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with the conditions of such licence.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of clause (1), the owner of every private market within a municipality for the sale of articles of food or drink or for the sale of animals, maintained immediately before the coming into force of this Ordinance, shall within three months, apply for a licence to the People's Municipality and until the licence is granted shall continue to maintain the same.

(3) A People's Municipality may levy such fees in respect of private market as the by-laws may provide.

(4) If a People's Municipality is satisfied that in public interest any private market should be discontinued or taken over by the People's Municipality, it may direct that the market should be discontinued, or that, subject to the payment of such compensation as would have been payable if it had been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894), the market should be taken over by the People's Municipality.

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

5. Slaughter Houses---A People's Municipality shall provide and maintain at such site or sites within or without the limits of the municipality as the Controlling Authority may approve one or more slaughter houses for the slaughter of animals for sale or of any specified description of animals.

ANIMALS

1. Animal Husbandry---(1) A People's Municipality may, and if so required by Government shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and by by-laws regulate their working and fix the fees to be charged for treatment in such hospitals and dispensaries.

(2) A People's Municipality may by by-laws define contagious disease among animals and provide for measures that shall be adopted for prevention of the spread of such diseases, including the compulsory inoculation of animals, and

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the subjection to such treatment as may be necessary of such animals, as may be suspected to have been infected with carriers of any such disease.

(3) Stray Animals---(1) A People's Municipality may by by-laws provide for the seizure, detention and impounding of animals found straying in any street, public place or cultivated land.

(4) A People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority shall, establish and maintain cattle pounds for the impounding of cattle and charge fines and fees for the impounding of cattle as the by-laws may provide.

(5) No animals shall be picketed or tethered in such streets or places as may be specified by the People's Municipality, and any animal found picketed or tethered in any such street or place shall be liable to seizure and impounding.

3. Animals Homes and Farms---(1) A People's Municipality may, with the previous approval of the Controlling Authority, establish and maintain Animals Homes, where, subject such terms and conditions and on the payment of such fees and other charges, as the by-laws may provide, the animals of private persons may be kept.

(2) A People's Municipality may, with the previous approval of the Controlling Authority, establish and maintain cattle farms and poultry farms, and such farms shall be managed and administered in such manner as the by-laws may provide.

4. Registration of the Sale of Cattle---A People's Municipality may by by-laws require that every sale of such of the animals as may be specified shall be registered with the People's Municipality in such manner, and subject to the payment of such fees, as the by-laws may provide.

5. Livestock Improvement---A People's Municipality may, with the previous approval of the Controlling Authority, frame and execute a Livestock Scheme, which may, among other matters, provide that no person shall keep such animals above such age as may be specified, unless they are castrated or are certified by competent authority to be fit for breeding.

6. Dangerous Animals000A People/s Municipality may be by-

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

7. Cattle Shows, Zoos, etc.---(1) A People's Municipality may hold cattle shows and fairs within the limits of the municipality and charge such fees from the people attending such shows or fairs as the by-laws may provide.

(2) A People's Municipality may, with the previous approval of the Controlling Authority, maintain or contribute towards the maintenance of zoological gardens.

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

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

(b) give notice of the death to the People's Municipality whereupon the People's Municipality shall cause the carcass to be disposed of and charge such fees from the person concerned as the by-laws may provide.

Explanation---In this paragraph "animals" shall be deemed to mean all horned cattle, elephants, camels, horses, ponies, asses, mules, deer, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats and other large animals.

TOWN PLANNING

1. Master Plan---A People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling authority shall draw up a Master Plan for the

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municipality which shall, among other matters provide for---

- (a) a survey of the municipality including its history, statistics, public services and other prescribed particulars;
- (b) development, expansion and improvement of any area within the municipality;
- (c) restrictions, regulations, and prohibitions to be imposed with regard to the development of sites, and creation and re-creation of building of buildings within the municipality.

2. Site Development Schemes---(1) Where a Master Plan has been drawn up under section 68 and such Master Plan has been approved, with or without any modifications, by the Controlling Authority, no owner of land exceeding such areas as may be specified in this behalf in the Master Plan as so approved, shall develop the site or erect or re-erect a building on any plot of land covered by the Master Plan, except in conformity with the provisions of a Site Development Scheme sanctioned for the area in the prescribed manner.

(2) Among other matters, a Site Development Scheme may provide for---

- (a) the division of the site into plots;
- (b) the streets, drains and open spaces to be provided.
- (c) the land to be reserved for public purposes and to be transferred to the People's Municipality;
- (d) the land to be acquired by the People's Municipality;
- (e) the price of plots;
- (f) the works that shall be executed at the cost of the owner or owners of the site or sites;
- (g) the period during which the area shall be developed.

3. Execution of Site Development Schemes---(1) The execution of a Site Development Scheme shall be subject to the inspection and control of the People's Municipality, and such Municipality may

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give such directions with regard to the execution of the schemes as may be necessary for the proper development of site.

(2) If any area is developed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the provisions of sanctioned Site Development Scheme, the People's Municipality may by notice require the owner of such area or the persons who have contravened the provisions to make such alteration in the site as may be specified in the notice and where such alteration is not made or for any reason cannot be carried out, the People's Municipality may, in the prescribed manner, require and enforce the demolition of the offending structure, and notwithstanding anything to be contrary contained in any law, no compensation shall be payable for each demolition.

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

BUILDING CONTROL :

1. Erection and Re-erection of Buildings.---(1) No person shall erect or re-erect a building or commence to erect or re-erect a building unless the site has been approved, and the building plan has been sanctioned by the People's Municipality.

(2) A person intending to erect to re-erect a building shall apply for sanction in the manner provided in the by-laws and shall pay such fees as may be levied by the People's Municipality with the previous sanction of the Controlling Authority.

(3) All building applications presented under this paragraph shall be registered in the manner provided in the by-laws and shall be disposed of as early as possible but not later than sixty days from the date of the registration of the application, and if no order is passed on an application within

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the extent to which it does not contravene the provisions of the building by-laws, or of the Master Plan or Site Development Scheme, if any.

(4) A People's Municipality may, for reasons to be stated in writing reject a site plan or a building plan, but any person aggrieved thereby may appeal to the Controlling Authority, within thirty days of the order of rejection, and the order passed by the Controlling Authority in appeal shall be final.

(5) A People's Municipality may, sanction a site plan or a building plan, subject to such modifications or terms as may be specified in the order of sanction.

(6) Nothing in this paragraph shall apply to any work, addition or alteration which the People's Municipality may by by-laws declare to be exempt.

2. Completion of Buildings, etc---(1) Every person who has erected or re-erected a building shall, within thirty days of the completion of the buildings, report such completion to the People's Municipality.

(2) The People's Municipality shall cause every building which has been completed to be inspected, and if it has been constructed in violation or contravention of any provisions of this Ordinance, the rules or the by-laws or of the Master Plan or Site Development Scheme, if any, the People's Municipality may require the alterations of the buildings so as to be in compliance therewith and where such alteration is not possible, the People's Municipality may require the building or any part thereof to be the offence; provided that no offence shall be so compounded if it involves any violation or contravention of the provisions of a Master Plan or of a sanctioned Site Development Scheme.

(3) If a building is required to be demolished under the provisions of clause (2), and such requirement is not complied with, within the specified period, the People's Municipality may have the building demolished through its own agency and the cost incurred thereon by the People's Municipality shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the owner or occupier of the building under this Ordinance.

3. Regulation of Buildings.---(1) If any building or anything

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fixed thereon be deemed by the People's Municipality to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall or in any way dangerous to any inhabitant of such building or of any neighbouring building or to any occupier thereof or to passersby, the People's Municipality may by notice require the owner or occupier of such the notice, and if there is default, the People's Municipality, may take the necessary steps itself, and the cost incurred thereon by the People's Municipality shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the owner or occupier of the building under this Ordinance.

If a building is in a dangerous condition, or otherwise unfit for human habitation, the People's Municipality may prohibit the occupation of such building till it has been suitably repaired to the satisfaction of the People's Municipality.

STREETS

1. Public Streets---(1) A People's Municipality shall provide and maintain such public streets and other means of public communication as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the municipality, and of the visitors thereto.

(2) A People's Municipality shall, in the prescribed manner, prepare and execute Road Maintenance and Development Programme which shall form a part of the budget, and the Controlling Authority may alter or amend the Programme in such manner as it considers necessary.

2. Street---(1) No new street shall be laid out except with the previous sanction of the People's Municipality, and in conformity with the terms and conditions of such sanction.

(2) All streets other than public streets shall be maintained in such manner as the by-laws may provide.

(3) A People's Municipality may by notice require that any street may be paved, metaled drained, channeled, improved or lighted in such manner as may be specified in the notice, and in the event of default, the People's Municipality may have the necessary work done through its agency, and the cost incurred thereon by the People's Municipality shall be deemed to be a tax, levied on the persons concerned under this Ordinance.

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(4) Government may prescribe the manner in which a street other than a public street may be converted into a public street.

3. General Provisions about Streets---(1) A People's Municipality may, with the previous sanction of the Controlling Authority, assign names to streets and paint the names or fix the name plates on or at conspicuous places at or near the end, corner or entrance of the street.

(2) No person shall destroy, deface or in any way injure any street name or name plate, or without the previous permission of the People's Municipality remove the same.

(3) A People's Municipality may, in the manner provided in the by-laws, lay down street lines and buildings lines, and may, among other things, require the setting back of buildings to conform to such street lines and building lines.

(4) A People's Municipality may by by-laws nuisances and offences with regard to street, and provide for their prevention and abatement.

4. Encroachments---(1) No person shall make an encroachment, movable or immovable, on over or under a street (road and public graveyards within Municipal limits) or a drain except under a licence granted by the People's Municipality and to the extent permitted by the licence.

(2) Subject to by-laws, a People's Municipality may by notice require the person responsible for any such encroachment to remove the same within such period as may be specified, and if the encroachment is not removed within such period, the People's Municipality, may cause the encroachment to be removed through its own agency and cost incurred thereon by the People's Municipality shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the person responsible for the encroachment under this Ordinance.

(3) Whoever trespasses into, or is in, wrongful occupation of a building, which is the property of a People's Municipality may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force, after such notice as may be prescribed, be ejected from such building by the People's Municipality with such force, as

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may be necessary.

(4) Any person aggrieved by a notice issued clause (2) may, within such period as the by-laws may provide, appeal to the Controlling Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in any other law, no compensation shall be payable for any encroachment removed or required to be removed under this paragraph.

5. Street Lights---(1) A People's Municipality shall take such measures as may be necessary for, the proper lighting of the public streets and other public places vesting in the People's Municipality by oil, gas, electricity or such other illuminant as the People's Municipality may determine.

(2) A People's Municipality may, with the previous sanction of the Controlling Authority, frame and enforce a Street Lighting Scheme in the prescribed manner.

6. Street Watering---A People's Municipality shall take such measures as may be necessary for the watering of public streets for the comfort and convenience of the public, and may, for the purpose, maintain such vehicles, staff, and other apparatus as may be necessary.

7. Traffic Control---A People's Municipality shall by by-laws make such arrangements for the control and regulation of traffic as may be necessary to prevent danger to and ensure the safety, convenience and comfort of the public.

8. Public Vehicle---(1) No person shall keep or let for hire, or drive or propel within the limits of a municipality any public vehicle, other than a motor vehicle, except under a licence granted by the People's Municipality and in conformity with the conditions of such licence.

(2) No horse or other animal shall be used for drawing a public vehicle within the limits of a municipality except under a licence granted by the People's Municipality concerned and in conformity with the conditions of such licence.

(3) A People's Municipality shall in such manner as by-laws may provide, and with the previous approval of the Controlling Authority, fix the rate fares for the use of public vehicles, and no person plying a public vehicles shall charge a fare in excess of thereof.

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Explanation---In this paragraph, a "public vehicle" means any vehicle which ordinarily plies for hire.

Public safety :

1. Fire Fighting---(1) For the prevention and extinction of fire, a People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority, shall maintain a fire brigade, consisting of such staff and such number of fire stations, and such implements, machinery, equipment and means of communicating intelligence as may be prescribed.

(2) On the occurrence of a fire within a municipality, any magistrate any official of a fire brigade directing the operations, and any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, may---

- (a) remove or order the removal of any person who by his presence interferes or impedes the operations for extinguishing the fire or for saving life a property;
- (b) close any street or passage in or near which any fire is burning;
- (c) for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, break into or through, or pull down or cause to be broken into or through, or pulled down, or use for the passage of hoses or other appliances any premises;
- (d) cause mains and pipes to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in or near the place where the fire has occurred;
- (e) call on the persons in charge of any fire engine to render such assistance as may be possible; and
- (f) generally take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property.

(3) No person shall be liable to pay damages in respect of anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this paragraph.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (3) or of any

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other law, or the terms of any insurance policy, any damage done in the exercise of a power conferred, or in the discharge of a duty imposed, by this paragraph shall be deemed to be a damage by fire, for the purposes of any policy of insurance against fire.

2. Civil Defence---A People's Municipality shall be responsible for the civil defence of the municipality, and it shall, in this behalf, perform such functions as may be prescribed.

3. Floods---For the fighting of floods, rescuing of people from flood-affected areas, and affording relief to flood-stricken people, a People's Municipality may and if so, required by the Controlling Authority shall, provide such boats, appliances and equipment as may be specified by the Controlling Authority.

4. Famine---In the event of a famine, a People's Municipality may, with the sanction of the Controlling Authority, execute such famine works and undertake such famine relief measures as may be necessary or may be specified by the Controlling Authority.

5. Dangerous and offensive articles and trades---(1) The Government may by rules define the articles and trades which shall be deemed to be dangerous or offensive for the purpose of this paragraph.

(2) Except under and in conformity with the conditions of a licence granted by the People's Municipality---

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

(3) A People's Municipality may, with the previous sanction of the Controlling Authority, prepare and enforce a scheme providing for the prohibition of dangerous and offensive trades in specified areas within the municipality, and for the restriction

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of such trades in any areas not so specified.

6. Burial and Burning Places---(1) A People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority shall provide suitable places for the burial and burning of the dead, and shall take necessary measures for the proper maintenance and administration of such burial and burning places.

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

(3) Every burial or burning place which is not administered by a People's Municipality shall be registered with the People's Municipality and shall be subject to regulation, supervision and inspection by the People's Municipality in such manner as the by-laws may provide.

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

TREES, PARKS, GARDENS AND FORESTS :

1. Arboriculture---(1) A People's Municipality shall plant trees on public streets and other public places within the municipality and take all such steps as may be necessary for the plantation and protection of trees on such streets and places.

(2) A People's Municipality may in the prescribed manner and with the previous sanction of the Controlling Authority, frame and enforce an Arboriculture Plan.

2. Gardens---(1) A People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority shall, lay out and maintain within the municipality such public gardens as may be necessary for the recreation and convenience of the public, and such public gardens shall be maintained and administered in such manner as the by-laws provide.

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

3. Open Spaces.---A People's Municipality may provide and maintain within the municipality such open spaces as may be necessary for the convenience of the public and such spaces shall be grassed, hedged, planted and equipped with such amenities and in such manner as the by-laws may provide.

4. Forests.---A People's Municipality may, in the prescribed manner, frame and enforce Forest Plans providing for the improvement, development and exploitation of forests and plant, maintain and work forests in accordance with such Plans.

5. Nuisances pertaining to Trees and Plantations.---(1) A People's Municipality may by by-laws determine the pests of trees and plants and provide for their destruction.

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

(3) A People's Municipality may, in the manner provided in the by-laws, require the felling of any tree which is dangerous, or the trimming of the branches of any tree which overhang and are likely to interfere with traffic or are otherwise inconvenient.

(4) A People's Municipality may, in the manner provided in the by-laws, prohibit the cultivation of any crop which is considered dangerous to public health within such part of the municipality as may be specified.

6. Tanks and Low Lying Areas.---A People's Municipality may and if so required by the Controlling Authority shall take such steps with regard to the excavation, and re-excavation of tanks and the reclamation of low lying areas as it thinks fit, or as the case may be, Controlling Authority directs.

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EDUCATION :

1. Education.---(1) A People's Municipality shall maintain such educational institutions as may be required by the Controlling Authority, and may, with the previous approval of the Controlling Authority, maintain such other educational institutions as may be necessary for the promotion of education in the municipality.

(2) All educational institutions maintained by the People's Municipality shall be maintained in a state of efficiency and shall conform to such standards as may be prescribed.

(3) A People's Municipality may levy such fees for the use of educational institutions as may be prescribed.

(4) A People's Municipality may, with the previous approval of the Controlling Authority, give financial aid to private educational institutions within the municipality.

2. Compulsory Education.---Subject to any law for the time being in force, a People's Municipality shall be responsible for the enforcement of compulsory education in the municipality, and it may in this behalf adopt all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that every child of school-going age in the municipality attends a school recognized by the People's Municipality.

3. General Provisions about Education.---A People's Municipality may---

- (a) construct and maintain buildings to be used as hostels for students;
- (b) give scholarships to deserving or specially bright students;
- (c) provide for the training of teachers;
- (d) promote adult education;
- (e) provide school books to orphans and indigent students free of cost or at concessional rates;
- (f) maintain depots for the sale of school books and articles of stationery; and

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(g) with the previous approval of the Controlling Authority---

(i) promote and assist educational societies;

(ii) undertake educational survey and enforce educational plans;

(iii) provide, whether free of charge or on payment, milk or meals for school children;

(h) adopt any other measure likely to promote the cause of education.

CULTURE :

1. Culture.---A People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority, shall---

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

(b) maintain radio sets at public institutions and public places;

(c) organize museums, exhibitions, and art galleries;

(d) provide and maintain public halls, and community centres;

(e) celebrate the Holy Prophet's Birthday, Pakistan Day, Quaid-e-Azam's Birthday, and other national holidays;

(f) provide for the reception of distinguished visitors visiting the municipality;

(g) encourage national and regional languages;

(h) promote physical culture, and encourage public games and organize rallies and tournaments;

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- (i) promote tours to the municipality and adopt measures for the preservation of the historical and indigenous characteristics of the municipality;
- (j) provide, promote to subsidize facilities for the recreation of the public; and
- (k) adopt any other measures likely to promote cultural progress and advancement.

2. Libraries.---A People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority shall establish and maintain such public libraries, reading rooms and circulating libraries as may be necessary for the use of the public.

3. Fairs and Shows, etc---(1) A People's Municipality shall, with the previous approval of the Controlling Authority, make such arrangements on the occasion of any fairs, shows or public festivals within the municipality as may be necessary for the public health, public safety and public convenience, and may levy fees on the persons attending such fairs and shows.

SOCIAL WELFARE :

1. Social Welfare---A People's Municipality may, and if so required by the Controlling Authority, shall---

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

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- (e) adopt such measures as may be prescribed for the promotion of the welfare of backward classes, families of the persons serving in the Armed Forces and women and children; and
- (f) adopt any other measures likely to promote social welfare.

DEVELOPMENT :

1. Development Plans---(1) A People's Municipality may, and if so required by Government shall, prepare and implement development plans for such periods and in such manner as may be specified.

(2) Such plans shall be subject to the sanction of the prescribed authority, and shall provide for---

- (a) the promotion, improvement and development of such function or functions of the People's Municipality as may be specified;
- (b) the manner in which the plan shall be financed, executed, implemented and supervised;
- (c) the agency through which the plan shall be executed and implemented; and
- (d) such other matters as may be necessary.

(3) Government may direct that any specified item of income of a People's Municipality shall wholly or in part be earmarked and applied in the implementation of a development plan.

2. Community Development Projects.---A People's Municipality may, in the prescribed manner sponsor or promote community development projects for the municipality or any part thereof and may in this behalf perform such functions as may be prescribed.

3. Commercial Scheme.---A People's Municipality may, in the prescribed manner, and with the previous sanction of Government promote, administer, execute and implement

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schemes for under-taking any commercial or business enterprise.

SCHEDULE III

[SEE Section 15]

FUNCTIONS OF PEOPLE'S TOWN COMMITTEES

1. Provision and maintenance of public ways and public streets.
2. Provision and maintenance of public places, public open spaces, public gardens and public play-grounds.
3. Lighting of public ways, public streets and public places.
4. Plantation and preservation of trees in general, and plantation and preservation of trees on public ways, public streets and public places in particular.
5. Management and maintenance of shamilats, burning and burial grounds, common meeting places and other common property.
6. Provision and maintenance of accommodation for travelers.
7. Prevention and regulation of encroachments on public ways, public streets and public places.
8. Prevention and abatement of nuisances in public ways, public streets and public places.
9. Sanitation, conservancy, and the adoption of other measures for the cleanliness of the local area.
10. Regulation of collection, removal and disposal of manure and street sweepings.
11. Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.
12. Regulation of the disposal of carcasses of dead animals.

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13. Regulation of the slaughter of animals.
14. Regulation of the erection and re-erection of buildings in the local area.
15. Regulation of dangerous buildings and structures.
16. Provision and maintenance of well, water pumps, tanks, ponds, and other works for the supply of water.
17. Adoption of measures for preventing the contamination of the sources of water supply for drinking.
18. Prohibition of the use of water of wells, ponds and other sources of water supply suspected to be dangerous to public health.
19. Regulation or prohibition of the watering of cattle, bathing or washing at or near wells, ponds or other sources of water reserved for drinking purposes.
20. Regulation or prohibition of the steeping of hemp, jute or other plants in or near ponds or other sources of water-supply.
21. Regulation or prohibition of dyeing or tanning of skins, within residential areas.
22. Regulation or prohibition of the excavation of earth, stones, or other material within residential areas.
23. Regulation or prohibition of the establishment of brick kilns, potteries and other kilns within residential areas.
24. Registration of births and deaths, and the maintenance of such vital statistics as may be prescribed.
25. Voluntary registration of the sale of cattle and other animals.
26. Holding of fairs and shows.
27. Celebration of public festival.

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28. Provision of relief measures in the event of any fire, flood, hailstorm, earthquake or other natural calamity.
29. Relief for widows, orphans and the poor and person in distress.
30. Promotion of public games and sports.
31. Agricultural, industrial and community development, promotion and development of the co-operative movement, village industries, forests, livestock and fisheries.
32. Adoption of measures for increased food production.
33. Provisions of first-aid and health, maternity and medical attendance centres.
34. Provision of libraries and reading rooms.
35. Co-operation with other organizations engaged in similar activities.
36. Aid in the promotion of education.
37. Any other measures likely to promote the welfare, health, safety, comfort or conveniences of the inhabitants of the local area or of visitors.

SCHEDULE IV

[See section 18]

MEMBERSHIP OF PEOPLE'S DISTRICT COUNCILS

1. The number of members of a People's District Council shall be from 25 to 100 depending upon the population.
2. The number of members of a People's District Council shall be determined according to the formula prescribed below :---

Population less than 1 lakh	..	25
Population between 1 and 2 lakhs	..	30

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Population between 2 and 3 lakhs	..	35
Population between 3 and 4 lakhs	..	40
Population between 4 and 5 lakhs	..	45
Population between 5 and 6 lakhs	..	50
Population between 6 and 7 lakhs	..	55
Population between 7 and 8 lakhs	..	60
Population between 8 and 9 lakhs	..	65
Population between 9 and 10 lakhs	..	70
Population between 10 and 11 lakhs	..	75
Population between 11 and 12 lakhs	..	80
Population between 12 and 13 lakh	..	85
Population between 13 and 14 lakh	..	90
Population between 14 and 15 lakh	..	95
Population above 15 lakhs	..	100.

Explanation 1 :

For the first elections to the People's District Councils, the figures of population recorded in the census of 1961 shall form the basis.

Explanation 2 :

Residents of a People's Town Committee or a People's Municipality shall not be included in the population of a district for determining the number of members of the People's District Council.

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[See section 20]

FUNCTIONS OF PEOPLE'S DISTRICT COUNCILS

PART I---COMPULSORY FUNCTIONS

1. Provision and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms.
2. Provision and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries including veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.
3. Provision, maintenance and improvement of public roads, culverts and bridges.
4. Plantation and preservation of trees on road sides and public places.
5. Provision and maintenance of public gardens, public playgrounds and public places.
6. Maintenance and regulation of public ferries other than those maintained by government departments.
7. Maintenance and regulation of cattle ponds.
8. Provision and maintenance of series, dak bungalows, zailghars, rest houses and other buildings for the convenience of travelers.
9. Prevention, regulation and removal of encroachments.
10. Prevention and abatement of nuisances.
11. Holding of fairs and shows.
12. Promotion of public games and sports.
13. Celebration of public festivals.
14. Promotion of sanitation and public health.
15. Prevention, regulation and control of infectious diseases.
16. Enforcement of vaccination.
17. Protection of foodstuffs, and prevention of adulteration.

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18. Registration of marriages.
19. Registration of the sale of cattle.
20. Provision of water supply, construction, repairs and maintenance of water-works and other sources of water supply.
21. Agricultural, industrial and community development, promotion of national reconstruction, promotion and development of co-operative movement and village industries.
22. Adoption of measures for increased agricultural production.
23. Regulation of traffic, licensing of vehicles other than motor vehicles and the establishment and maintenance of public stands for vehicles.
24. Improvement of the breeding of cattle, horses and other animals and the prevention of cruelty to animals.
25. Relief measures in the event of any fire, flood, hail-storm, earth quake, famine or other natural calamity.
26. Co-operation with other organizations engaged in activities similar to those of the People's District Council.
27. Any other functions, that may be directed by Government to be undertaken by People's District Councils generally or by a particular People's District Council.

PART II—OPTIONAL FUNCTIONS

(a) EDUCATION :

1. Provision and maintenance of schools.
2. Construction and maintenance of buildings to be used as hostels for students.
3. Provision of scholarships.

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4. Training of teachers.
5. Payment of grants and subsidies to educational institutions.
6. Promotion and assistance of educational societies.
7. Undertaking of educational surveys, framing of educational plans and implementation thereof.
8. Promotion of adult education.
9. Provision of milk supply and meals for schools children.
10. Publication of school books and the maintenance of printing presses.
11. Provision of school books to orphans and indigent students free of cost or at concessional rates.
12. Maintenance of depots for the sale of schools books and articles of stationery.
13. Any other measures likely to promote the cause of education.

(b) CULTURE:

14. Establishment and maintenance of information centres.
15. Organization of general cultural activity.
16. Maintenance of radio sets at public institutions and public places.
17. Organization of museums, exhibitions and art galleries.
18. Provision and maintenance of public halls, public meeting places and community centres.
19. Furtherance of civic education and the dissemination of information on such matters as Local Government, rural reconstruction, hygiene, community development, agriculture, industries, cattle breeding and other matters of public interest.

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20. Celebration and commemoration of the Holy Prophet's birthday, Pakistan Day, Quaid-i-Azam's Death Anniversary and other national occasions.
21. Reception of distinguished visitors.
22. Encouragement of national and regional languages.
23. Promotion of physical culture, the encouragement of Public games and sports and the organization of rallies, matches and tournaments.
24. Preservation of the historical and indigenous characteristics of the local area.
25. Any other measures likely to promote cultural progress and advancement.

(c) SOCIAL WELFARE :

26. Establishment, management and maintenance of welfare homes, asylums, orphanages, widow-homes and other institutions for the relief of the distressed.
27. Burial and cremation of paupers found dead within the local area.
28. Prevention of beggary, prostitutions, gambling, taking of injurious drugs and consumption of alcoholic liquor, juvenile delinquency and other social evils.
29. Promotion of social, civic and patriotic virtues among the people and discouraging of parochial, racial, tribal, sectarian and provincial prejudices.
30. Organization of social service volunteers.
31. Organization of legal aid for the poor.
32. Adoption of measures for the promotion of the welfare of women, backward classes, and children and families of the persons serving in the Armed Forces.
33. Adoption of measures for the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

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34. Any other measures likely to promote social welfare.

(d) ECONOMIC WELFARE :

35. Establishment and maintenance of model agricultural farms.

36. Popularization of improved methods of agriculture, maintenance of improved agricultural implements and the lending of such implements to cultivators and adoption of measures for bringing wastelands under cultivation.

37. Maintenance of crop statistics, protection of crops, the lending of seeds for sowing purposes, distribution of fertilizers and the popularization of their use and the maintenance of fodder reserves.

38. Promotion of agricultural credit, agricultural education; and adoption of other measures likely to promote agricultural development.

39. Construction and repair of embankments, supply, storage, and control of water for agricultural purposes.

40. Preservation and reclamation of soil and the drainage and reclamation of swamps.

41. Management, protection and maintenance of village forests.

42. Provision, regulation and maintenance of markets.

43. Provision of facilities for the procurement of raw materials and the marketing of products of village industries.

44. Establishment, maintenance and management of industrial school and the training of workers in village industries.

45. Adoption of other measures likely to promote the development of village industries.

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46. Organization, maintenance and management of village stores.
47. Popularization of the co-operative movement and the promotion of education in co-operation.
48. Any other measures likely to promote economic welfare.

(e) PUBLIC HEALTH :

49. Promotion of education in public health.
50. Framing and implementation of anti-malaria schemes and schemes for the prevention and control of infectious diseases.
51. Organization and maintenance of first aid units.
52. Provision and maintenance of mobile medical aid units.
53. Promotion and encouragement of societies for the provision of medical aid.
54. Promotion of medical education and the payment of grants to institutions for medical relief.
55. Medical inspection of compounders, dispensers, nurses and other medical workers.
56. Establishment, management, maintenance and the visiting of Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic dispensaries.
57. Establishment, management, maintenance and the visiting of health centres, maternity centres and centres for the welfare of infants and children, the training of dais and the adoption of other measures likely to promote the health and welfare of women, infants and children.
58. Measures to alleviate diseases of animals and birds, and the prevention and control of contagious diseases among birds and animals.
59. Preservation of cattle health.

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60. Provisions, maintenance and improvement of pastures and grazing grounds.
61. Regulation of milk supply, establishment of milk colonies, and provision, and regulation of sanitary stables.
62. Establishment and maintenance of cattle farms and dairies.
63. Establishment and maintenance of poultry farms.
64. Any other measures, likely to promote public health, animal husbandry and welfare of birds.

(f) PUBLIC WORK :

65. Improvement of the means of communications.
66. Drainage water supply, pavement of streets and other works of public utility.
67. Framing and execution of village plans, village improvement schemes, town planning schemes and regional planning schemes.
68. Maintenance of maps for local areas.
69. Construction, management and maintenance of such other works of public utility not specified elsewhere as may be required for fulfilling any obligation imposed by or under this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force.

(g) GENERAL :

70. Measures likely to promote the religious and moral advancement and increase the material prosperity of the local area and its inhabitants.

SCHEDULE VI

[See section 27]

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QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS AND MEMEBERS.

1. Qualification of electors---A person shall be entitled to be an elector if :---

- (a) He is citizen of Pakistan.
- (b) he is not less twenty-one years of age on the first day of January in the year in which the preparation or revision of the electoral roll commences;
- (c) he has been resident in the local area for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the first day of January in the year in which the preparation or revision of the electoral roll commences;
- (d) he is not subject to any disqualification for being an elector.

Explanation :---A person shall be deemed to be a resident in a local area if he ordinary resides, or owns or possesses a dwelling house therein :

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

2. Disqualification of electors---A person shall be disqualified for being an elector :---

- (a) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent medical authority.
- (b) if he has been convicted of an offence or a corrupt or illegal practice relating to elections, or has been found guilty of any such offence or practice in any proceedings for questioning the validity or regularity of an election, unless five years or such less period as Government may, by

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notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf, have elapsed from the date of the order or from the date of the expiration of the sentence, if any.

3. Qualifications of candidates and members---A person who is not less than twenty-one years of age on the 1st January, preceding the election shall be qualified to be elected as member of a Council if his name appears for the time being on the electoral roll of the local area concerned and he does not suffer from a disqualification mentioned in Paragraph 2.

4. Disqualifications of candidates and members---A person shall be disqualified from being a candidate for membership of a Council---

(a) if he has ceased to be a citizen of Pakistan, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state, or has made a declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign state;

(b) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(c) if he has been ordered to execute a bond under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), or has been on conviction for an offence involving moral turpitude, sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, unless five years, or such less period as Government may, by notification in the official Gazette specify in this behalf, have elapsed from the date of the expiration of the period of the bond or sentence, as the case may be;

(d) if he is whole-time salaried official in the service of Government or of a public statutory corporation, a Council or a local, body or other local authority;

(e) if he is under contract for work to be done or goods to be supplied to the Council concerned or has otherwise any pecuniary interest in its affairs;

(f) if he is for the time being disqualified for membership of an elective body under any law for the time being in force.

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(g) in case of membership of the Corporation, if he is a member of any of the People's Municipalities of Karachi.

SCHEDULE VII

[See section 71]

**TAXES, RATES, TOLLS AND FEES WHICH MAY BE LEVIED BY THE
KARACHI METROPOLITAN CORPORATION AND PEOPLE'S DISTRICT
COUNCILS.**

**PART 1—TAXES, RATES, TOLLS AND FEES TO BE LEVIED BY KARACHI
METROPOLITAN CORPORATION.**

- (1) Tax on the import of goods for consumption, use or sale in the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation area.
- (2) Tolls on roads, bridges and ferries.
- (3) Tax on vehicles of all kinds.
- (4) Drainage Tax.
- (5) Fire Tax.
- (6) Development tax for specified periods for specific public benefit or public utility projects.
- (7) Rate for the bulk supply of water.
- (8) Fees for specific services rendered. And licences/sanctions /permission granted.
- (9) Cess on taxes levied by Government.
- (10) Any other tax which Government is empowered to levy by law.

Part II

TAXES, RATES, TOLLS AND FEES TO BE LEVIED BY PEOPLE'S

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DISTRICT COUNCILS

1. Tax on the annual value of buildings and lands.
2. Tax on lands not subject to local rate.
3. Tax on hearths.
4. Tax on the transfer of immovable property.
5. Tax on the import of goods for consumption, use or sale in a local area.
6. Tax on the export of goods from a local area.
7. Tax on professions trades and callings.
8. Tax on births, marriages and feasts.
9. Tax on advertisements.
10. Tax on cinemas, dramatic and theatrical shows, and other entertainments and amusements.
11. Tax on animals.
12. Tax on vehicles (other than motor vehicles, including carts and bicycles and all kinds of boats.
13. Tolls on roads, bridges and ferries.
14. Lighting rate.
15. Drainage rate.
16. Rate for the remuneration of village police.
17. Rate for the execution of any works of public utility.
18. Conservancy rate.
19. Rate for the provision of water-works or the supply of water.
20. Fees on application for the erection and re-

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erection of buildings.

21. Schools fees in respect of schools established or maintained by a Council.
22. Fee for the use of benefits derived from any works of public utility maintained by a Council.
23. Fees at fairs, agricultural shows, industrial exhibitions, tournaments and other public gatherings.
24. Fees for markets.
25. Fees for licences, sanctions and permits granted by a Council.
26. Fees for specific services rendered by a Council.
27. Fees for the slaughtering of animals.
28. Any other tax which Government is empowered to levy by law.
29. A special community tax on the adult males for the construction of any public work of general utility for the inhabitants of the local area concerned unless the Council concerned exempts any person in lieu of doing voluntary labour or having it done on its behalf.

PART III.

TAXES, RATES, TOLLS AND FEES WHICH MAY BE LEVIED BY A
PEOPLE'S MUNICIPALITY.

1. Taxes on the annual value of buildings and lands.
2. Taxes on the transfer of immovable property.
3. Tax on applications for the erection and re-erection of buildings.
4. Tax on the import of goods for consumption, use or sale in a People's Municipality.

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5. Tax on the export of goods from a People's Municipality.
6. Taxes of the nature of tolls.
7. Tax on professions, trades and callings.
8. Tax on births, marriages, adoptions and feasts.
9. Tax on advertisements.
10. Tax on animals.
11. Tax on cinemas, dramatic and theatrical shows and other entertainments and amusements.
12. Tax on vehicles, other than motor vehicles and boats.
13. Lighting rate and fire rate.
14. Conservancy rate.
15. Rate for the execution of any works of public utility.
16. Rate for the provision of water works or the supply of water.
17. Cess on any of the taxes levied by Government.
18. School fees.
19. Fees for benefits derived from any works of public utility maintained by a People's Municipality.
20. Fees at fairs, agricultural shows, industrial exhibitions, tournaments and other public gatherings.
21. Fees for markets.
22. Fees for licences, sanctions and permits granted by a People's Municipality.

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23. Fees for specific services rendered by a People's Municipality.
24. Fees for the slaughtering of animals.
25. Any other fee permitted under any of the provisions of this Ordinance.
26. Any other tax which Government is empowered to levy by law.

SCHEDULE VIII

[See section 90]

MATTERS RESPECTING WHICH RULES MAY BE MADE

1. Organization and conduct of elections under this Ordinance and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, including by-elections, corrupt or illegal practice and other election offences, and penalties therefor, and submission, trial and disposal of election petitions.
2. Elections of the Mayor and Chairman.
3. Conduct of business by Councils, prescription of quorum, asking of questions, and other matters.
4. Constitution and functions of committees and sub-committees of councils, co-option of members thereon and conduct of business by them.
5. The procedure regulating execution of contracts.
6. Any other matter required by or under any of the provisions of this Ordinance to be determined by rules.
7. Prescription of the form of oath of office by members.
8. Recognition of alienation of the property vested in or acquired by Councils.

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9. Regulation of the preparation of plans and estimates of works to be executed by Councils.
10. Prescription of records, reports and returns to be maintained, prepared or published by Councils.
11. Constitution and regulation of the People's Local Councils Service.
12. Regulation of matters pertaining to servants of Council.
13. Administration, regulation, custody, investment and operation of the Local Fund, and special funds.
14. Preparation and sanction of budgets, and matters relating thereto.
15. Maintenance of accounts, and their audit.
16. Regulation of the raising and repayment of loans by Council.
17. Determination of the property that shall vest in Council.
18. Preparation, regulation, consolidation, sanction and implementation of development plans.
19. Regulation of the assessment and collection of the local cess.
20. Regulation of the assessment, collection, and administration of taxes, rates, tolls and fees, and all matters relating thereto.
21. The manner in which and the authorities to whom, appeal shall lie against the orders of Councils.
22. The manner in which Councils shall be inspected, and the powers of inspecting officials.
23. Any other matter required under any of the provisions of this Ordinance to be prescribed.

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SCHEDULE IX.
[See section 91]

MATTERS RESPECTING WHICH BY-LAWS MAY BE
MADE

1. Registration of births and deaths, and marriages.
2. Registration of the sale of cattle and animals.
3. Registration, managements and regulation of orphanages, widow-homes and other institutions for the relief of the poor.
4. Organization of village defence, and adoption of measures for village safety and security.
5. Regulation and management of common property.
6. Regulation of burning and burial grounds.
7. Regulation of the slaughter of animals and construction and maintenance of slaughter houses.
8. Detention and destruction of stray dogs.
9. Enforcement of vaccination.
10. Prevention and control of infectious diseases.
11. Prevention of adulteration of foodstuffs.
12. Regulation of milk supply.
13. Regulation of stables.
14. Prevention of encroachments.
15. Prevention of abatement of nuisances.
16. Regulation of the erection and re-erection of buildings.

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17. Regulation of dangerous buildings and structures.
18. Regulation of dangerous and offensive trades.
19. Management and regulation of public ferries.
20. Management and regulation of cattle ponds.
21. Regulation of traffic.
22. Organization and regulation of fairs, shows, tournaments and other public gatherings.
23. Enforcement of compulsory education.
24. Prevention of beggary, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, and other social evils.
25. Specification of purposes for which licences shall be required, and the terms and conditions subject to which licences may be issued.
26. Promotion and furtherance of any of the functions of Councils, and the carrying out of any of the purposes of this Ordinance, not provided for in the rules.

Schedule X
[See section 99].

OFFENCES UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

1. Evasion of the payment of a tax or other impost lawfully levied by a Council.
2. Failure to furnish on requisition information in respect of any matter which a Council is authorised to call for under any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the rules or by-laws, or furnishing wrong information.
3. Doing an act without licence or permission when the doing of such act requires a licence or permission under any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

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4. Erection or re-erection of a building without the sanction required under this Ordinance.
5. Carrying on any dangerous or offensive trade without such sanction.
6. Making an encroachment on any public road, public street or public place without the sanction of the Council.
7. Doing an act by which water for drinking is rendered foul or unfit for use.
8. Using water for drinking from any source which is suspected to be dangerous to public health, the use whereof has been prohibited under this Ordinance.
9. Watering cattle or animals, or bathing or washing at or near a well or other source of drinking water for the public.
10. Stepping hemp, jute or any other plant in or near a pond or other excavation within such distance of the residential area as may be specified under this Ordinance.
11. Dyeing or tanning skins within such distance of the residential area as may be so specified.
12. Excavation of earth, stone or any other material within such distance of the residential area as may be so specified.
13. Establishing a brick kiln, lime kiln, charcoal kiln, or pottery within such distance of the residential area may be so specified.
14. Disposing of carcasses of animals or any obnoxious or offensive matter within such distance from any land or building as specified under this Ordinance.
15. Failure to provide, close, remove, alter, repair, clean, disinfect, or put in proper order any latrine,

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urinal, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for filth, sullage, water, rubbish or refuse when so required under this Ordinance.

16. Failure by the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick vegetation or undergrowth which has been declared under this Ordinance to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.
17. Failure by the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street or obstruct the same or cause danger, or which so overhang any well, tank, or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof, or have been declared under this Ordinance to be in any way offensive or injurious to health.
18. Cultivation of such crops, use of such manure or irrigation of the land in such manner as is declared under this Ordinance to be injurious to public health or offensive to the neighbourhood.
19. Without the permission required under this Ordinance, causing or knowingly or negligently allowing the contents of any sink, sewer or cesspool or any other offensive matter to flow, drain or be put out upon any street or public place, or into any irrigation channel or any sewer or drain not set apart for this purpose.
20. Failure by the owner or occupier of any land or building to clean, repair, cover, fill up, or drain off any private well, tank or other source of water-supply, which is declared under this Ordinance to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.
21. Failure by the owner or occupier of any building or land to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving or carrying water or sullage from a building or land when so required

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under this Ordinance.

22. Failure by a medical practitioner who during the course of such practice becomes cognizant of the existence of any infectious disease, to make a report about such infectious disease to the Council.
23. Failure by any person cognizant of the existence of any infectious disease in any building to communicate the information to the Council.
24. Failure by the owner to disinfect and infected building, or the letting of an infected building without disinfection.
25. Sale of articles of food and drink by a person suffering from any infectious disease.
26. Failure by the owner or driver of a vehicle to disinfect any infected vehicle or carrying passengers in an infected vehicle.
27. Feeding or allowing to be fed any animal meant for dairy or food purposes on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind.
28. Slaughtering of animals for the sale of meat at a place other than the place set apart for the purpose.
29. Selling to the prejudice of any purchaser any article of food or drink which is not of the nature substance or quality demanded by such purchaser.
30. Begging importunately for alms, or exposing or exhibiting with the object exciting charity any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound.
31. Keeping a brothel or practicing prostitution in such area as may be declared a prohibited area for the purpose.
32. Failure by the owner or occupier of a building to

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make adequate arrangements for house scavenging when so required under this Ordinance.

33. Cutting down of any trees, or cutting off of a branch of any tree, or erection or demolition of any building or part of building, where such action is declared under this Ordinance to be a cause of danger or annoyance to the public.
34. Laying out, making or commencing to lay out or make a street within the sanction of the Council.
35. Fixing any bill, notice, placard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any building or place other than the place fixed for the purpose.
36. Stacking or collecting of timber, wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable material in a manner which is dangerous.
37. Picketing, parking animals, or collecting carts or vehicles on any street or using any street as a halting place for vehicles or animals or as a place of encampment without the permission required under this Ordinance.
38. Causing or permitting animals to stray.
39. Driving or propelling any vehicle not properly supplied with lights during the period from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.
40. Failure while driving, leading or propelling a vehicle, without reasonable excuse, to keep to the left or when passing a vehicle going in the same direction, to keep to the right of the vehicle going in the same direction, to keep to the right of that vehicle or to follow other specified rules of the road.
41. Playing of music or radio, beating a drum or tomtom, blowing a horn or trumpet or beating or sounding any brass or other instrument or utensil in

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contravention of any general or special prohibition issued under this Ordinance.

42. Discharging firearms or letting off fireworks, crackers, fire balloons or detonators, or engaging in any game in such manner as causes or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by or living or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property.
43. Quarrying, blasting, cutting timber, or carrying on building operations in such manner as causes or likely to cause danger to persons passing by or living or working in the neighbourhood.
44. Burying or burning a dead body at a place other than a recognized burial or burning ground without the permission required under this Ordinance.
45. Letting loose or setting on ferocious dogs or other dangerous animals.
46. Failure to demolish or otherwise secure a building declared under this Ordinance to be a dangerous building.
47. Using or allowing the user for human habitation of a building declared under this Ordinance to be unfit for human habitation.
48. Failure to lime wash or repair a building if so required under this Ordinance.
49. Doing of any other act which is prescribed as an offence under this Ordinance.
50. Contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the rules or the by-laws, or of any order, direction, notice or declaration made or issued thereunder.
51. Development of a site without the sanction required under this Ordinance.
52. Laying out a drain or altering any drain in a street

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without the sanction of the Council.

53. Connecting any house drain with a drain in a public place without the permission of the Council.
54. Throwing or placing any refuse on any street, or in any place not provided or appointed for the purpose by the Council.
55. Willfully or negligently injuring or suffering to be injured, wells, reservoirs, mains, pipes, or other appliances for the supply of water under the management or control of a People's Municipality or People's Town Committee.
56. Drawing off, diverting or taking any water, except with the permission of the People's Municipality or People's Town Committee from any main or pipe.
57. Tampering with any main, pipe, net or any apparatus or appliance for the supply of water.
58. Defacing or disturbing any municipality direction post, lamp-post or extinguishing any municipal light, except under the authority.
59. Exhibiting any obscene advertisement.
60. Willfully obstructing any officer or servant of, or person authorised by a Council in the exercise of powers conferred by or under this Ordinance.
61. Being a member or a servant of a Council, knowingly to acquire directly or indirectly by self or a partner any share or interest in contract with, by, or on behalf of the Council.
62. Being an officer or servant declared by the Council to be an essential officer or servant and being absent from duty, or neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties or performing them willfully in an inefficient manner.
63. Failure to report birth or death by the parents, successors guardians and medical practitioners, as

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the case may be.

64. Selling confiscable articles exposed to files.
65. Attempt or abetment of any of the aforesaid offences.

Typed by: Ali Haider Kaleri
Stenographer

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