

Bill No. 108 of 2025

THE *JAN VISHWAS* (AMENDMENT OF PROVISIONS) BILL, 2025

A

BILL

to amend certain enactments for decriminalising and rationalising offences to further enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the *Jan Vishwas* (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025.

Short title and
commencement.

5 (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for amendments relating to different enactments mentioned in the Schedule.

2. The enactments mentioned in column (4) of the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in column (5) thereof.

Amendment of
certain
enactments.

Revision of fines
and penalties.

3. The fines and penalties provided under various provisions in the enactments mentioned in the Schedule shall be increased by ten per cent. of the minimum amount of fine or penalty, as the case may be, prescribed therefor, after the expiry of every three years from the date of commencement of this Act:

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in this section, if any enactment mentioned in the Schedule provides the manner of revision of fines and penalties therein, only the said provision shall be applicable for increase of fines and penalties for provisions of such enactment.

Savings.

4. The amendment or repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any other enactment in which the amended or repealed enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of, or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, despite the fact that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, or recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby amended or repealed;

nor shall the amendment or repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

Power to remove
difficulties.

5. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of different enactments mentioned in the Schedule as amended by this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of the enactments as amended by this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

Sl. No.	Year	No.	Short title	Amendments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1934	2	The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	<p>(A) In section 58B,—</p> <p>(i) in the marginal heading, for the word “Penalties”, the word “Offences” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) sub-section (2) shall be omitted;</p> <p>(iii) sub-section (4AA) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(B) In section 58G,—</p> <p>(i) in the marginal heading, for the word “fine”, the word “penalties” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) after sub-section (I), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“(IA) If any non-banking financial company fails to,—</p> <p>(a) produce any book, account or other document; or</p> <p>(b) furnish any statement, information or particulars which, by or under this Act, order, regulation or direction, it is the duty of such company to produce or furnish; or</p> <p>(c) answer any question put to it while exercising powers under the provisions of this Act or of any order, regulation or direction,</p> <p>the Bank may impose on such non-banking financial company a penalty not exceeding one lakh rupees in respect of each offence, and if it persists in such failure or refusal, a further penalty not exceeding five thousand rupees for every day after the first, during which the default continues.”;</p> <p>(iii) in sub-section (2), after the words, brackets and figure “under sub-section (I),” the words, brackets, figure and letter “or sub-section (IA)” shall be inserted.</p>
2.	1940	23	The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940	<p>In section 33-I, in sub-section (2), for the words “with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees”, the words “with fine which shall not be less than thirty thousand rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
3.	1948	61	The Central Silk Board Act, 1948	<p>(A) In section 14, in sub-section (I),—</p> <p>(i) clause (b) shall be omitted;</p> <p>(ii) in the long line, for the words “punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both”, the words “warned at the first instance, and in case of continuing or repeated offences, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				twenty-five thousand rupees but may extend to one lakh rupees” shall be substituted.
				(B) After section 14A, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
				“14B. Adjudication of penalties.—(I) For the purpose of adjudicating penalties under clauses (a) and (c) of sub-section (I) of section 14, the Central Government shall appoint an adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry and imposing penalties in such manner as may be prescribed.
				(2) Whosoever is aggrieved by an order of the adjudicating officer under sub-section (I), may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Authority who shall be appointed by the Central Government, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of such order in such form and manner as may be prescribed.”.
4.	1950	64	The Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950	In section 46,— (i) for the words “punishable with fine”, the words “liable to a penalty” shall be substituted; (ii) for the words “with a further fine”, the words “with a further penalty” shall be substituted.
5.	1953	29	The Tea Act, 1953	(A) In section 37, for the words “punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees”, the words “warned at the first instance, and in case of subsequent contraventions, he shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to one lakh rupees” shall be substituted. (B) In section 42A, in sub-section (I),— (i) for the words, brackets and figures “sub-section (I) of section 41”, the words, figures and brackets “section 37, sub-section (I) of section 41” shall be substituted; (ii) after the words “an adjudicating officer for”, the words “issuing warning letter or” shall be inserted.
6.	1953	45	The Coir Industry Act, 1953	Sections 20 and 21 shall be omitted.
7.	1957	66	The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957	(A) In section 123D,— (i) after clause (a), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:— “Provided that no such assessment for an assessment year shall be made after the lapse of seven years from the close of that assessment year;”; (ii) for clauses (b) and (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:— “(b) revise any assessment where the information furnished in the return of self-assessment is found to be incorrect or reopen any assessment where it has been detected that there is wilful suppression of information; and”;

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(iii) in clause (d), for brackets and letter “(d)”, the brackets and letter “(c)” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(B) In section 153, in sub-section (I), for the proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“Provided that such bill shall be presented in respect of a property tax due in respect of a property after carrying out physical survey or collection of relevant data in respect of that property if it is being assessed for the first time:</p> <p>Provided further that no such bill shall be necessary in the case of—</p> <p>(a) a tax on vehicles and animals; and</p> <p>(b) a theatre-tax.”.</p> <p>(C) Section 310 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(D) In section 330, sub-sections (I) and (2) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(E) In section 337, sub-section (4) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(F) In section 347D,—</p> <p>(i) in sub-section (I), for the word “Administrator”, the words “District Judge” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“(3) An appeal against the order of the District Judge shall lie to the High Court of Delhi.”.</p> <p>(G) In section 355, sub-section (2) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(H) In section 361, sub-sections (I) and (3) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(I) In section 396, sub-sections (I) and (2) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(J) Section 400 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(K) Section 401 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(L) Section 409 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(M) Section 410 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(N) Section 414 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(O) In section 437,—</p> <p>(i) in the marginal heading, the words “or molestation” shall be omitted;</p> <p>(ii) the words “or molest” shall be omitted.</p> <p>(P) In section 461, in sub-section (I),—</p> <p>(i) in clause (a), for the words “in the Twelfth Schedule”, the words and letter “in Part-A of the Twelfth Schedule” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) in clause (b),—</p> <p>(A) in sub-clause (i), for the words “said Table”, the words and letter “said Table in Part-A of the Twelfth Schedule” shall be substituted;</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(B) in sub-clause (ii), for the words “that Table”, the words and letter “that Table in Part-A of the Twelfth Schedule” shall be substituted.
				(Q) After section 461, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
				“461A. Penalty for certain violations.—Whoever—
				(a) contravenes any provision of any of the sections, sub-sections, clauses, provisos or other provisions of this Act mentioned in column (1) of the Table in Part-B of the Twelfth Schedule; or
				(b) fails to comply with any order or direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said sections, sub-sections, clauses, provisos or other provisions, shall be punishable with a penalty specified in that behalf in column (3) of the said Table in Part-B of the Twelfth Schedule and daily penalty specified in column (4) for continuing contravention after adjudication for the first such contravention or failure:
				Provided that before invoking the sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 323, section 353, section 354, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 357, sub-section (1) of section 370, section 375, sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 387, sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 399, sub-section (1) of section 406, sub-section (3) of section 418, section 420 and sub-section (5) of section 430, for the first contravention of the said sections, a warning notice shall be issued to the offender.”.
				(R) For section 465, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
				“465. General penalty.—Whoever, in any case in which a penalty or fine is not expressly provided by this Act, fails to comply with any notice, order, or as the case may be, requisition issued under any provision thereof, or otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, shall in the first instance be liable to a penalty of five hundred rupees, and in the case of continuing failure or contravention, shall also be liable to a penalty of fifty rupees for every day after the first contravention during which he has persisted in the failure or contravention:
				Provided that the procedure for imposing the penalty shall be in such manner as provided under section 468A of this Act.”.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(S) In section 466A,—</p> <p>(i) in the opening portion, for the words, figures and brackets “The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974)”, the words, figures and brackets “The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (46 of 2023)” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) in the long line (b),—</p> <p>(a) after the words “cognizable offence”, the words “notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the offences in clauses (a) and (b) above shall be cognizable only if a complaint is filed by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner as may be authorised as such by the Administrator” shall be inserted;</p> <p>(b) in sub-clause (1), for the words and figures “section 42 of that Code”, the words and figures “section 39 of that Sanhita” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(c) in sub-clause (2), for the word “appointed”, the word “authorised” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(T) After section 468, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“468A. Adjudication of penalties.—(1) The Commissioner may authorise an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner as an adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry and imposing penalties specified under Part-B of the Twelfth Schedule, in such manner as may be prescribed, after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(2) The adjudicating officer may summon and enforce the attendance of noticee, or, as the case may be, any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, to give evidence or to produce any document, which in the opinion of the adjudicating officer may be useful for or relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry and if, on such inquiry, adjudicating officer is satisfied that the person concerned has contravened the provisions of this Act, may impose the penalty as specified under Part-B of the Twelfth Schedule.</p> <p>468B. Appeal.—(1) The Commissioner may authorise an officer not less than one rank above the adjudicating officer to act as an appellate authority.</p> <p>(2) Whosoever aggrieved by an order of the adjudicating officer under section 468A may prefer an appeal to the appellate authority, within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the order.</p> <p>(3) The appellate authority may summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or to produce any document.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(4) The appellate authority may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it thinks fit, either confirming or modifying or setting aside the order appealed against.</p> <p>(5) The appellate authority shall dispose of the appeal within six months from the date of filing of such appeal.</p> <p>(6) The amount of penalty imposed under this Act, if not paid, may be recovered as an arrear of tax.”.</p> <p>(U) In section 474, in sub-section (1), after the words “Any police officer may”, the words “, on a complaint made by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner as may be authorised as such by the Administrator,” shall be inserted.</p> <p>(V) For section 475, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“475. Duties of police officers.—It shall be the duty of all police officers to assist all municipal officers and other municipal employees in the exercise of their lawful authority under this Act or any rule, regulation or bye-law made thereunder.”.</p> <p>(W) For section 482, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“482. Penalty for breaches of bye-laws.—(1) Any bye-law made under this Act may provide that a contravention thereof shall be liable to a—</p> <p>(a) penalty which may extend to five hundred rupees; or</p> <p>(b) penalty which may extend to five hundred rupees and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional penalty which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after adjudication for the first such contravention; or</p> <p>(c) penalty which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which the contravention continues, after the receipt of a notice from the Commissioner or any municipal officer duly authorised in that behalf, by the person contravening the bye-law requiring such person to discontinue such contravention:</p> <p>Provided that the procedure for levying the penalty shall be in such manner as provided under section 468A.</p> <p>(2) Any such bye-law may also provide that a person contravening the same shall be required to remedy so far as lies in his power, the mischief, if any, caused by such contravention.”.</p> <p>(X) For the Twelfth Schedule, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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‘THE TWELFTH SCHEDULE

PART-A

(See section 461)

PUNISHMENTS

Explanation.—The entries in column (2) of the Table below under the heading “Subject” are not intended as definitions of the offences prescribed in the provisions mentioned in column (1) of the Table or even as abstracts of those provisions, but are inserted merely as reference to the subject thereof.

TABLE

Section, sub-section, clause or proviso	Subject	Fine (in Rupees)/ imprisonment	Daily fine (in Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Section 143.	Prohibition of advertisement without permission.	200	50
Section 313, sub-section (5).	Utilising, selling or otherwise dealing with any land or laying out a private street otherwise than in conformity with orders of the Standing Committee.	Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years.	...
Section 317, sub-section (1).	Prohibition of projections upon streets, etc.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
Section 317, sub-section (2).	Failure to comply with requisition to remove projections from streets.	200	...
Section 320, sub-section (1).	Erection, etc., of structures of fixtures which cause obstruction in streets.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
Section 321.	Deposit, etc., of things in streets.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Section 325, sub-section (I).	Streets not to be opened or broken up and building materials not to be deposited thereon without permission.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
	Section 332.	Erection of a building without the sanction of the Commissioner.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
	Section 333, sub-section (I).	Failure to give notice of intention to erect a building.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
	Section 334, sub-section (I).	Failure to give notice of intention to make additions, etc., to building.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
	Section 339.	Failure to comply with requisition to round off buildings at corners of streets.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
	Section 343.	Failure to demolish buildings erected without sanction or erection of buildings in contravention of order.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
	Section 344.	Erection of buildings in contravention of conditions of sanction, etc.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Section 345.	Failure to carry out alterations.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
	Section 347.	Non-compliance with restrictions on user of buildings.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	...
	Section 365, sub-section (2).	Failure to comply with requisition for removal of congested buildings.	1,000	...
	Section 366.	Failure to comply with requisition to improve buildings unfit for human habitation.	1,000	...
	Section 368, sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4).	Failure to comply with order of demolition of buildings unfit for human habitation.	1,000	...
	Section 397, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3).	Commission of nuisances.	50	...
	Section 416.	Establishment of factory, etc., without permission.	5,000	500
	Section 417.	Certain things not to be kept and certain trades and operations not to be carried on without a licence.	1,000	100
	Section 419, sub-section (5).	Use of premises in contravention of declaration.	500	...
	Section 421.	Keeping a lodging house, eating house, tea shop, etc., without licence or contrary to licence.	100	...
	Section 422.	Keeping open theatre, circus or other place of public amusement without licence or contrary to terms of licence.	500	50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Section 456, sub-section (3).	Failure of occupier of land or building to afford owner facilities for complying with provisions of the Act, etc., after eight days from issue of order by District Judge.	200	50

PART-B

(See section 461A)

PENALTIES

Explanation.—The entries in column (2) of the Table below under the heading “Subject” are not intended as definitions of the offences prescribed in the provisions mentioned in column (1) of the Table or even as abstracts of those provisions, but are inserted merely as reference to the subject thereof.

TABLE

Section, sub-section, clause or proviso	Subject	Penalty (in Rupees)	Daily Penalty (in Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Section 128, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Failure to give notice of transfer or devolution of land or building.	50	..
Section 128, sub-section (3).	Failure to produce instrument of transfer.	200	..
Section 129.	Failure to give notice of erection of new building, etc.	100	..
Section 130.	Failure to give notice of demolition or removal of building.	100	..
Section 135, sub-section (2).	Wilful delay or obstruction of valuers.	100	..
Section 172, sub-section (2).	Non-compliance with the requisition of attendance before the Commissioner.	200	..
Section 175.	Failure to disclose liability.	100	..
Section 305, sub-section (3).	Construction of building within the regular line of street without permission.	1,000	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Section 307.	Failure to comply with requisition to set back buildings to regular line of street.	200	50
	Section 314, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b).	Failure to comply with requisition to show cause for alteration of street or for appearance before the Commissioner.	200	50
	Section 315, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition on owner of private street or owner of adjoining land or building to level, etc., such street.	100	50
	Section 318, sub-section (2).	Failure to comply with requisition to remove a <i>verandah</i> , balcony, etc., put up in accordance with section 317(1).	200	..
	Section 319.	Failure to comply with requisition to have ground floor doors, etc., so altered as not to open outwards.	50	..
	Section 323, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Tethering of animals and milking of cattle in public streets.	1,000	50
	Section 324, sub-section (4).	Unlawful removal of bar or shoring timber, etc., or removal or extinction of light.	100	..
	Section 327, sub-section (2).	Name of street and number of house not to be destroyed or defaced, etc.	1,000	..
	Section 328, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition to repair, protect or enclose a dangerous place.	200	50
	Section 340, sub-section (1).	Erection of buildings on new streets without leveling.	1,000	..
	Section 340, sub-section (2).	Erection of buildings or execution of work within regular line of street or in contravention of any scheme or plan.	1,000	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Section 342.	Use of inflammable materials without permission.	1,000	..
	Section 346, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Non-compliance with provision as to completion certificates, occupation or use, etc., without permission.	1,000	100
	Section 348, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Failure to comply with requisition to remove structures which are in ruins or likely to fall.	500	50
	Section 349, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition to vacate buildings in dangerous condition, etc.	1,000	..
	Section 353.	Failure to provide for collection, removal and deposit of refuse and provision of receptacles.	500	..
	Section 354.	Failure to collect and remove filth and polluted matter.	500	..
	Section 356.	Failure to comply with requisition for removal of rubbish, etc., from premises used as market, etc.	500	..
	Section 357, sub-section (1).	Keeping rubbish and filth for more than twenty-four hours, etc.	100	25
	Section 357, sub-section (2).	Allowing filth to flow in streets.	200	..
	Section 357, sub-section (3).	Depositing rubbish or filth, etc., in street, etc.	200	..
	Section 360, sub-section (1).	Latrines and urinals not to be constructed without permission or in contravention of terms prescribed.	200	..
	Section 362.	Failure to provide latrines for premises used by large number of people and to keep them clean and in proper order.	500	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Section 363.	Failure to comply with requisition to provide latrines for market, cattle shed, cart stand, etc., and to keep them clean and in proper order.	500	100
	Section 364, clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d).	Failure to comply with requisition to enforce provision of latrine or urinal accommodation, etc.	500	50
	Section 369.	Failure to comply with requisition of the Commissioner to remove insanitary huts and sheds, etc.	500	50
	Section 370, sub-section (1).	Prohibition against washing by washerman.	100	..
	Section 371.	Failure to give information of dangerous disease.	100	..
	Section 373.	Failure to comply with requisition to cleanse and disinfect buildings or articles.	200	..
	Section 374.	Failure to comply with requisition to destroy infectious huts or sheds.	200	..
	Section 375.	Washing of clothing, bedding, etc., at any place not notified by the Commissioner.	50	..
	Section 377, sub-section (1).	Sending infected clothes to washerman or laundry.	50	..
	Section 377, sub-section (2).	Failure to furnish address of washerman or laundry to which clothes have been sent.	50	..
	Section 378, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3).	Use of Public conveyances by persons suffering from a dangerous disease, etc.	100	..
	Section 380.	Failure to disinfect buildings before letting the same.	100	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Section 381.	Disposal of infected articles without disinfection.	100	..
	Section 382.	Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes by infected persons.	100	..
	Section 383.	Sale of food or drink in contravention of restriction or prohibition of the Commissioner.	100	..
	Section 384.	Removal or use of water from wells and tanks in contravention of prohibition of Commissioner.	100	..
	Section 385.	Exposure of persons to risk of infection by the presence or conduct of a person suffering from a dangerous disease, etc.	200	..
	Section 386.	Removal of infectious corpses in contravention of the provisions of the section.	200	..
	Section 387, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Absence of sweepers, etc., from duty without notice.	500	..
	Section 389.	Failure to supply information by persons in charge of burning or burial grounds.	200	..
	Section 390.	Use of new burning or burial ground without permission.	200	..
	Section 391, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition to close a burning or burial ground.	200	..
	Section 391, sub-section (2).	Burning or burial of corpses in a burning or burial ground after it has been closed.	200	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Section 392.	Removal of corpses by other than prescribed routes.	100	..
	Section 393, sub-section (1), clause (b).	Failure to give notice for removal of carcasses of dead animals.	100	..
	Section 398.	Failure to comply with requisition for removal or abatement of nuisance.	500	100
	Section 399, sub-section (4).	Dogs not to be at large in a street without being secured by a chain lead.	1,000	..
	Section 399, sub-section (5).	Ferocious dogs at large without being muzzled, etc.	1,000	..
	Section 402.	Discharging fireworks, firearms, etc., likely to cause danger.	500	..
	Section 403.	Failure to comply with requisition to render buildings, wells, etc., safe.	500	..
	Section 404.	Failure to comply with requisition to enclose land used for improper purposes.	500	..
	Section 406, sub-section (1).	Sale in municipal markets without permission.	200	..
	Section 407, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Use of places as private markets without a licence and use of places other than a municipal slaughter house as slaughter houses.	500	100
	Section 407, sub-section (2), proviso (a).	Non-compliance with conditions imposed by Commissioner.	200	..
	Section 411.	Carrying on business or trade near a market.	200	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Section 415.	Carrying on butcher's, fish-monger's or poulterer's trade without licence, etc.	200	50
	Section 418, sub-section (3).	Keeping, abandonment or tethering of animals, etc.	200	..
	Section 420.	Hawking articles for sale without a licence, etc.	200	..
	Section 430, sub-section (5).	Failure to produce licence or written permission.	100	50
	Section 431.	Preventing the Commissioner or any person authorised in this behalf from exercising his powers of entry, etc.	500	..
	Section 432.	Preventing the Commissioner or any person authorised in this behalf from exercising his power of entry upon any adjoining land.	500	..
	Section 437.	Obstruction in execution of work.	500	..
	Section 444, sub-section (4).	Failure to comply with requisition to state the name and address of owners of premises.	200	..
	Section 495.	Obstruction of Mayor or any municipal authority, etc.	500	..
	Section 496.	Removal of any mark set up for indicating level, etc.	200	..
	Section 497.	Removal, etc., of notice exhibited by or under orders of the Corporation, Commissioner, etc.	100	..
	Section 498.	Unlawful removal of earth, sand or other material or deposit of any matter or making of any encroachment from any land vested in the Corporation.	500	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8.	1961	52	The Apprentices Act, 1961	<p>(A) For section 30, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“30. Offences and penalties for contravention of provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder.— (1) If any employer or any other person—</p> <p>(a) contravenes the provisions of this Act and rules relating to the number of apprentices which he is required to engage; or</p> <p>(b) required to furnish any information or return—</p> <p>(i) refuses or neglects to furnish such information or return; or</p> <p>(ii) furnishes or causes to be furnished any information or return which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true; or</p> <p>(iii) refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question necessary for obtaining any information required to be furnished by him; or</p> <p>(c) refuses or wilfully neglects to afford the Central or the State Apprenticeship Adviser or such other person, not below the rank of an Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser, as may be authorised by the Central or the State Apprenticeship Adviser in writing in this behalf any reasonable facility for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry authorised by or under this Act; or</p> <p>(d) requires an apprentice to work overtime without the approval of the Apprenticeship Adviser; or</p> <p>(e) employs an apprentice on any work which is not connected with his training; or</p> <p>(f) makes payment to an apprentice on the basis of piece-work; or</p> <p>(g) requires an apprentice to take part in any output bonus or incentive scheme; or</p> <p>(h) engages as an apprentice a person who is not qualified for being so engaged; or</p> <p>(i) fails to carry out the terms and conditions of a contract of apprenticeship,</p> <p>shall be liable for the first contravention with advisory and for every subsequent contravention with censure or warning or a penalty under the provisions of this Act, in the manner as may be prescribed, after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any establishment or industry which the Central Government may, by order exempt with effect from such date as may be mentioned therein.”.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(B) In section 31, for the words and figures “for which no punishment is provided in section 30, he shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend to three thousand rupees”, the words and figures “or of any rules made thereunder for which no penalty is provided in section 30, he shall be liable for the first contravention with advisory and for every subsequent contravention with censure or warning or a penalty under the provisions of this Act, in the manner as may be prescribed, after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(C) After section 31, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p>
				<p>“31A. Adjudication of penalties.—(1) The appropriate Government may, by an order published in the Official Gazette, appoint one or more Adjudicating Authorities, not below the rank of an Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser, as adjudicating officers for adjudging penalties under the provisions of this Act in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>
				<p>(2) The appropriate Government shall while appointing adjudicating officers, specify their jurisdiction in the order under sub-section (1).</p>
				<p>(3) The adjudicating officer may, by an order, issue an advisory or censure or warning or impose the penalty on any person or employer who contravenes the provisions of sections 30 and 31 of this Act.</p>
				<p>(4) The appropriate Government may, by an order published in the Official Gazette, appoint one or more Appellate Authorities, not below the rank of Deputy Apprenticeship Adviser, under the provisions of this Act in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>
				<p>(5) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the adjudicating officer under sub-section (3) may prefer an appeal to the appellate authority.</p>
				<p>(6) Every appeal under sub-section (5) shall be filed within such time, in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed.</p>
				<p>(7) The appellate authority may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it may think fit, confirming, modifying or setting aside the order appealed against.</p>
				<p>(8) Where the person or employer does not pay the penalty imposed by the adjudicating officer or the appellate authority, within such time as may be prescribed, the adjudicating officer or the appellate authority may proceed for such action in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.	1963	41	The Textiles Committee Act, 1963	<p>(9) All sums realised by way of penalties under section 30 and section 31 shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.”.</p> <p>(D) In section 37, sub-section (2) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(A) In section 17, in sub-section (2),—</p> <p>(i) in the long line, for the words “conviction, be punishable”, the words “contravention, be” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) for clauses (i) and (ii), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“(i) warned at the first instance;</p> <p>(ii) liable to a penalty which may extend to twenty-five lakh rupees in case of continuing or repeated contravention.”.</p> <p>(B) After section 17, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“17A. Adjudication of penalties.—(1) For the purpose of adjudicating penalties under clauses (i) and (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 17, the Central Government shall appoint an adjudicating officer for holding an enquiry and imposing penalties in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) Whosoever is aggrieved by an order of the adjudicating officer under sub-section (1), may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Authority who shall be appointed by the Central Government, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of such order in such form and manner as may be prescribed.”.</p> <p>(C) In section 18,—</p> <p>(i) in sub-section (1), after the words “punished accordingly”, the words, brackets and figures “as per the provisions specified under clauses (i) and (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 17” shall be inserted;</p> <p>(ii) in sub-section (2), after the words “punished accordingly”, the words, brackets and figures “as per the provisions specified under clauses (i) and (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 17” shall be inserted.</p>
10.	1985	22	The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985	<p>(A) In section 10, for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“(a) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with a fine of not less than ten thousand rupees but may extend up to twenty-five thousand rupees per loom by which the said article or class of articles is produced, or with both and in the case of a continuing or repeated contravention, with an additional fine of one thousand rupees per loom per day which may extend up to five thousand rupees per loom per day during which period such contravention continues or repeated after conviction for the first such contravention;”.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11.	1986	2	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985	<p>(B) In section 11, for the words “punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both”, the words “punishable with fine of not less than ten thousand rupees but may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(A) In section 19, in sub-section (3), for the words “punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both”, the words “liable to a penalty of not less than ten thousand rupees or not exceeding twice the value of goods, whichever is higher, in respect of which such order has been made” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(B) For section 22, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“22. Penalty for making false reports.—(1) Any person who, being required by or under this Act to furnish any return,—</p> <p>(i) fails to furnish such return shall be warned for the first contravention and for every subsequent contravention, within a period of three years, be liable for a penalty of not less than ten thousand rupees;</p> <p>(ii) furnishes a return containing any particular which is false and which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true shall be warned or be liable for a penalty of not less than ten thousand rupees, or with both.”.</p> <p>(C) Section 23 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(D) In section 24, for the portion beginning with the words and figures “sections 19, 22 and 23, shall be punishable with” and ending with the words “for the first such contravention”, the words and figures “sections 19 and 22 shall be warned for the first contravention and for every subsequent contravention, within a period of three years, be liable for a penalty of not less than ten thousand rupees, or not exceeding an amount equivalent to the value of goods, whichever is higher, in respect of which such contravention has been made, and in case of a continuing contravention as aforesaid, a penalty of not less than fifty thousand rupees, or not exceeding an amount equivalent to twice the value of goods, whichever is higher, in respect of which contravention has been made” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(E) After section 25, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“25A. Adjudication of penalties.—(1) For the purposes of adjudging penalties under this Act, the Chairman shall appoint the Secretary to the Authority or any other officer authorised by the Central Government, as the case may be, to be an adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry and imposing penalty under the provisions of this Act, in such manner as may be prescribed, after giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(2) Whoever is aggrieved by an order of the adjudicating officer may prefer an appeal to the Chairman, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of such order in such form and manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) An appeal may be admitted after the expiry of the period of sixty days if the appellant satisfies the Chairman that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within that period.</p> <p>(4) No appeal shall be disposed of unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(5) The appellate authority referred to in sub-section (2) shall dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days from the date of its filing.</p> <p>(6) The amount of penalty imposed under sub-section (1), if not paid, shall be recovered as an arrears of land revenue.”.</p> <p>(F) Section 26 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(G) After section 26, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“26A. Officers and employees of Authority to be public servants.—All officers and other employees of the Authority, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of clause (28) of section 2 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (45 of 2023).”.</p>
12.	1988	59	The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988	<p>(A) In section 8, sub-section (8) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(B) In section 9, sub-section (9) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(C) In section 12, sub-section (4) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(D) In section 14, in sub-section (2), after clause (iv), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“Provided that every driving licence shall, notwithstanding its expiry under this sub-section, continue to be effective for a period of thirty days from the date of such expiry.”.</p> <p>(E) In section 15,—</p> <p>(i) in sub-section (1), for the word “expiry”, the word “renewal” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) for the first proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“Provided that in any case where the application for the renewal of a licence is made within a period of one year prior to date of its expiry, the driving licence shall be renewed with effect from the date of its expiry.”.</p> <p>(F) In section 20, in sub-section (2),—</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(i) the words, brackets, letter and figures “clause (c) of sub-section (I) of section 132,” shall be omitted;</p> <p>(ii) the words, brackets, letter and figures “clause (c) of sub-section (I) of section 132 or” shall be omitted.</p> <p>(G) In section 40, for the words “whose jurisdiction”, the word “which” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(H) In section 55, in sub-section (I), for the words “fourteen days”, the words “thirty days” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(I) In section 65, in sub-section (2), in clause (k), the words, brackets and figures “sub-section (13) of section 41 or” shall be omitted.</p> <p>(J) In section 75,—</p> <p>(i) in the marginal heading, after the words “motor cabs”, the words “and motor cycles” shall be inserted;</p> <p>(ii) in sub-section (2), in clause (g), after the words “motor cabs”, the words “and motor cycles” shall be inserted.</p> <p>(K) In section 84, in clause (f), for the words and letters “Chapters X, XI and XII”, the words and letters “Chapters XI and XII” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(L) In section 96, in sub-section (2), clause (xii) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(M) In section 157, in sub-section (2), for the words “fourteen days”, the words “thirty days” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(N) In section 163, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), <i>ex gratia</i> payments awarded or received in respect of the death of, or grievous hurt, to any person, shall not be liable to be refunded to the Motor Vehicles Accident Fund constituted under section 164B.”.</p> <p>(O) In section 164, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), <i>ex gratia</i> payments received in respect of death or grievous hurt due to an accident arising out of the use of motor vehicle, shall not be liable to be reduced from the amount of compensation payable under this section.”.</p> <p>(P) In section 166, after sub-section (3), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“Provided that the Claims Tribunal may entertain an application for compensation after the expiry of the said period of six months from the date of occurrence of the accident, but within a further period not exceeding twelve months, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from making an application within such period.”.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(Q) In section 167, the words and letter “without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter X” shall be omitted.
				(R) In section 168, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section and proviso shall be inserted, namely:—
				“(4) The application for compensation made under section 166 shall be dealt with by the Claims Tribunal as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made by it to dispose of the application within a period of twelve months from the date of receipt of the application:
				Provided that where any such application could not be disposed of within the said period of twelve months, the Claims Tribunal shall record its reasons in writing for not disposing of the application within that period.”.
				(S) For sections 177 and 177A, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—
				“177. General provision for punishment of offences.—Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any rule, regulation or notification made thereunder shall, if no fine or penalty is provided for the offence, for the first contravention be issued a warning recorded in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government, and for any second or subsequent contravention with penalty which shall not be less than five hundred rupees, but may extend to one thousand and five hundred rupees.
				177A. Penalty for contravention of regulations under section 118.—Whoever contravenes the regulations made under section 118 shall, for the first contravention be issued a warning recorded in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government, and for any second or subsequent contravention with penalty which shall not be less than five hundred rupees, but may extend to one thousand rupees.”.
				(T) In section 178, for the words “punishable with fine” wherever they occur, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted.
				(U) In section 179,—
				(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “punishable with fine”, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted;
				(ii) in sub-section (2), after the words “no other penalty”, the words “or fine” shall be inserted.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(V) In section 182B,—
				(i) in the marginal heading, for the word “Punishment”, the word “Penalty” shall be substituted;
				(ii) for the words “punishable with fine”, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted.
				(W) In section 186,—
				(i) for the words “punishable for the first offence with fine”, the words “liable for the first contravention with penalty” shall be substituted;
				(ii) for the words “subsequent offence with fine”, the words “subsequent contravention with penalty” shall be substituted.
				(X) In section 190,—
				(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “punishable with fine”, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted;
				(ii) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—
				“(2) Any person who drives or causes or allows to be driven, in any public place a motor vehicle, which violates the standards prescribed,—
				(i) in relation to road safety or control of air-pollution, shall be liable for the first contravention with penalty which may extend to ten thousand rupees and he shall be disqualified for holding licence for a period of three months and for any second or subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both; or
				(ii) in relation to noise pollution, shall for the first contravention be issued a warning recorded in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government, and for any second or subsequent contravention with penalty which may extend to ten thousand rupees.”.
				(Y) In section 192, in sub-section (1), for the words “punishable for the first offence with a fine which may extend”, the words “liable for the first offence with a penalty which may extend” shall be substituted.
				(Z) In section 192B,—
				(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “punishable with fine”, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted;

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “punishable with fine”, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(ZA) In section 193,—</p> <p>(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “for the first offence with fine”, the words “for the first offence with penalty” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) in sub-sections (2) and (3), for the words “punishable with fine”, at both the places where they occur, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(ZB) In section 194,—</p> <p>(i) for the words “punishable with a fine” wherever they occur, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) in sub-section (1), for the words “additional amount”, the words “additional penalty” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(ZC) In section 194A, for the words “punishable with a fine”, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(ZD) In section 194B, for the words “punishable with a fine”, at both the places where they occur, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(ZE) In section 194C, for the words “punishable with a fine”, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(ZF) In section 194D, for the words “punishable with a fine”, the words “liable for a penalty” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(ZG) In section 194E, for the words “with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with a fine of ten thousand rupees or with both”, the words “with a penalty of ten thousand rupees and for any second or subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(ZH) For section 194F, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“194F. Use of horns and silence zones.— Whoever—</p> <p>(a) while driving a motor vehicle—</p> <p>(i) sounds the horn needlessly or continuously or more than necessary to ensure safety; or</p> <p>(ii) sounds the horn in an area with a traffic sign prohibiting the use of a horn; or</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(b) drives a motor vehicle which makes use of a cut-out by which exhaust gases are released other than through the silencer,</p> <p>shall for the first contravention be issued a warning recorded in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government, and for any second or subsequent contravention with a penalty which shall not be less than one thousand rupees, but may extend to two thousand rupees.”.</p> <p>(Z-I) In section 199B,—</p> <p>(i) in the marginal heading, after the words “Revision of fines”, the words “and penalties” shall be inserted;</p> <p>(ii) for the words “The fines”, the words “The fines and penalties” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(ZJ) In section 200, in sub-section (I), for the portion beginning with the words and figures “punishable under section 177” and ending with the word and figures “section 201”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“punishable under sub-section (2) of section 179, section 180, section 181, section 182, sub-section (I) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 182A, sub-section (I) of section 183, clause (c) of the <i>Explanation</i> to section 184, section 189, sub-section (2) of section 190, section 192, section 192A, sub-section (3) of section 192B, section 194E, section 196, section 198 and section 201”.</p> <p>(ZK) In section 210C, after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“(ba) manner in which warning for contraventions shall be recorded under this Chapter;”.</p> <p>(ZL) In section 212, in sub-section (4), for the words, brackets and figures “sub-section (I) of section 163”, the words, brackets and figures “sub-section (3) of section 161” shall be substituted.</p>
13.	1994	44	The New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994	<p>(A) In section 2,—</p> <p>(i) after clause (I), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>‘(IA) “annual value” means the annual value of any vacant land or covered space of any building determined under section 64F;’;</p> <p>(ii) after clause (25), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>‘(25A) “Municipal Valuation Committee” means the Municipal Valuation Committee constituted under section 64A;’;</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(iii) after clause (39), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>‘(39A) “public utilities” include water-supply, electric supply and lighting, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, energy and telecommunication services, gas distribution system and public transport system, whether managed by Government or otherwise;’;</p> <p>(iv) after clause (54), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>‘(54A) “vacant land” means the land within a premises excluding the occupied by the plinth of any building erected thereon;’.</p> <p>(B) For section 61, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“61. Components of property tax.—Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the property tax shall be levied on lands and buildings in New Delhi and shall consist of the following, namely:—</p> <p>(a) a building tax; and</p> <p>(b) a vacant land tax.”.</p> <p>(C) After section 61, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>‘61A. Building tax.—For any building, the building tax shall be equal to the rate of building tax as may be specified by the Council under section 61D multiplied by the annual value of the covered space of building determined under sub-section (1) of section 64F or section 64G.</p> <p>61B. Rebate for certain categories.—In the case of any self-occupied residential building, singly owned by such persons as may be specified by the bye-laws, the Council may specify a rebate on the building tax not exceeding thirty per cent. of the tax due on the covered space of such building up to one hundred square metres of the covered space:</p> <p>Provided that such rebate shall not be available for more than one residential building within the jurisdiction of the New Delhi.</p> <p>61C. Vacant land tax.—The vacant land tax in respect of any premises shall be equal to the rate of vacant land tax as may be specified by the Council under section 61E multiplied by the annual value of the vacant land determined under sub-section (3) of section 64F:</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>Provided that where there is any construction on the land and the area of plinth of such building is in excess of such percentage of the area of the plot as may be provided in the bye-laws, no vacant land tax shall be levied.</p> <p>61D. Rate of building tax.—Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the base rate of property tax on buildings in New Delhi shall be between a minimum of ten per cent. and a maximum of thirty per cent. of the annual values of such buildings as may be specified by the Council from time to time:</p> <p>Provided that the Council may, at any time, specify fixed rates between the minimum and the maximum rates of tax as aforesaid for different areas or for different groups of buildings in such areas:</p> <p>Provided further that the Council may also introduce graduated rates of tax within the minimum and the maximum rates of tax as aforesaid on the basis of straight line system or any other system as may be specified by the Council.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>—For the purpose of this section and section 61E, “Straight line system” means the system in which the rate of tax is equivalent to the annual value of a property (X) divided by the minimum annual value (X1) and Y being added to the quotient so arrived, Y being the difference between the maximum rate of tax and the quotient of maximum (X2) and minimum (X1) annual values.</p> <p>61E. Rate of vacant land tax.—Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the rate of tax on vacant lands in New Delhi shall be between a minimum of ten per cent. and a maximum of thirty per cent. of the annual value of such lands as may be specified by the Council from time to time:</p> <p>Provided that the Council may, at any time, specify fixed rates between the minimum and the maximum rates of tax as aforesaid for different areas or for different groups of vacant lands in such area:</p> <p>Provided further that the Council may also introduce graduated rates of tax within the minimum and the maximum rates of tax as aforesaid on the basis of straight line system or any other system as may be specified by the Council.’.</p> <p>(D) In section 62, in sub-section (1), in clause (a), for the <i>Explanation</i>, the following <i>Explanation</i> shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>‘<i>Explanation.</i>—“charitable purpose” includes medical relief to, or education of, the poor, free of charge;’.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(E) For section 63, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
				“63. Unit of assessment.—(1) Every building and every vacant land shall be assessed as a single unit:
				Provided that where portions of any building or vacant land are separately owned so as to be entirely independent and capable of separate enjoyment, notwithstanding the fact that the access to such separate portions is made through a common passage or a common stair case, as the case may be, such separately owned portions may be assessed separately.
				(2) All buildings, to the extent they are contiguous or are within the same cartilage or are on the same foundation and are owned by the same owner or co-owners as an undivided property, shall be treated as one unit for the purpose of assessment under this Act:
				Provided that if any such building is sub-divided into separate shares which are not entirely independent and capable of separate enjoyment, the Chairperson may, on application from the owners or the co-owners, apportion the valuation and assessment of such building among the co-owners according to the value of their respective shares, treating the entire building as a single unit.
				(3) Each residential unit with its percentage of the undivided interest in the common areas and facilities, constructed or purchased and owned by, or under the control of, any housing co-operative society registered under any law regulating the co-operative housing for the time being in force, shall be assessed separately.
				(4) Each apartment and its percentage of the undivided interest in the common areas and facilities in a building within the meaning of any law regulating apartment ownership for the time being in force, shall be assessed separately.
				(5) If the ownership of any vacant land or building or any portion thereof is sub-divided into separate shares, or if more than one adjoining vacant land or building or portion thereof comes under one ownership by amalgamation, the Chairperson may, on an application from the owner or the co-owners, as the case may be, separate, or amalgamate, as the case may be, such vacant land or building or portion thereof so as to ensure conformity with the provisions of this section.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(6) Notwithstanding any assessment made in respect of any vacant lands or buildings before the date of commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, the Chairperson may, on his own or otherwise, amalgamate, or separate, or continue to assess, such vacant lands or buildings or portions thereof so as to ensure conformity with the provisions of this section.</p>
				<p>(7) The Chairperson shall, upon an application made in this behalf by an owner, lessee, sub-lessee, or occupier of any vacant land or building and upon payment of such fee as may be provided in the bye-laws, furnish to such owner, lessee, sub-lessee, or occupier, as the case may be, information regarding the apportionment of the property tax on such vacant land or building among the several occupiers of such vacant land or building for the current period of assessment or for any preceding period of assessment:</p> <p>Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Council from recovering the arrear dues on account of property tax from any such person, jointly or severally.’’.</p>
				<p>(F) After section 64, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—</p>
				<p>‘64A. Constitution of Municipal Valuation Committee.—(1) The Chairperson shall as soon as may be after the commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, and thereafter at the expiration of every third year, constitute a Municipal Committee by a public notice issued in such form and manner as may be specified by bye-laws.</p>
				<p>(2) The Municipal Valuation Committee shall consist of—</p>
				<p>(a) the Chairperson;</p>
				<p>(b) Principal Secretary or Secretary Finance, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi; and</p>
				<p>(c) such other expert members, being not less than two and not more than four, as the Chairperson may determine.</p>
				<p>(3) The qualifications and experience requisite for their appointment, the manner of selection, and other terms and conditions of service including salaries and allowances, tenure of office shall be such as may be determined by the Council.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(4) The salaries and allowances of the members of the Municipal Valuation Committee shall be paid from the Municipal Fund.
				(5) The functions of the Municipal Valuation Committee shall be—
				(a) to make recommendations to the Council on matters relating to classification of vacant lands and buildings in any area of New Delhi into areas and groups of lands and buildings and fixation of base value per unit area of vacant land or per unit area of covered space of building and factors for increase or decrease, or for no increase or decrease, thereof;
				(b) to consider objections under section 64D, and to make recommendation thereon; and
				(c) to perform such other functions as the Council may require.
				64B. Classification of vacant lands and buildings into areas and groups and specification of base unit area values therefor.—(1) The Municipal Valuation Committee shall recommend the classification of the vacant lands and buildings in any area of New Delhi into areas and groups of lands and buildings after taking into account all or any of the following parameters, namely:—
				(a) settlement pattern such as plotted housing, group housing, colony with flats only, urban village, unauthorised colony, resettlement colony, rural village and non-residential areas;
				(b) availability of civic and social infrastructure;
				(c) access to roads;
				(d) access to district centres, local shopping centres, convenience shopping centres, and other markets;
				(e) land prices as may, from time to time, be notified by the Government or the Delhi Development Authority;
				(f) use-wise category of any building including residential building, business building, mercantile building, building for recreation and sports purposes, industrial building, hazardous building and public purpose building including educational, medical and such other institutional building and farmhouse, as may be specified by the Council;
				(g) in the case of buildings used for business, mercantile, recreation and sports, industrial, hazardous, storage or farmhouse purposes, the location of such buildings adjacent to such categories of streets, as may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), be specified by the Council;

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(h) the types of buildings which may be classified as <i>pucca</i>, semi-<i>pucca</i> or <i>katcha</i>, as may be specified by the Council;</p> <p>(i) the age-wise grouping of buildings as may be specified by the Council; and</p> <p>(j) such other parameters as may be considered relevant by the Municipal Valuation Committee.</p> <p>(2) The Municipal Valuation Committee shall recommend, group-wise,—</p> <p>(a) the base unit area value of any owner-occupied vacant land, or any wholly owner-occupied building of <i>pucca</i> structure, constructed in the year 2025 or thereafter, and put to exclusive residential use; and</p> <p>(b) the factor for increasing or decreasing, or for not increasing or decreasing, the base unit area values specified in clause (a), separately in respect of any or each of the parameters of type of area, use, age, type of structure and occupancy status of the vacant land or building, as the case may be, subject to a lower limit of zero point five and an upper limit of ten point zero.</p> <p>64C. Notification of classification of vacant lands and buildings into areas and groups and specification of base unit area values thereof and factors for increase or decrease.—(1) The Council shall, having regard to the recommendations of the Municipal Valuation Committee, declare its intention to classify vacant lands and buildings in New Delhi area into such areas and groups of lands and buildings as the Council may, by public notice, specify, and shall also specify in such public notice the base value it proposes to specify per unit area of vacant land and per unit area of covered space of building within each such group and also the factors for increasing or decreasing, or for not increasing or decreasing, the base unit area values of vacant lands and buildings referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 64B.</p> <p>(2) The Council shall, on receipt of any representation from any group in any area affected by such classification of lands or buildings into any group or specification of the base unit area values of vacant lands or covered space of buildings within such groups, and the factors for increasing or decreasing, or for not increasing or decreasing, such unit area values of vacant lands or covered space of buildings, refer such representation to the Municipal Valuation Committee for reconsideration, and the decision of the Municipal Valuation Committee thereon shall, subject to the provisions of section 64K, be binding on the Council.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>64D. Objection to the classification of vacant lands and buildings into areas and groups and fixation of base unit area values and factors for increasing or decreasing such base unit area values.—(1) If any owner or occupier of any vacant land or building in any area in respect of which a public notice has been issued under section 64C has any objection to the manner of classification of any group or groups, or the base value per unit area of vacant land or the base value per unit area of covered space of building in any group, or the factors as specified in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 64B, he may submit to such officer of the Council as may be authorised by the Council in this behalf his objection in such form, and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed, within a period of thirty days from the date of publication of such public notice, and such objection shall be considered by the Municipal Valuation Committee, after giving the person submitting the objection an opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(2) The procedure for hearing and disposal of objections shall be such, as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) On the expiry of a period of thirty days from the date of publication of the public notice under section 64C and after considering the recommendation of the Municipal Valuation Committee on the objections, if any, in accordance with the provisions of this section the Council shall, by public notice, specify group-wise the base unit area value of vacant land and the base unit area value of covered space of building and the factors referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 64B:</p> <p>Provided that the Council shall not alter the unit area values recommended by the Municipal Valuation Committee without the approval of the Government.</p> <p>64E. Final base unit area values of vacant land and of covered space of building.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 115, the base unit area value of vacant land and the base unit area value of covered space of building in any group, as may be specified under sub-section (3) of section 64D, shall be final.</p> <p>(2) The Council shall publish the final base unit area value of vacant land and the final base unit area value of covered space of building as aforesaid and the factors used for increasing or decreasing, or for not increasing or decreasing, the final base unit area values as aforesaid and shall make them available for inspection by any person free of charge and copies thereof also made available to any person on payment of cost as may be specified by the bye-laws.</p> <p>64F. Determination of annual value of covered space of building and of vacant land.—(1) The annual value of any covered space of building in any area shall</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>be the amount arrived at by multiplying the total area of such covered space of building by the final base unit area value of such covered space and the relevant factors as referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 64B.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>—For the purposes of this Act “covered space”, in relation to a building, shall mean the total floor area in all the floor thereof, including the thickness of walls, and shall include the spaces of covered <i>verandah</i> and courtyard, gangway, garage, common service area, stilt parking area, staircase, and balcony including any area projected beyond the plot boundary and such other space, as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) The Council may require the total area of the covered space of building as aforesaid to be certified by an architect registered under the Architects Act, 1972 (20 of 1972), or any licensed architect, subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Council by a resolution in this behalf.</p> <p>(3) The annual value of any vacant land in any area shall be the amount arrived at by multiplying the total area of such vacant land by the final base unit area value of such land and the relevant factors as referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 64B.</p> <p>(4) If, in the case of any vacant land or covered space of building, any portion thereof is subject to different final base unit area values or is not self-occupied, the annual value of each such portion shall be computed separately, and the sum of such annual values shall be the annual value for such vacant land or covered space of building, as the case may be.</p> <p>64G. Determination of annual value of building where land is exempted from property tax.—Where any vacant land is exempted from property tax under any law for the time being in force, the annual value of any building erected on such land, which is in existence for more than one year and is not entitled to any exemption from such tax under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>64H. Transitory provisions.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, as amended by the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, a tax on vacant land or covered space of building or both, levied under this Act immediately before the commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, shall, on the commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, be deemed to be the tax on such vacant land or covered space of building or both, levied under this Act as amended by the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, and shall continue to be in force</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>until such tax is revised in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as amended by the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where assessment has not been finalised in respect of a vacant land or covered space of a building or both, on the date of the commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, the assessee may have such land or building or both, as the case may be, assessed on the basis of the annual value.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, or in any judgment, any assessee, from whom tax dues are pending at the time of the commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025 may seek assessment on the basis of annual value for the period to which the due pertain to:</p> <p>Provided that the benefit of any such scheme shall only be applicable to those assesseees who apply to be so assessed within a period of six months of the declaration of final classification of areas and base unit area values of the property and the assessee unconditionally withdraws the litigation, if any, without any further recourse:</p> <p>Provided further that the assessee shall have to pay the dues as assessed under this Act as amended by the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, within a period of one year of the demand notice being served on him.</p> <p>64-I. Validity of base unit area values of vacant land and covered space of building.—The base unit area value of vacant land and the base unit area value of covered space of building in respect of a specified group in an area shall remain in force for a period of three years:</p> <p>Provided that till the revision of such base unit area values is completed, the existing base unit area values shall continue to be in force.</p> <p>64J. Indexation of unit area value.—If, for any reason, the base unit area value of any vacant land, or the base unit area value of any covered space of building, in any group in any area has not been revised on the completion of a period of three years from the date on which such base unit area values were last determined, it shall be lawful for the Chairperson to increase or decrease the base unit area values according to the changes in the consumer price index of urban non-manual workers or such other suitable index as the Council may determine till such revision is made by the Municipal Valuation Committee, and to realise the amount of property tax for such covered space of building or vacant land on the basis of the revised base unit area values.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>64K. Hardship and Anomaly Committee.—(I) The Council shall, on the commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, appoint, for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Council may think fit, a Hardship and Anomaly Committee with a view to considering the cases of hardships or anomalies, if any, in respect of property tax imposed under the provisions of this Act as amended by the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025.</p>
				<p>(2) The constitution of the Hardship and Anomaly Committee shall be such as may be specified by the bye-laws.</p>
				<p>(3) The Hardship and Anomaly Committee shall make recommendations to the Council on the petitions received from any group of affected persons regarding any hardship or anomaly arising out of the property tax imposed, and the decision of the Council on such recommendation shall be final.</p>
				<p>(4) The procedure for the functioning of the Hardship and Anomaly Committee shall be such, as may be specified by the Council.’.</p>
				<p>(G) In section 65,—</p>
				<p>(i) in sub-section (I), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—</p>
				<p>“Provided further that the Council may levy and collect service charges from properties of the Union of India at the rate of seventy-five per cent. of property tax leviable, for rendering municipal services.”;</p>
				<p>(ii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—</p>
				<p>“(3) Property owned by a Government company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), or a society formed under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), functioning under the administrative control of the Central Government or any State Government, or any Union territory or a statutory or autonomous corporation constituted by an Act of Parliament or by an Act of any State Legislature, which has a corporate personality of its own, shall not be deemed to be the property of the Union.”.</p>
				<p>(H) For section 66, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p>
				<p>‘66. Incidence of property taxes.—(I) The property tax on any land or building shall be primarily leviable upon the owner thereof.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(2) The liability of the several owners of any land or building constituting a single unit of assessment, which is, or purports to be, severally owned in parts including flats or rooms, for payment of property tax or any instalment thereof, payable during the period of such ownership, shall be joint and several:</p> <p>Provided that the Chairperson may apportion the amount of property tax on such land or building among several co-owners:</p> <p>Provided further that in any case where the Chairperson is, for reasons to be recorded in writing, satisfied that the owner is not traceable, the occupier of such land or building for the time being shall be liable for payment of the property tax and shall also be entitled to the rebate, if admissible.</p> <p>(3) In the case of any land or building which is not self-occupied and where the owner is constrained by any law, order of the Government or order of a court from recovering the tax due, such tax shall be recovered from the occupier or occupiers, as the case may be:</p> <p>Provided that the owner shall continue to pay such amount of tax as he was liable to pay before the date of coming into force of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025 and only the balance amount, if any, shall be recovered from the occupier.</p> <p>(4) The property tax on any land or building, which is the property of the Council and the possession of which has been delivered under any agreement or licensing arrangement, shall be leviable upon the transferee or the licensee, as the case may be.</p> <p>(5) If any land has been let to a tenant or lessee for a term exceeding one year and such tenant has built upon such land, the property tax assessed in respect of such land and the building erected thereon shall be payable by such tenant or lessee, whether the land and the building are in the occupation of such tenant or lessee or a sub-tenant or sub-lessee of such tenant or lessee, as the case may be.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>—For the purposes of this section, “tenant” shall include any person deriving title to the land or the building erected upon such land, from the tenant, whether by operation of law or by transfer <i>inter vivos</i>.’</p> <p>(I) Section 67 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(J) In section 69, in the <i>Explanation</i>, after the words “property tax and the penalty”, the words “and any other sum recoverable as arrears of property tax” shall be inserted.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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(K) After section 69, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“69A. Submission of returns.—(1) The Chairperson shall, with a view to determining the annual values of vacant land and covered space of building in any area and the person primarily liable for the payment of property tax, by public notice, or by notice, in writing, require the owner and the occupier of such vacant land or covered space of building or any portion thereof, including such owner or the person computing the tax due under the provisions of section 69B, to furnish a return in such form, as may be specified by the bye-laws and within such time, not being less than thirty days from the date of publication of such notice, as may be specified therein, containing the following particulars, namely:—

(a) the name of the owner and the occupier;

(b) the number of the area, the name of the area, and the number and the sub-number of the premises of such vacant land or covered space of building, as the case may be;

(c) whether the building is *pucca*, *semi-pucca* or *katcha*;

(d) year of completion of construction of the building, or year or years of part construction thereof, as the case may be;

(e) the use with reference to the provisions of clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 64B to which such vacant land or covered space of building is put or intended to be put;

(f) the area of the vacant land and the covered space of the building with break-up of the area under various uses;

(g) whether wholly owner-occupied or wholly tenanted, or partly owner-occupied and partly tenanted, and the areas thereof; and

(h) such other particulars as may be specified by the bye-laws.

(2) Every owner and every occupier as aforesaid shall be bound to comply with such notice and to furnish a return with a declaration that the statement made therein is correct to the best of knowledge and belief of such owner and occupier.

(3) Whoever omits to comply with such requisition, shall in addition to any penalty to which he may be liable, be precluded from objecting to any assessment made by the Chairperson in respect of such land or building.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(4) The Chairperson or any person subordinate to him and duly authorised by him in this behalf, in writing, or any licensed architect, may, with or without giving any previous notice to the owner or the occupier of any land or building, enter upon, and make any inspection or survey, and take measurement of such land or building with a view to verifying the statement made in the return for such land or building or for collecting the particulars referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of such land or building:</p> <p>Provided that no such entry shall be made except between the hours of sunrise and sunset.</p> <p>69B. Self-assessment and submission of return.—(1) After the date of commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, any owner of any vacant land or covered space of building or any other person liable to pay the property tax or any occupier in the absence of such owner or person, shall file a return of self-assessment within such period as may be specified by the bye-laws.</p> <p>(2) Such owner or other person or occupier, as the case may be, shall, thereafter, file the annual return only in those cases where there is a change in the position as compared to the previous return, within a period of three months after the end of the financial year in which the change in position has occurred.</p> <p>(3) Any owner of any covered space of building or vacant land or any other person liable to pay the property tax, or any occupier in the absence of such owner or person shall compute the tax due under section 61A or section 61C, as the case may be, and pay the same in equated quarterly instalment by the 30th day of June, 30th day of September, 31st day of December and 31st day of March of the financial year for which the tax is to be paid and in the event of tax being paid in one lump sum for the said financial year by the 30th day of June, rebate of such percentage not exceeding fifteen per cent., as may be notified by the Council, of the total tax amount due shall be allowed.</p> <p>(4) Any owner of any vacant land or covered space of building or any other person liable to pay the property tax or any occupier in the absence of such owner or person, who computes such property tax under this section, shall, on such computation pay the property tax on such vacant land or covered space of building, as the case may be, together with interest, if any, payable under the provisions of this Act on—</p> <p>(a) any new building or existing building which has not been assessed; or</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(b) any existing building which has been redeveloped or substantially altered or improved after the last assessment, but has not been subjected to revision of assessment consequent upon such redevelopment or alteration or improvement, as the case may be.</p>
				<p>(5) Such owner or person, as the case may be, shall furnish to the Chairperson a return of self-assessment in such form, and in such manner, as may be specified in the bye-laws and every such return shall be accompanied by proof of payment of property tax and interest, if any.</p>
				<p>(6) In the case of any new building for which an occupancy certificate has been granted, or which has been occupied, after the date of commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, such payment shall be made, and such return shall be furnished, within a period of thirty days of the expiry of the quarter in which such occupancy certificate is granted or such building is occupied, whichever is earlier.</p>
				<p><i>Explanation.</i>—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the occupancy certificate may be provisional or final and may be for the whole or any part of the building and occupancy may be of the whole or any part of the building.</p>
				<p>(7) After the determination of the annual value of vacant land or covered space of building under section 64F or section 64G or revision thereof under section 69C has been made, any amount paid on self-assessment under this section shall be deemed to have been paid on account of such determination under this Act as amended by the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025.</p>
				<p>(8) If any owner or other person as aforesaid, liable to pay the property tax under this Act, fails to pay the same together with interest thereon, if any, in accordance with the provisions of this section, he shall, without prejudice to any other action to which he may be subject, be deemed to be a defaulter in respect of such property tax, or interest, or both, remaining unpaid, and all the provisions of this Act applicable to such defaulter shall apply to him accordingly.</p>
				<p>(9) If, after the assessment of the annual value of any land or covered space, of building is finally made under this Act, the payment on self-assessment under this section is found to be less than that of the amount payable by the assessee, the assessee shall pay the difference within a period of two months from the date of final assessment, failing which recovery shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, but, after the final assessment, if it is found that the assessee has paid excess amount, such excess amount shall be adjusted:</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>Provided that in any case where the amount of tax determined in the final assessment is more than the amount of tax paid under self-assessment, and the difference in the amount of tax is, in the opinion of the Chairperson, the result of wilful suppression of facts as defined in the bye-laws, the Chairperson may levy a penalty not exceeding thirty per cent. of such difference in the tax besides the interest thereon:</p> <p>Provided further that the levy of such penalty shall be in addition to any other punishment provided for under this Act:</p> <p>Provided also that the procedure for sending of notice, hearing of objection and determination of tax and penalties shall be such as may be specified in the bye-laws.</p> <p>(10) Where no notice is sent by the Chairperson under section 69C within a period of twelve months after the year to which such self-assessment relates, such self-assessment shall be regarded as assessment made under this Act:</p> <p>Provided that in any case, where there has been wilful suppression of facts, penalty up to thirty per cent. of the tax due may be imposed:</p> <p>Provided further that the procedure for sending of notice, hearing of objection and determination of tax and penalties shall be such as may be specified in the bye-laws.</p> <p>69C. Revision of assessment.—(1) The Chairperson may cause any revision to be made at any time in the annual value of any vacant land or covered space of building or any portion thereof in the following cases, namely:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) where the nature of use changes; or (ii) where the nature of occupancy changes; or (iii) where a new building is erected or an existing building is redeveloped or substantially altered or improved during the period the annual value remains in force; or (iv) where, on an application made, in writing, by the owner or the person liable to pay the property tax, it is established that during the period the annual value is in force, such value has been reduced by reason of any substantial demolition or has suffered depreciation on account of any accident or any calamity proved to the satisfaction of the Chairperson to have been beyond the control of such owner or person; or

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(v) where any vacant land or covered space of building or portion thereof is acquired by purchase or otherwise by the Central Government or the Government or the Council; or</p> <p>(vi) where any vacant land or covered space of building or portion thereof is sold or otherwise transferred to the Central Government or the Government or the Council; or</p> <p>(vii) where, upon the acquisition or transfer of a part of any vacant land or covered space of building, a residual portion remains; or</p> <p>(viii) where it becomes necessary so to do for any other reason to be recorded in writing.</p> <p>(2) Before making any revision of the annual value under sub-section (1), the Chairperson shall give any owner, person or occupier as the case may be, affected by such revision, notice of not less than thirty days that he proposes to make the revision and consider any objections which may be made by such owner, person or occupier.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where the annual value of any vacant land or covered space of building—</p> <p>(i) has not, for any reason, been determined under this Act, the annual value of such vacant land or covered space of building, as the case may be, may be determined by the Chairperson at any time during the currency of the period of assessment in respect of such vacant land or covered space of building under section 64F or section 64G, as the case may be; or</p> <p>(ii) has been cancelled on the ground of irregularity, the annual value of such vacant land or covered space of building, as the case may be, may be determined by the Chairperson at any time after such cancellation and such annual value of such vacant land or covered space of building, as the case may be, shall remain in force until a fresh valuation or revision is made.</p> <p>(4) Any revision of annual value of any vacant land or covered space of building or any portion thereof under this section shall be made with reference to the group into which such vacant land or covered space of building or part thereof is classified under section 64B, and the annual value fixed per unit area of such vacant land or covered space of building for that group shall be applicable.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, no revision of the annual value of any vacant land or covered space of building under this section shall be made without giving the owner or the occupier of such vacant land or covered space of building a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(6) Where any revision of annual value of any vacant land or covered space of building is made under this section, the order of such revision shall be communicated to the owner or the occupier of such vacant land or covered space of building within a period of thirty days from the date of the order.</p>
				<p>69D. Power of Chairperson regarding assessment.— The Chairperson may, at any time—</p>
				<p>(a) make, <i>suo motu</i>, an assessment in any case where a return on the basis of self-assessment has not been filed;</p>
				<p>(b) revise any assessment where the information furnished in the return of self-assessment is found to be incorrect;</p>
				<p>(c) reopen any assessment even after the period of one year and not exceeding seven years in any case where it has been detected that there is wilful suppression of information or misclassification or misrepresentation or collusion or fraud or forgery in respect of assessment or any connection thereof;</p>
				<p>(d) impose a penalty not exceeding thirty per cent. of the difference in tax arising from non-filing of a return in time, giving wrong information or misclassification or misrepresentation or collusion or fraud or forgery in respect of assessment or any connection thereof; and</p>
				<p>(e) <i>suo motu</i> examine or review any assessment made under this Act for the purposes of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of such decision or order,</p>
				<p>he may order or direct such assessing authority to reassess the order or decision on such points as may be specified by him in the order.”.</p>
				<p>(L) For section 70, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p>
				<p>“70. Assessment list.—(1) The Council shall maintain a Municipal Assessment Book, also known as assessment list, in such form, and in such manner, as may be specified in the bye-laws and shall make it available for inspection, free of charge, through electronic media or otherwise as may be specified by the bye-laws:</p>
				<p>Provided that the Municipal Assessment Book shall not be kept pending for any case for which any objection or appeal has been filed:</p>
				<p>Provided further that subject to such alterations as may be made thereafter in the assessment list under this Act, the entries in the assessment list shall be accepted as conclusive evidence for the purpose of assessing any tax levied under this Act, of the annual value of all lands and buildings to which such entries respectively relate.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(2) The Chairperson may, at any time, amend the Municipal Assessment Book for such reasons as may be specified in the bye-laws:</p> <p>Provided that no such amendment shall be made without giving any person affected a reasonable opportunity of being heard.”.</p> <p>(M) Sections 71 and 72 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(N) After section 72, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“72A. Assignment of property identification code.—(1) The Council shall cause to be maintained a register wherein the property identification code numbers by which any premises or part thereof shall be known, shall be recorded in respect of each such premises in the municipal area and such numbers shall be fixed in such manner as may be specified in the bye-laws.</p> <p>(2) When the property identification code numbers in respect of premises in any area of the Council have been determined, the Chairperson shall notify the same in such manner as may be specified in the bye-laws.</p> <p>(3) After the property identification code numbers in respect of premises in any area have been notified under sub-section (2), any person required under this Act or any other law to make any application to the Council for permission, licence or for payment of any tax or for payment of any dues for any service and for such other purposes as may be prescribed, shall at the time of making such application, mention in the application, the property identification code number determined under sub-section (1).”.</p> <p>(O) Section 73 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(P) Sections 77, 78, 79 and 80 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(Q) Section 88 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(R) For section 98, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“98. Time and manner of payment of taxes.—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, any tax levied under this Act shall be payable on such dates, in such number of instalments and in such manner as may be determined by the bye-laws made in this behalf:</p> <p>Provided that if, on the commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, there is any increase in the amount of property tax which was being paid or was payable immediately before such commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, the difference in the amount of property tax in excess of fifty per cent. above the tax being paid or being payable, shall be given effect to by stages covering a period of</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>three years by dividing the amount of such increase in the property tax by three, the quotient being added to the amount of property tax which was payable immediately before the date of commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, and to the amount of property tax which shall be payable respectively in each of the remaining two successive years after such addition.</p> <p>(2) Where any person liable for the payment of property tax under this Act has failed to pay—</p> <p>(a) such tax by the date as specified in sub-section (3) of section 69B; or</p> <p>(b) the arrear of tax, interest and penalty, if any, and any other sum in the nature of tax up to the 31st March of the preceding financial year,</p> <p>he shall be liable to pay simple interest at the rate of one and a half per cent. for every month or part of the month comprising the period from the expiry of the due date, till the amount is actually paid.</p> <p>98A. Punishment for wilful default in payment of property tax, furnishing wrong information in return of assessment, etc.—Whoever wilfully makes default in the payment of, or wilfully attempts in any manner whatsoever to evade, any tax, including amount of interest due and penalty levied under this Act, or furnishes any wrong information in the return of assessment, or wilfully fails to furnish in due time the return of property tax, or does not furnish information as asked for under any provision of this Act, he shall, without prejudice to any other penal provision under this Act to which he may be subject, be punishable,—</p> <p>(a) in the case where the amount of tax sought to be evaded exceeds ten lakh rupees, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend up to seven years, and with fine of not less than fifty per cent. of the amount of tax evaded; and</p> <p>(b) in any other case, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one month but which may extend up to three years, and with fine of not less than fifty per cent. of the amount of tax evaded:</p> <p>Provided that the penalties so imposed shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of the payment of tax which the defaulter may have incurred.”.</p> <p>(S) In section 99, in sub-section (1), in the proviso, clause (c) shall be omitted.</p> <p>(T) In section 101, in sub-section (2),—</p> <p>(i) for the word “twenty”, the word “thirty” shall be substituted;</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(ii) for the words, brackets and figures “the amount of the tax and the notice fee, payable under sub-section (2) of section 100”, the words “the amount of tax, notice fee and any interest that the defaulter may be liable to pay” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(U) After section 102, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p>
				<p>“102A. Recovery of property tax.—If, after the date of commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, any owner of any vacant land or covered space of building or any other person liable to pay the property tax or any occupier, in the absence of any such owner or person, does not file a return of self-assessment within a period of sixty days of the commencement of the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, or if the person liable for the payment of property tax does not pay the amount due within the due date, such sum together with all costs and penalty may be recovered under a warrant, issued in the form set forth in the Seventh Schedule, by distress and sale of the movable property, or the attachment and sealing and sale of the immovable property, of the defaulter:</p>
				<p>Provided that the Chairperson shall not recover any sum the liability for which has been remitted on appeal under the provisions of this Act.”.</p>
				<p>(V) Sections 110 to 114 shall be omitted.</p>
				<p>(W) Section 125 shall be omitted.</p>
				<p>(X) Section 214 shall be omitted.</p>
				<p>(Y) Section 234 shall be omitted.</p>
				<p>(Z) In section 242, sub-section (4) shall be omitted.</p>
				<p>(ZA) In section 254, in sub-section (1), clause (i) shall be omitted.</p>
				<p>(ZB) After section 254, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p>
				<p>“254A. Appeals against the penalties.—(1) Any person on whom penalty has been imposed other than a penalty imposed under the proviso to sub-section (9) of section 69B and clause (d) of section 69D under any of the provisions of this Act or any bye-laws or rules made thereunder may file an appeal to the appellate authority who shall be an officer designated by the Chairperson and who shall be not less than one rank above the officer who has imposed the said penalty.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(2) Every appeal under sub-section (1) shall be filed within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of notice of the penalty, in such form and manner as may be specified by the bye-laws made by the Council.
				(3) The appellate authority may, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such summary order confirming, modifying or setting aside the penalty.
				(4) The appellate authority shall dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days from the date of its filing.
				(5) In the event of non-payment of penalty amount upheld by the appellate authority within a period of fifteen days of receipt of the order of the appellate authority, the noticee shall be liable to be punished with a fine which may extend to twice the penalty imposed.”.
				(ZC) In section 265, sub-section (3) shall be omitted.
				(ZD) Section 272 shall be omitted.
				(ZE) Section 299 shall be omitted.
				(ZF) For section 304, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
				“304. Disposal of dead animals.—Whenever any animal in the charge of any person dies, the person in charge thereof shall within a period of twenty-four hours convey the carcass to a place provided or appointed under section 263 for the final disposal of the carcasses of dead animals.”.
				(ZG) Section 307 shall be omitted.
				(ZH) Sections 311 and 312 shall be omitted.
				(Z-I) Sections 320 and 321 shall be omitted.
				(ZJ) Section 324 shall be omitted.
				(ZK) In section 346,—
				(i) in the marginal heading, the words “or molestation” shall be omitted;
				(ii) the words “or molest” shall be omitted.
				(ZL) In section 353, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>“(1A). The service of notices, summons and other documents referred to in sub-section (1) may be made by delivering or transmitting a copy thereof by registered post acknowledgment due, addressed to the defendant or his agent empowered to accept the service or by speed post or by such courier services as are approved by the High Court or by any other means of transmission of documents (including fax message or electronic mail service) as may be provided by rules made by the High Court.”.</p>
				<p>(ZM) In section 363, for the words “rates and rent”, the words “rates, rents or penalty imposed under this Act” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(ZN) For section 369, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p>
				<p>“369. Punishment for certain offences.—(1) Whoever—</p>
				<p>(a) contravenes any provision of any of the sections, sub-sections, clauses, provisos or other provisions of this Act mentioned in column (1) of the Table in the Tenth Schedule; or</p>
				<p>(b) fails to comply with any order or direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said sections, sub-sections, clauses, provisos or other provisions, shall be punishable—</p>
				<p>(i) with a fixed penalty, if provided in a said column, specified in that behalf in column (3) of the said Table including daily penalty specified in column (4) in case of a continuing contravention for every day during which such contravention or failure continues after imposition of first penalty; or</p>
				<p>(ii) with a fine, if any is provided for the contravention, which may extend to amount mentioned in column (5) or, if any imprisonment is provided for the contravention, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to the period specified in that behalf in column (5) of the said Table or, in case both fine and imprisonment is provided, with both; and</p>
				<p>(iii) in the case of a continuing contravention or failure, with an additional fine which may extend to the amount specified in column (6) of that Table for every day during which such contravention or failure continues after conviction for the first such contravention or failure.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, for the purposes of this Chapter and the Tenth Schedule, and for any bye-laws or rules made or amended under this Act as amended by the <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2025, the word penalty, unless the context otherwise requires, shall mean a cost of civil nature imposed by the Chairperson or any other officer so empowered in this behalf by the Chairperson, for commission or non-commission of an act prohibited or prescribed by this Act and it shall not be considered a conviction, and the imposition of a fixed penalty shall not be considered criminal proceedings.</p>
				<p>(3) Where there is no fine or imprisonment prescribed against a contravention in the Tenth Schedule, the same shall be treated as a civil offence, and no criminal proceedings under this act shall be initiated in the first instance against the said contravention:</p>
				<p>Provided that nothing contained herein shall preclude or adversely affect the right of the Chairperson or such other officer as he may authorise, to initiate a criminal proceeding against the offender under any other law for the time being in force in case the penalty is not paid on time by the offender.</p>
				<p>(4) Every penalty imposed shall be paid within a period of thirty days of the notice issued by the Chairperson, or such other officer as may be authorised by him in this behalf and whoever fails to pay the penalty within the time prescribed or does not file an appeal against such penalty, shall, in addition to any other liability under any law for the time being in force, also be liable to be punished with a fine may extend up to twice of the penalty imposed.</p>
				<p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 221, or sub-section (1) of section 224, or sub-section (1) of section 225 or sub-section (1) of section 229, or sub-section (1) of section 244, in relation to any street which is a public street, shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.</p>
				<p>(6) Any member, referred to in clauses (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) of section 4, who knowingly acquires, directly or indirectly, any share or interest in any contract made with, or any work done for the Council, shall be deemed to have committed the offence made punishable under section 202 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (45 of 2023).”.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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(Z-O) For section 370, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“370. General penalty.—Whoever, in any case in which a penalty or fine is not expressly provided by this Act, fails to comply with any notice, order or requisition issued under any provision thereof, or otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, shall in the first instance be liable to pay a penalty of five hundred rupees and in case of continuing contravention shall also be liable to pay a penalty of fifty rupees per day, in case of failure to pay the penalty within a period of thirty days shall also be liable to be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and a fine of fifty rupees per day in the case of a continuing failure or contravention for every day after the first contravention during which he has persisted in the failure or contravention.

370A. Provision for remedial action or warning notice.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any rules made or bye-laws framed thereunder, a remedial action or warning notice to the offender in the first instance of violation may be issued before imposition of penalty for the offences as mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule:

Provided that in such cases, on commission of the same offence by the same offender, or in case of failure to comply with the directions contained in the remedial action or warning notice within the stipulated time, penalty as prescribed in the Tenth Schedule shall be imposed without further notice:

Provided further that the Central Government may, by notification, amend, modify, add the offences for which a remedial action or warning notice to the offender in the first instance may be issued before imposition of penalty.”.

(ZP) In section 372,—

(i) in the opening portion, for the words and figures “The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974)”, the words and figures “The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (46 of 2023)” shall be substituted;

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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(ii) in item (I), for the words and figures “section 42 of that Code”, the words and figures “section 39 of that Sanhita” shall be substituted.

(ZQ) For section 382, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“382. Duties of police officer.—It shall be the duty of all police officers, to assist the Chairperson, municipal officers and other municipal employees, or any other officer authorised by the Chairperson, in discharge of their duties and functions under this Act or any rule, regulation or bye-law made thereunder and to assist them in the exercise of their lawful authority for prevention of commission of any contravention under this Act or otherwise.”.

(ZR) For section 390, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“390. Penalty or find for breaches of bye-laws.—(I) Any bye-law made under this Act may provide that a contravention thereof shall be liable—

(a) to a penalty or a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both;

(b) to a penalty or a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional penalty or fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or both for every day during which such contravention continues after adjudication for the first such contravention; and

(c) to a penalty or a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which the contravention continues, or both, after the receipt of a notice from the Chairperson or any municipal officer duly authorised in that behalf, by the person contravening the bye-law requiring such person to discontinue such contravention.

(2) Any such bye-law may also provide that a person contravening the same shall be required to remedy so far as lies in his power, the mischief, if any, caused by such contravention.”.

(ZS) For the Tenth Schedule, the following Schedules shall be substituted, namely:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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‘THE TENTH SCHEDULE

[See section 369(1)]

PENALTIES AND FINES

Explanation.—The entries in column (2) of the following Table below under the heading “subject” are not intended as definitions of the offences prescribed in the provisions mentioned in column (1) of the Table or even as abstracts of those provisions, but are inserted merely as reference to subject thereof:—

TABLE

Section, sub-section, clause or proviso	Subject	Penalty (in Rupees)		Fine (in Rupees)/ imprisonment	
		Penalty	Daily Penalty	Fine	Daily Fine
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Section 74, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Failure to give notice of transfer or devolution of land or building.	50	-	-	-
Section 74, sub-section (3).	Failure to produce instrument of transfer.	200	-	-	-
Section 75.	Failure to give notice of erection of new building, etc.	100	-	-	-
Section 76.	Failure to give notice of demolition or removal of building.	100	-	-	-
Section 81, sub-section (2).	Wilful delay or obstruction of valuers.	100	-	-	-
Section 89.	Prohibition of advertisement without permission.	-	-	200	5
Section 119, sub-section (2).	Non-compliance with the requisition of attendance before the Chairperson.	200	-	-	-
Section 122.	Failure to disclose liability.	100	-	-	-
Section 148.	Use for non- domestic purposes of water supplied for domestic purposes.	500	50	-	-
Section 152, sub-section (1).	Non-compliance with the requisition to take water supply.	200	20	-	-
Section 153.	Prohibition to occupy new premises without arrangement for water supply.	200	20	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Section 164.	Waste or misuse of water.	500	-	-	-
	Section 165.	Refusal of admittance, etc.	-	-	100	-
	Section 168, sub-section (1).	Laying of water pipes, etc., in a position where pipes may be injured or water therein polluted.	-	-	100	10
	Section 168, sub-section (2).	Construction of latrines, etc., in a position where pipes may be injured or water therein polluted.	-	-	100	-
	Section 173.	Injury to, or interference with free flow of contents of municipal drain of drains communicating with municipal drain.	-	-	50	-
	Section 174, sub-section (2).	Private drain not to be connected with municipal drain without notice.	-	-	50	-
	Section 175.	Non-compliance with requisition for drainage of undrained premises.	-	-	100	25
	Section 176.	Erection of new premises without drain.	-	-	1000	-
	Section 177.	Non-compliance with requisition of maintenance of drainage works for any group or block of premises.	-	-	50	5
	Section 178.	Non-compliance with directions to close or limit the use of private drains in certain cases.	-	-	50	5
	Section 179.	Non-compliance with Chairperson's orders regarding the use of a drain by a person other than the owner thereof.	-	-	50	-
	Section 180.	Non-compliance with requisition for keeping sewage and rain water drains distinct.	-	-	50	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Section 181.	Non-compliance with requisition for the pavement of courtyard, etc.	-	-	50	-
	Section 183.	Connection with municipal water works or drains without written permission.	-	-	200	50
	Section 186, sub-section (4).	Non-compliance with requisition to close, remove or divert a pipe or drain.	-	-	50	5
	Section 193, sub-section (1).	Execution of work by a person other than a licensed plumber.	200	-	-	-
	Section 193, sub-section (2).	Failure to furnish when required, name of licensed plumber employed.	100	-	-	-
	Section 193, sub-section (6).	Licensed plumbers not to demand more than the charges prescribed.	100	-	-	-
	Section 193, sub-section (8).	Licensed plumbers not to contravene bye-laws or execute work carelessly or negligently, etc.	100	-	-	-
	Section 194.	Prohibition of wilful or neglectful acts relating to water or sewage works.	-	-	100	-
	Section 209, sub-section (3).	Construction of building within the regular line of street without permission.	1000	100	-	-
	Section 211.	Failure to comply with requisition to set back buildings to regular line of street.	200	50	-	-
	Section 217, sub-section (5).	Utilising, selling or otherwise dealing with any land or laying out a private street otherwise than in conformity with orders of the Council.	-	-	Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years.	-
	Section 218, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b).	Failure to comply with requisition to show cause for alteration of street or for a appearance before the Chairperson.	200	50	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Section 219, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition on owner of private street or owner of adjoining land or building to level, etc., such street.	100	50	-	-
	Section 221, sub-section (1).	Prohibition of projections upon streets, etc.	-	-	200	-
	Section 221, sub-section (2).	Failure to comply with requisition to remove projections from streets.	-	-	200	-
	Section 222, sub-section (2).	Failure to comply with requisition to remove a <i>verandah</i> , balcony, etc., put up in accordance with section 221(1).	200	-	-	-
	Section 223.	Failure to comply with requisition to have ground floor doors, etc., so altered as not to open outwards.	50	-	-	-
	Section 224, sub-section (1).	Erection, etc., of structures of fixtures which cause obstruction in streets.	-	-	200	10
	Section 225.	Deposit, etc., of things in streets.	-	-	100	-
	Section 227, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Tethering of animals and milking of cattle in public streets.	1000	50	-	-
	Section 228, sub-section (4).	Unlawful removal of bar or shorting timber, etc., or removal or extinction of light.	100	-	-	-
	Section 229, sub-section (1).	Streets not to be opened or broken and building materials not to be deposited thereon without permission.	-	-	200	10
	Section 231, sub-section (2).	Name of street and number of house not to be destroyed or defaced, etc.	1000	-	-	-
	Section 232, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition to repair, protect or enclose a dangerous place.	200	50	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Section 237, sub-section (1).	Erection of a building without the sanction of the Chairperson.	-	-	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both.	-
Section 237, sub-section (2).	Use of inflammable materials without permission.	1000	-	-	-
Section 238, sub-section (1).	Failure to give notice of intention to erect a building.	-	-	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both.	-
Section 239, sub-section (1).	Failure to give notice of intention to make additions, etc., to building.	-	-	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both.	-
Section 244.	Failure to comply with requisition to round off buildings at corners of streets.	-	-	100	5
Section 245, sub-section (1).	Erection of buildings on new streets without leveling.	1000	-	-	-
Section 245, sub-section (2).	Erection of buildings or execution of work within regular line of street or in contravention of any scheme or plan.	1000	-	-	-
Section 247.	Failure to demolish buildings erected without sanction or erection of buildings in contravention of order.	-	-	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both.	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Section 248.	Erection of buildings in contravention of conditions of sanction, etc.	-	-	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both.	-
Section 249.	Failure to carry out alterations.	-	-	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both.	-
Section 251, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Non-compliance with provision as to completion certificates, occupation or use, etc., without permission.	1000	100	-	-
Section 252.	Non-compliance with restrictions on user of buildings.	-	-	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both.	-
Section 258, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Failure to comply with requisition to remove structures which are in ruins or likely to fall.	500	50	-	-
Section 259, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition to vacate buildings in dangerous conditions, etc.	1000	-	-	-
Section 264.	Failure to provide for collection, removal and deposit of refuse and provision of receptacles.	500	-	-	-
Section 265, sub-section (1).	Failure to collect and remove filth and polluted matter.	500	-	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Section 266.	Failure to comply with requisition for removal of rubbish, etc., from premises used as market, etc.	500	-	-	-
	Section 267, sub-section (1).	Keeping rubbish and filth for more than twenty-four hours, etc.	100	25	-	-
	Section 267, sub-section (2).	Allowing filth to flow in streets.	200	-	-	-
	Section 267, sub-section (3).	Depositing rubbish or filth, etc., in street, etc.	200	-	-	-
	Section 271, sub-section (1).	Latrines and urinals not to be constructed without permission or in contravention of terms prescribed.	200	-	-	-
	Section 273.	Failure to provide latrines for premises used by large number of people and to keep them clean and in proper order.	500	100	-	-
	Section 274.	Failure to comply with requisition to provide latrines for market, cattle shed, cart stand, etc., and to keep them clean and in proper order.	500	100	-	-
	Section 275, clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d).	Failure to comply with requisition to enforce provision of latrine or urinal accommodation, etc.	500	50	-	-
	Section 276, sub-section (2).	Failure to comply with requisition for removal of congested buildings.	-	-	1000	-
	Section 277.	Failure to comply with requisition to improve buildings unfit for human habitation.	-	-	1000	-
	Section 279, sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4).	Failure to comply with order of demolition of buildings unfit for human habitation.	-	-	1000	-
	Section 280.	Failure to comply with requisition of the Chairperson to remove insanitary huts and sheds, etc.	500	50	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Section 281, sub-section (1).	Prohibition against washing by washerman.	100	-	-	-
	Section 282.	Failure to give information of dangerous disease.	100	-	-	-
	Section 284.	Failure to comply with requisition to cleanse and disinfect buildings or articles.	200	-	-	-
	Section 285.	Failure to comply with requisition to destroy infectious huts or sheds.	200	-	-	-
	Section 286.	Washing of clothing, bedding, etc., at any place not notified by the Chairperson.	50	-	-	-
	Section 288, sub-section (1).	Sending infected clothes to washerman or laundry.	50	-	-	-
	Section 288, sub-section (2).	Failure to furnish address of washerman or laundry to which clothes have been sent.	50	-	-	-
	Section 289, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3).	Use of public conveyances by persons suffering from a dangerous disease, etc.	100	-	-	-
	Section 291.	Failure to disinfect buildings before letting the same.	100	-	-	-
	Section 292.	Disposal of infected articles without disinfection.	100	-	-	-
	Section 293.	Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes by infected persons.	100	-	-	-
	Section 294.	Sale of food or drink in contravention of restriction prohibition Chairperson.	100	-	-	-
	Section 295.	Removal or use of water from wells and tanks in contravention of prohibition of Chairperson.	100	-	-	-
	Section 296.	Exposure of persons to risk of infection by the presence or conduct of a person suffering from a dangerous disease, etc.	200	-	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Section 297.	Removal of infectious corpses in contravention of the provisions.	200	-	-	-
	Section 298, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Absence of sweepers, etc., from duty without notice.	500	-	-	-
	Section 300.	Failure to supply information by persons incharge of burning or burial grounds.	200	-	-	-
	Section 301.	Use of new burning or burial ground without permission.	200	-	-	-
	Section 302, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition to close a burning or burial ground.	200	-	-	-
	Section 302, sub-section (2).	Burning or burial of corpses in a burning or burial ground after it has been closed.	200	-	-	-
	Section 303.	Removal of corpses by other than prescribed routes.	100	-	-	-
	Section 304, clause (b).	Failure to give notice for removal of carcasses of dead animals.	100	-	-	-
	Section 308, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3).	Commission of nuisances.	-	-	50	-
	Section 309.	Failure to comply with requisition for removal or abatement of nuisance.	500	100	-	-
	Section 310, sub-section (4).	Dogs not to be at large in a street without being secured by a chain lead.	1000	-	-	-
	Section 310, sub-section (5).	Ferocious dogs at large without being muzzled, etc.	1000	-	-	-
	Section 313.	Discharging fireworks, firearms, etc., likely to cause danger.	500	-	-	-
	Section 314.	Failure to comply with requisition to render buildings, wells, etc., safe.	500	-	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Section 315.	Failure to comply with requisition to enclose land used for improper purposes.	500	-	-	-
	Section 317, sub-section (1).	Sale in municipal markets without permission.	200	-	-	-
	Section 318, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Use of places as private markets without a licence and use of places other than a municipal slaughter house as slaughter houses.	500	100	-	-
	Section 318, sub-section (2), proviso (a).	Non-compliance with conditions imposed by Chairperson.	200	-	-	-
	Section 322.	Carrying on business or trade near a market.	200	-	-	-
	Section 325.	Carrying on butcher's, fishmonger's or Poulterer's trade without licence, etc.	200	50	-	-
	Section 326.	Establishment of factory, etc., without permission.	-	-	5000	50
	Section 327.	Certain things not to be kept and certain trades and operations not to be carried on without a licence.	-	-	1000	100
	Section 328, sub-section (3).	Keeping, abandonment or tethering of animals, etc.	200	-	-	-
	Section 329, sub-section (5).	Use of premises in contravention of declaration.	-	-	500	-
	Section 330.	Hawking articles for sale without a licence, etc.	200	-	-	-
	Section 331.	Keeping a lodging house, eating house, tea shop, etc., without licence or contrary to licence.	-	-	100	-
	Section 332.	Keeping open theatre, circus or other place of public amusement without licence or contrary to terms of licence.	-	-	500	50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Section 339, sub-section (5).	Failure to produce licence or written permission.	100	50	-	-
	Section 340.	Preventing the Chairperson or any person authorised in this behalf from exercising his powers of entry, etc.	500	-	-	-
	Section 341.	Preventing the Chairperson or any person authorised in this behalf from exercising his power of entry upon any adjoining land.	500	-	-	-
	Section 346.	Obstruction in execution of work.	500	-	-	-
	Section 353, sub-section (4).	Failure to comply with requisition to state the name and address of owner of premises.	200	-	-	-
	Section 364, sub-section (3).	Failure of occupier of land or building to afford owner facilities for complying with provisions of the Act, etc., after eight days from issue of order by district judge.	-	-	200	50
	Section 404.	Obstruction of Chairperson or a member, etc.	500	-	-	-
	Section 405.	Removal of any mark set up for indicating level, etc.	200	-	-	-
	Section 406.	Removal, etc., of notice exhibited by or under orders of the Council, Chairperson, etc.	100	-	-	-
	Section 407.	Unlawful removal of earth, sand or other material or deposit of any matter or making of any encroachment from any land vested in the Council.	500	-	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
THE ELEVENTH SCHEDULE				
(See section 370A)				
Table				
			Section, sub-section, clause or proviso	Subject
			148	Use for non-domestic purposes of water supplied for domestic purposes
			153	Prohibition to occupy new premises without arrangement for water supply
			227(1) and (2)	Tethering of animals and milking of cattle in public streets
			264	Failure to provide for collection, removal and deposit of refuse and provision of receptacles
			265(1)	Failure to collect and remove filth and polluted matter
			267(1)	Keeping rubbish and filth for more than twenty-four hours, etc.
			267(2)	Allowing filth to flow in streets
			267(3)	Depositing rubbish or filth, etc., in street, etc.
			281(1)	Prohibition against washing by washerman
			286	Washing of clothing, bedding, etc., at any place not notified by the Commissioner
			310(4)	Dogs not to be at large in a street without being secured by a chain lead
			310(5)	Ferocious dogs at large without being muzzled, etc.
			317(1)	Sale in municipal markets without permission
			328(3)	Keeping, abandonment or tethering of animals, etc.
			330	Hawking articles for sale without a licence, etc.
			339(5)	Failure to produce licence or written permission
			298 (1) and (2)	Absence of sweepers, etc., from duty without notice.!

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14.	2003	36	The Electricity Act, 2003	<p>(A) In section 146,—</p> <p>(i) for the words “imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both”, the words “fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to ten lakh rupees” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) for the words “which may extend to five thousand rupees”, the words “which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(B) In section 152, in sub-section (1), for the word “may”, the word “shall” shall be substituted.</p>
15.	2006	27	The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	<p>For section 27, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>“27. Penalty for failure to comply with certain provisions of this Act.—(1) Whoever wilfully furnishes false information while registering under section 8 or fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 26 shall be—</p> <p>(a) warned at the first instance of non-compliance;</p> <p>(b) liable to a penalty which may extend to fifty thousand rupees in case of second or subsequent instances of non-compliance.</p> <p>(2) Where a buyer contravenes the provisions of section 22, he shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees.</p> <p>(3) The penalties under sub-section (1) may be imposed by the Development Commissioner to the Government of India.</p> <p>(4) Any person aggrieved by the penalties imposed under sub-section (1) may, within a period of three months from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the micro, small and medium enterprises.”.</p>
16.	2010	1	The Legal Metrology Act, 2009	<p>(A) In section 2, after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“(ea) “improvement notice” means an improvement notice issued under this Act;”.</p> <p>(B) In section 25, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice and for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the subsequent offences the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(C) In section 26, for the words “second or subsequent offence”, the words “second offence with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the third or subsequent offence” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(D) In section 27, for the words “shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to four lakh rupees”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice and for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for subsequent offences the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of four lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(E) In section 28, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the third and subsequent offence with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice and for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for subsequent offences the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of two lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(F) In section 29, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, for the second offence with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the third and subsequent offence with a fine which may extend to two lakh rupees”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for subsequent offences the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of two lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(G) In section 30, for the words “second and subsequent offence”, the words “second offence with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees and for the third or subsequent offence” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(H) In section 31, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for subsequent offences the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(I) In section 32, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(J) In section 33, for the words “shall be punished with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees but which may extend to ten thousand rupees and, for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine”, the words “shall be punished with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(K) In section 34, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for subsequent offences the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(L) In section 35, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for subsequent offences the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(M) In section 36,—</p>
				<p>(i) in sub-section (I), for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees, for the second offence, with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the subsequent offence, with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with both”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for a third or subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted;</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “second and subsequent offence”, the words “second offence with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the third or subsequent offence” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(N) In section 37, in sub-section (2), for the words “he shall, for every such contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both”, the words “shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(O) In section 38, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(P) In section 39, for the words “shall be punished with fine, which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>(Q) Section 40 shall be omitted.</p>
				<p>(R) In section 41,—</p>
				<p>(i) in sub-section (I), for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with fine”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted;</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				<p>(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(S) In section 45, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(T) In section 46, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(U) In section 47, for the words “shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with both”, the words “shall be warned with an improvement notice, for the second offence shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees and for a subsequent offence the fine shall be double the amount paid for previous offence, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.</p> <p>(V) In section 48, after sub-section (4), before the <i>Explanation</i>, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“Provided that the person who commits the second or subsequent offences, compounds the offence before the institution of the prosecution, on payment for credit to the Government of such sum as may be prescribed.”.</p> <p>(W) In section 50, in sub-section (I), in clause (c), after the words “the Central Government”, the words “or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by that Government” shall be inserted.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(X) In section 52, in sub-section (3), for the words “five thousand rupees”, the words “five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.
				(Y) In section 53, in sub-section (3), for the words “five thousand rupees”, the words “one lakh rupees” shall be substituted.
17.	2023	18	The <i>Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023	<p>After section 3, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in this section, if any enactment mentioned in the Schedule provides the manner of revision of fines and penalties therein, only the said provision shall be applicable for increase of fines and penalties for provisions of such enactment.”.</p>

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The corner stone of democratic governance lies in the Government trusting its own people and institutions. A web of outdated rules and regulations causes trust deficit. It has been the endeavour of the Government to achieve the principle of 'Minimum Government Maximum Governance', redefining the regulatory landscape of the country under the Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business reforms.

2. Reducing compliance burden gives impetus to business process reengineering and improves ease of living of people. Series of measures such as simplifying, digitising and rationalising compliances are being undertaken to achieve these goals. India needs to shed the baggage of antiquated laws that adversely affect developmental trajectory. With the advent of technology and changes in the socio-economic scenario, it is essential to unshackle the bygone mindset in this *Amritkaal* of independent India.

3. The Government is committed to make India the most preferred global investment destination by boosting investor confidence. The fear of imprisonment for minor offences is a major factor hampering the growth of the business ecosystem and individual confidence. Decriminalisation of large number of minor offences by replacing them with monetary penalties have been identified. The endeavour is not only to make lives and businesses easier but also to reduce judicial burden. Settlement of large number of issues, by compounding method, adjudication and administrative mechanism, without involving courts, will enable persons to remedy minor contraventions and defaults, sometimes committed unknowingly by them, and save time, energy and resources.

4. The *Jan Vishwas* (Amendments of Provisions) Bill, 2025 is a continuation of the regulatory reforms started under the *Jan Vishwas* (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023. This initiative aims to decriminalise minor offences across various laws to reduce the compliance burden on businesses, promote ease of doing business and ease of living for citizens by rationalising processes by issuing warnings at the first instance of contraventions and imposing penalties for subsequent contraventions. The amendments proposed under this Bill cover a wide range of laws affecting different sectors including agricultural and industrial regulations. The goal of *Jan Vishwas* is to create a more business-friendly environment and promote ease of living by eliminating unnecessary legal hurdles and simplifying regulatory landscape. The initiative underscores India's commitment to creating a predictable, transparent and fair regulatory environment.

5. Through the *Jan Vishwas* (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2025, apart from decriminalisation, 20 additional provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 (59 of 1988) and 47 provisions of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994 (44 of 1994) are proposed to be amended to facilitate Ease of Living which will serve as a significant step in saving time and cost of all concerned.

6. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

NEW DELHI;

PIYUSH GOYAL.

The 12th August, 2025.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill, if enacted, would not involve any expenditure, either recurring or non-recurring, from and out of the consolidated Fund of India.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

In the Bill, in the Schedule,—

1. In serial number 8,—

(a) clause (A) empowers the appropriate Government to make rules for the manner in which advisory, censure, warning, or penalty is to be imposed, the quantum or range of such penalty, and the procedure for affording a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(b) clause (B) empowers the appropriate Government to make rules to provide for the manner in which advisory, censure, warning, or penalty is to be imposed for contraventions not specifically covered under section 30 of the Act;

(c) clause (C), *inter alia*, empowers the appropriate Government to make rules to provide for—

(i) the procedure for adjudication, the powers of adjudicating officers, and the hearing and inquiry process;

(ii) the structure and rank of appellate authorities, as well as the process for adjudication of appeals;

(iii) the time limits for filing an appeal, the form and manner of its submission;

(iv) the action to be taken by the Adjudicating Officer or the Appellate Authority in case the person or employer does not pay the imposed penalty.

2. In serial number 11, sub-clause (2) of clause (E) empowers the Central Government to make rules regarding form and manner of preferring appeal against the order of adjudicating officer before the Chairman.

3. In serial number 13, clause (K) empowers the Council, *inter alia*, to make the bye-laws for providing—

(i) the constitution of the Hardship and Anomaly Committee;

(ii) the form and manner of furnishing of returns; the time within which such form shall be filed for computing of tax; the time within which the return of self-assessment shall be filed under section 69B;

(iii) the procedure for sending of notice, hearing of objection and determination of tax and penalties;

(iv) the form and manner of maintenance of Municipal Assessment Book and the procedure for inspection of said Book;

(v) the manner of maintenance of property identification code by the Council;

(vi) the time and manner of payment of taxes;

(vii) the form and manner of filing of appeal under sub-section (2) of section 254A;

(viii) the form and manner of appeal in respect of receipt of notice of the penalty under sub-section (2) of section 254A.

4. The matters in respect of which rules may be made in accordance with the provisions of the Bill are generally matters of procedures and administrative detail and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

ANNEXURE

EXTRACTS FROM THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934

(2 OF 1934)

* * * * *

Penalties.

58B. (1) * * * *

(2) If any person fails to produce any book, account or other document or to furnish any statement, information or particulars which, under this Act or any order, regulation or direction made or given thereunder, it is his duty to produce or furnish or to answer any question put to him in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or of any order, regulation or direction made or given thereunder, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees in respect of each offence and if he persists in such failure or refusal, with further fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day, after the first during which the offence continues.

* * * * *

(4AA) If any auditor fails to comply with any direction given or order made by the Bank under section 45MA, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees.

* * * * *

Power of Bank to impose fine.

58G. (1) * * * *

(2) For the purpose of imposing penalty under sub-section (1), the Bank shall serve a notice on the non-banking financial company requiring it to show cause why the amount specified in the notice should not be imposed as a penalty and a reasonable opportunity of being heard shall also be given to such non-banking financial company.

* * * * *

EXTRACT FROM THE DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT, 1940

(23 OF 1940)

* * * * *

Penalty for manufacture, sale, etc., of Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani drug in contravention of this Chapter.

33-I. (1) * * * *

(2) Contravenes any other provisions of this Chapter or of section 24 as applied by section 33H or any rule made under this Chapter, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees.

* * * * *

EXTRACT FROM THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD ACT, 1948

(61 OF 1948)

* * * * *

Penalties.

14. (1) If any person—

* * * * *

(b) obstructs any officer of the Board Committee and Registration Committee in the exercise of any power, conferred, or the discharge of any duty imposed on him by or under this Act, or

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

* * * * *

EXTRACT FROM THE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS ACT, 1950

(64 OF 1950)

* * * * *

46. The State Government may, by rule, provide that the breach of any rules made by it under section 44 or any regulations made by a Corporation under section 45 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

Penalty for
breach of rules.

* * * * *

EXTRACTS FROM THE TEA ACT, 1953

(29 OF 1953)

* * * * *

37. Any person who being required by or under this Act to furnish any return fails to furnish such return or furnishes a return containing any particular which is false and which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for
making false
return.

* * * * *

42A. (1) For the purposes of adjudging the penalties under sub-section (1) of section 41 and section 42, the Deputy Chairman of the Board shall appoint the Secretary to the Board or any other officer authorised by the Central Government, as the case may be, to be an adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry and imposing penalty in the manner as may be prescribed, after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Adjudication of
penalties.

* * * * *

EXTRACT FROM THE COIR INDUSTRY ACT, 1953

(45 OF 1953)

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CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

20. (1) If any person contravenes the provisions of section 12, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalties.

(2) Any person who attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 12 shall be deemed to have contravened those provisions.

21. (1) If the person committing an offence under section 12 is a company, every person who at the time the contravention was committed was incharge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Offences by
companies.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) where an offence under section 12 has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director” in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT, 1957

(66 OF 1957)

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Power of
Commissioner
regarding
assessment.

123D. The Commissioner may, at any time—

(a) make, *suo motu*, an assessment in any case where a return on the basis of self assessment has not been filed;

(b) revise any assessment where the information furnished in the return of self assessment is found to be incorrect;

(c) reopen any assessment even after the period of one year in any case where it has been detected that there is wilful suppression of information; and

(d) impose a penalty not exceeding thirty per cent. of the difference in tax arising from non-filing of a return in time, giving wrong information or wilful suppression of facts.

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Presentation of
bill.

153. (1) When any tax has become due, the Commissioner shall cause to be presented to the person liable for the payment thereof, a bill for the amount due:

Provided that no such bill shall be necessary in the case of—

(a) property tax payable on self-assessment of vacant land or covered space in any building;

(aa) a tax on vehicles and animals;

(b) a theatre-tax; and

* * * * *

Setting forward
of buildings to
the regular line
of street.

310. The Commissioner may, upon such terms as he thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the purpose of improving the regular line of a public street and may, with the sanction of the Standing Committee, by notice required any building to be so set forward in the case of reconstruction thereof or of a new construction.

Explanation:—For the purpose of this section a wall separating any premises from a public street shall be deemed to be a building; and it shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with permission or requisition to set forward a building to the regular line of a street if a wall of such material and dimensions as are approved by the Commissioner is erected along the said line.

* * * * *

330. (1) No person shall, without lawful authority, take away or wilfully or negligently break or throw down or damage—

Prohibition of removal, etc., of lamps.

(a) any lamp or any appurtenance of any lamp or lamp post or lamp iron set up in any public street or any public place;

(b) any electric wire for lighting such lamp;

(c) any post, pole, standard, stay, strut, bracket or other contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting any electric wire or lamp.

(2) No person shall wilfully or negligently extinguish the light of any lamp set up in any public street or any public place.

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337. (1) * * * * *

When building or work may be proceeded with.

(4) Before commencing the erection of a building or execution of a work within the period specified in sub-section (3), the person concerned shall give notice to the Commissioner of the proposed date of the commencement of the erection of the building or the execution of the work:

Provided that if the commencement does not take place within seven days of the date so notified, the notice shall be deemed not to have been given and a fresh notice shall be necessary in this behalf.

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347D. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Administrator against an order of the Appellate Tribunal, made in an appeal under section 343 or section 347B, confirming, modifying or annulling an order made or notice issued under this Act.

Appeal against orders of Appellate Tribunal.

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(3) An order of the Administrator on an appeal under this section, and subject only to such order, an order of the Appellate Tribunal under section 347B, and subject to such orders of the Administrator or an Appellate Tribunal, an order or notice referred to in sub-section (1) of that section, shall be final.

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355. (1) * * * * *

Collection and removal of filth and polluted matter through municipal agency.

(2) In such portion of Delhi and in any premises wherever situate in which there is a latrine, or urinal connected with a municipal drain, it shall not be lawful, except with the written permission of the Commissioner, for any person who is not employed by or on behalf of the Commissioner, to discharge any of the duties of scavengers.

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361. (1) It shall not be lawful to erect any building or execute any work on or in relation to such building without providing such latrine accommodation and urinal accommodation and accommodation for bathing or for washing clothes and utensils on each floor of such building as the Commissioner may prescribe.

Latrines and urinals, etc., in new buildings.

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(3) It shall not be lawful to erect a residential building composed of separate tenements on the flat system without providing at least one latrine and one bathing or washing place for servants on the ground floor of such building or at any other suitable place in the same premises.

* * * * *

396. (1) It shall be the duty of the father or mother of every child born in Delhi and in default of the father or mother, of any relation of the child living in the same premises, and in default of such relation, of the person having charge of the child, to give to the best of his knowledge and belief to the registrar of the area concerned within eight days after such birth, information containing such particulars as may be prescribed by bye-laws made in this behalf.

Information of births and deaths.

(2) It shall be the duty of the nearest relation present at the time of the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in Delhi and in default of such relation, of any person present or in attendance at the time of the death, and of the occupier of the premises in which to his knowledge the death took place and in default of the person hereinbefore mentioned, of each inmate of such premises and of the undertaker or other person causing the corpse of the deceased person to be disposed of, to give to the best of his knowledge and belief to the registrar of the area within which the death took place information containing such particulars as may be prescribed by bye-laws made in this behalf.

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Prevention of fire, etc.

Stacking or collecting inflammable materials.

400. The Commissioner may, by public notice, prohibit in any case where such prohibition appears to him to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, the stacking or collecting of wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or the placing of mats or thatched huts or the lighting of fires in any place which may be specified in the notice.

Care of naked lights.

401. No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any public street or other public place in such manner as to cause danger of fire:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the use of lights for the purposes of illumination on the occasion of a festival or public or private entertainment.

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Prohibition of keeping market open without licence, etc.

409. (1) No person shall keep open for public use any market in respect of which a licence is required by or under this Act without obtaining a licence therefor, or while the licence therefor is suspended or after the same has been cancelled.

(2) When a licence to open a private market is granted or refused or is suspended or cancelled the Commissioner shall cause a notice of the grant, refusal, suspension or cancellation to be posted in such language or languages as he thinks necessary in some conspicuous place by or near the entrance to the place to which the notice relates.

Prohibition of use of unlicensed markets.

410. No person knowing that any market has been opened to the public without a licence having been obtained therefor when such licence is required by or under this Act or that the licence granted therefor is for the time being suspended or that it has been cancelled, shall sell or expose for sale any animal or article in such market.

* * * * *

Power to expel lepers and disturbers, etc., from markets.

414. The person in charge of a market shall prevent the entry therein of, and shall expel therefrom, any person suffering from leprosy in whom the process of ulceration has commenced or from any dangerous disease, who sells or exposes for sale therein any article or who, not having purchased the same handles any articles exposed for sale therein; and he may expel therefrom any person whom is creating a disturbance therein.

* * * * *

Prohibition of obstruction or molestation in execution of work.

437. No person shall obstruct or molest any person authorised or empowered by or under this Act or any person with whom the Corporation or any of the municipal authorities specified in section 44 has lawfully contracted, in the execution of his duty or of anything which he is authorised or empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of any of the provisions of this Act or any bye-law made thereunder, or in fulfilment of his contract, as the case may be.

* * * * *

Offences and Penalties

461. (1) Whoever—

Punishment for
certain offences.

(a) contravenes any provision of any of the sections, sub-sections, clauses, provisos or other provisions of this Act mentioned in the first column of the Table in the Twelfth Schedule; or

(b) fails to comply with any order or direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said sections, sub-sections, clauses, provisos or other provisions, shall be punishable—

(i) with fine which may extend to the amount, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to the period, specified in that behalf third column of the said Table or with both; and

(ii) in the case of a continuing contravention or failure, with an additional fine which may extend to the amount specified in the fourth column of that Table for every day during which such contravention or failure continues after conviction for the first such contravention or failure.

* * * * *

465. Whoever, in any case in which a penalty is not expressly provided by this Act, fails to comply with any notice, order or requisition issued under any provision thereof, or otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing failure or contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which he has persisted in the failure or contravention.

General
penalty.

* * * * *

2 of 1974.

466A. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall apply to,—

Certain
offences to be
cognizable.

* * * * *

(b) an offence under sub-section (1) of section 317 or sub-section (1) of section 320 or sub-section (1) of section 321 or sub-section (1) of section 325 or section 339 in relation to any street which is a public street, as if it were a cognizable offence—

* * * * *

(ii) for the purposes of all matters other than—

(1) matters referred to in section 42 of that Code, and

(2) arrest of a person, except on the complaint of, or upon information received from, such officer of the Corporation, not being below the rank of a Deputy Commissioner, as may be appointed by the Administrator:

* * * * *

Powers and duties of police officers

474. (1) Any police officer may arrest any person who commits in his view any offence against this Act or against any rule, regulation or bye-law made thereunder, if—

Arrest of
offenders.

(a) the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and

(b) such person on demand declines to give his name and address or gives a name and address which such officer has reason to believe to be false.

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Duties of police officers.

475. It shall be the duty of all police officers to give immediate information to the Commissioner of the commission of, or the attempt to commit any offence against this Act or any rule, regulation or bye-law made thereunder and to assist all municipal officers and other municipal employees in the exercise of their lawful authority.

* * * * *

Penalty for breaches of bye-laws.

482. (1) Any bye-law made under this Act may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; or

(b) with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention; or

(c) with fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day during which the contravention continues, after the receipt of a notice from the Commissioner or any municipal officer duly authorised in that behalf, by the person contravening the bye-law requiring such person to discontinue such contravention:

Provided that a contravention of any bye-law relating to the road transport services may be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to fifteen hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Any such bye-law may also provide that a person contravening the same shall be required to remedy so far as lies in his power, the mischief, if any, caused by such contravention.

* * * * *

THE TWELFTH SCHEDULE

[See section 461]

PENALTIES

Explanation.—The entries in the second column of the following table headed “Subject” are not intended as definitions of the offences prescribed in the provisions mentioned in the first column or even as abstracts of those provisions, but are inserted merely as reference to the subject thereof.

Table

Section, sub-section, clause or proviso	Subject	Fine or imprisonment which may be imposed	Daily fine which may be imposed
1	2	3	4
Section 128, sub-sections (1) & (2).	Failure to give notice of transfer or devolution of land or building.	Rs. 50	...
Section 128, sub-section (3).	Failure to produce instrument of transfer.	Rs. 50	...
Section 129	Failure to give notice of erection of new building, etc.	Rs. 50	...
Section 130	Failure to give notice of demolition or removal of building.	Rs. 50	...
Section 131	Failure to comply with requisition to furnish information, etc.	Rs. 50	...
Section 135, sub-section (2).	Wilful delay or obstruction of valuers.	Rs. 50	...
Section 143	Prohibition of advertisement without permission.	Rs. 200	Rs. 50

1	2	3	4
Section 168	Failure to give notice of vacant land or building.	Rs. 50	Rs. 5
Section 172, sub-section (2).	Non-compliance with the requisition of attendance before the Commissioner.	Rs. 50	...
Section 175	Failure to disclose liability.	Rs. 100	...
Section 305, sub-section (3).	Construction of building within the regular line of street without permission.	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 100
Section 307	Failure to comply with requisition to set back buildings to regular line of street.	Rs. 200	Rs. 50
Section 310	Failure to comply with requisition to set forward buildings to regular line of street.	Rs. 200	Rs. 10
Section 313, sub-section (5).	Utilising, selling or otherwise dealing with any land or laying out a private street otherwise than in conformity with orders of the Standing Committee.	Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years.	
Section 314, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b).	Failure to comply with requisition to show cause for alteration of street or for appearance before the Commissioner.	Rs. 50	Rs. 5
Section 315, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition on owner of private street or owner of adjoining land or building to level, etc., such street.	Rs. 100	Rs. 10
Section 317, sub-section (1).	Prohibition of projections upon streets, etc.	Rs. 200	
Section 317, sub-section (2).	Failure to comply with requisition to remove projections from streets.	Rs. 200	
Section 318, sub-section (2).	Failure to comply with requisition to remove a verandah, balcony, etc., put up in accordance with section 317 (1).	Rs. 200	
Section 319	Failure to comply with requisition to have ground floor doors, etc., so altered as not to open outwards.	Rs. 50	
Section 320, sub-section (1).	Erection, etc., of structures of fixtures which cause obstruction in streets.	Rs. 200	Rs. 10
Section 321	Deposit, etc., of things in Streets.	Rs. 100	

1	2	3	4
Section 323, sub-sections (1) and (2).	Tethering of animals and milking of cattle in public streets.	Rs. 100	Rs. 5
Section 324, sub-section (4).	Unlawful removal of bar or shoring timber, etc., or removal or extinction of light.	Rs. 50	
Section 325, sub-section (1).	Streets not to be opened or broken up and building materials not to be deposited thereon without permission.	Rs. 200	Rs. 10
Section 327, sub-section (2).	Name of street and number of house not to be destroyed or defaced, etc.	Rs. 50	
Section 328, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition to repair, protect or enclose a dangerous place.	Rs. 100	Rs. 25
Section 330, sub-section (1).	Removal, etc., of lamps.	Rs. 100	
Section 330, sub-section (2).	Wilfully and negligently extinguishing lights in public streets, etc.	Rs. 50	
Section 332	Erection of a building without the sanction of the Commissioner.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	
Section 333, sub-section (1).	Failure to give notice of intention to erect a building.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	
Section 334, sub-section (1).	Failure to give notice of intention to make additions, etc., to building.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	
Section 337, sub-section (4).	Commencement of work without notice, etc.	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 500

1	2	3	4
Section 339	Failure to comply with requisition to round off buildings at corners of streets.	Rs. 100	Rs. 5
Section 340, sub-section (1).	Erection of buildings on new streets without leveling.	Rs. 1,000	
Section 340, sub-section (2).	Erection of buildings or execution of work within regular line of street or in contravention of any scheme or plan.	Rs. 1,000	
Section 342	Use of inflammable materials without permission.	Rs. 100	
Section 343	Failure to demolish buildings erected without sanction or erection of buildings in contravention of order	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	
Section 344	Erection of buildings in contravention of conditions of sanction, etc.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	
Section 345	Failure to carry out alterations.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	
Section 346, sub-sections (1) & (2).	Non-compliance with provision as to completion certificates, occupation or use, etc., without permission.	Rs. 200	Rs. 10
Section 347	Non-compliance with restrictions on user of buildings.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.	

1	2	3	4
Section 348, sub-sections (1) & (2).	Failure to comply with requisition to remove structures which are in ruins or likely to fall.	Rs. 500	Rs. 20
Section 349, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition to vacate buildings in dangerous condition, etc.	Rs. 200	
Section 353	Failure to provide for collection, removal and deposit of refuse and provision of receptacles.	Rs. 50	
Section 354	Failure to collect and remove filth and polluted matter.	Rs. 50	
Section 355, sub-section (2).	Scavenger's duties in certain cases not to be discharged by any person without permission.	Rs. 25	
Section 356	Failure to comply with requisition for removal of rubbish, etc., from premises used as market, etc.	Rs. 100	
Section 357, sub-section (1).	Keeping rubbish and filth for more than twenty-four hours, etc.	Rs. 50	Rs. 10
Section 357, sub-section (2).	Allowing filth to flow in streets.	Rs. 50	
Section 357, sub-section (3).	Depositing rubbish or filth, etc., in street, etc.	Rs. 50	
Section 360, sub-section (1).	Latrines and urinals not to be constructed without permission or in contravention of terms prescribed.	Rs. 200	
Section 361, sub-section (1).	Failure to provide buildings newly erected or re-erected with latrine, urinal and other accommodation.	Rs. 500	
Section 361, sub-section (3).	Failure to provide residential buildings composed of separate tenements with latrine, bathing or washing place for servants on the ground floor.	Rs. 500	
Section 362	Failure to provide latrines for premises used by large number of people and to keep them clean and in proper order.	Rs. 100	Rs. 20
Section 363	Failure to comply with requisition to provide latrines for market, cattle shed, cart stand, etc., and to keep them clean and in proper order.	Rs. 100	Rs. 20

1	2	3	4
Section 364,	Failure to comply with clauses (a), (b), (c) & (d). requisition to enforce provision of latrine or urinal accommodation, etc.	Rs. 100	Rs. 10
Section 365,	Failure to comply with sub-section (2). requisition for removal of congested buildings.	Rs. 1,000	
Section 366	Failure to comply with requisition to improve buildings unfit for human habitation.	Rs. 1,000	
Section 368,	Failure to comply with order of sub-sections demolition of buildings unfit for (1), (2), (3) & human habitation. (4).	Rs. 1,000	
Section 369	Failure to comply with requisition of the Commissioner to remove insanitary huts and sheds, etc.	Rs. 100	Rs. 15
Section 370,	Prohibition against washing by sub-section (1). washerman.	Rs. 25	
Section 371	Failure to give information of dangerous disease.	Rs. 100	
Section 373	Failure to comply with requisition to cleanse and disinfect buildings or articles.	Rs. 50	
Section 374	Failure to comply with requisition to destroy infectious huts or sheds.	Rs. 50	
Section 375	Washing of clothing, bedding, etc., at any place not notified by the Commissioner.	Rs. 25	
Section 377,	Sending infected clothes to sub-section (1). washerman or laundry.	Rs. 25	
Section 377,	Failure to furnish address of sub-section (2). washerman or laundry to which clothes have been sent.	Rs. 25	
Section 378,	Use of Public conveyances by sub-sections persons suffering from a (1), (2) and (3). dangerous disease, etc.	Rs. 50	
Section 380	Failure to disinfect buildings before letting the same.	Rs. 100	
Section 381	Disposal of infected articles without disinfection.	Rs. 50	
Section 382	Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes by infected persons.	Rs. 50	

1	2	3	4
Section 383	Sale of food or drink in contravention of restriction or prohibition of the Commissioner.	Rs. 50	
Section 384	Removal or use of water from wells and tanks in contravention of prohibition of commissioner.	Rs. 50	
Section 385	Exposure of persons to risk of infection by the presence or conduct of a person suffering from a dangerous disease, etc.	Rs. 100	
Section 386	Removal of infectious corpses in contravention of the provisions of the section.	Rs. 50	
Section 387, sub-sections (1) & (2).	Absence of sweepers, etc., from duty without notice.	Imprisonment which may extend to one month.	
Section 388	A sweeper employed for doing house scavenging not to discontinue work without notice.	Rs. 10	
Section 389	Failure to supply information by persons in charge of burning or burial grounds.	Rs. 50	
Section 390	Use of new burning or burial ground without permission.	Rs. 50	
Section 391, sub-section (1).	Failure to comply with requisition to close a burning or burial ground.	Rs. 50	
Section 391, sub-section (2).	Burning or burial of corpses in a burning or burial ground after it has been closed.	Rs. 50	
Section 392	Removal of corpses by other than prescribed routes.	Rs. 25	
Section 393, sub-section (1), clause (b).	Failure to give notice for removal of carcasses of dead animals.	Rs. 10	
Section 396, sub-sections (1) & (2).	Failure to give information of births and deaths.	Rs. 50	
Section 397, sub-sections (1), (2) & (3).	Commission of nuisances.	Rs. 50	
Section 398	Failure to comply with requisition for removal or abatement of nuisance.	Rs. 500	Rs. 25

1	2	3	4
Section 399, sub-section (4).	Dogs not to be at large in a street without being secured by a chain lead.	Rs. 50	
Section 399, sub-section (5).	Ferocious dogs at large without being muzzled, etc.	Rs. 100	
Section 400	Stacking inflammable material in contravention of prohibition.	Rs. 50	
Section 401	Setting a naked light.	Rs. 50	
Section 402	Discharging fireworks, firearms, etc., likely to cause danger.	Rs. 50	
Section 403	Failure to comply with requisition to render buildings, wells, etc., safe.	Rs. 50	
Section 404	Failure to comply with requisition to enclose land used for improper purposes.	Rs. 50	
Section 406, sub-section (1).	Sale in municipal markets without permission.	Rs. 200	
Section 407, sub-sections (1) & (2).	Use of places as private markets without a licence and use of places other than a municipal slaughter house as slaughter houses.	Rs. 500	Rs. 25
Section 407, sub-section (2) Proviso (a).	Non-compliance with conditions imposed by Commissioner.	Rs. 50	
Section 409	Keeping market open without licence, etc.	Rs. 2,000	
Section 410	Sale in unlicensed market.	Rs. 50	
Section 411	Carrying on business or trade near a market.	Rs. 50	
Section 414	Failure of person in charge of markets to expel lepers and disturbers from the market.	Rs. 50	
Section 415	Carrying on butcher's, fishmonger's or poulterer's trade without licence etc.	Rs. 100	Rs. 10
Section 416	Establishment of factory, etc., without permission.	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 500
Section 417	Certain things not to be kept and certain trades and operations not to be carried on without a licence.	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 100
Section 418, sub-section (3).	Keeping, abandonment or tethering of animals, etc.	Rs. 100	

1	2	3	4
Section 419, sub-section (5).	Use of premises in contravention of declaration.	Rs. 500	
Section 420	Hawking articles for sale without a licence, etc.	Rs. 100	
Section 421	Keeping a lodging house, eating house, tea shop, etc., without licence or contrary to licence.	Rs. 100	Rs. 15
Section 422	Keeping open theatre, circus or other place of public amusement without licence or contrary to terms of licence.	Rs. 500	Rs. 50
Section 430, sub-section (5).	Failure to produce licence or written permission.	Rs. 50	Rs. 5
Section 431	Preventing the commissioner or any person authorised in this behalf from exercising his powers of entry, etc.	Rs. 50	
Section 432	Preventing the Commissioner or any person authorised in this behalf from exercising his power of entry upon any adjoining land.	Rs. 50	
Section 437	Obstruction or molestation in execution of work.	Rs. 200	
Section 444, sub-section (4).	Failure to comply with requisition to state the name and address of owners of premises.	Rs. 50	
Section 456, sub-section (3).	Failure of occupier of land or building to afford owner facilities for complying with provisions of the Act etc., after eight days from issue of order by district judge.	Rs. 200	Rs. 50
Section 495	Obstruction of Mayor or any municipal authority, etc.	Rs. 200	
Section 496	Removal of any mark set up for indicating level, etc.	Rs. 100	
Section 497	Removal, etc., of notice exhibited by or under orders of the Corporation, Commissioner, etc.	Rs. 50	
Section 498	Unlawful removal of earth, sand or other material or deposit of any matter or making of any encroachment from any land vested in the Corporation.	Rs. 50	

* * * * *

EXTRACTS FROM THE APPRENTICES ACT, 1961

(52 OF 1961)

* * * * *

30. (1) If any employer contravenes the provisions of this Act relating to the number of apprentices which he is required to engage under those provisions, he shall be given a month's notice in writing, by an officer duly authorised in this behalf by the appropriate Government, for explaining the reasons for such contravention.

Offences and penalties.

(1A) In case the employer fails to reply the notice within the period specified under sub-section (1), or the authorised officer, after giving him an opportunity of being heard, is not satisfied with the reasons given by the employer, he shall be punishable with fine of five hundred rupees per shortfall of apprenticeship month for first three months and thereafter one thousand rupees per month till such number of seats are filled up.

(2) If any employer or any other person—

(a) required to furnish any information or return—

(i) refuses or neglects to furnish such information or return, or

(ii) furnishes or causes to be furnished any information or return which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, or

(iii) refuses to answer, or gives a false answer to any question necessary for obtaining any information required to be furnished by him, or

(b) refuses or wilfully neglects to afford the Central or the State Apprenticeship Adviser or such other person, not below the rank of an Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser, as may be authorised by the Central or the State Apprenticeship Adviser in writing in this behalf, any reasonable facility for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry authorised by or under this Act, or

(c) requires an apprentice to work overtime without the approval of the Apprenticeship Adviser, or

(d) employs an apprentice on any work which is not connected with his training, or

(e) makes payment to an apprentice on the basis of piecework, or

(f) requires an apprentice to take part in any output bonus or incentive scheme,

(g) engages as an apprentice a person who is not qualified for being so engaged, or

(h) fails to carry out the terms and conditions of a contract of apprenticeship,

he shall be punishable with 3 fine of one thousand rupees for every occurrence.

(2A) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any establishment or industry which is under the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction established under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

Penalty where
no specific
penalty is
provided.

31. If any employer or any other person contravenes any provision of this Act for which no punishment is provided in section 30, he shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend to three thousand rupees.

* * * * *

Power to make
rules.

37. (1) *

(2) Rules made under this Act may provide that a contravention of any such rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

* * * * *

EXTRACTS FROM THE TEXTILES COMMITTEE ACT, 1963

(41 OF 1963)

* * * * *

Power to
prohibit exports
and internal
marketing of
textiles and
textile
machinery.

17. (1) *

(2) If any person contravenes any order issued under sub-section (1) prohibiting—

* * * * *

(b) the sale of any textiles or textile machinery for internal consumption, he shall, on conviction, be punishable,—

(i) for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both;

(ii) for the second or a subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine and in the absence of special and adequate reasons to be mentioned in the judgment of the court, such imprisonment shall not be less than three months.

* * * * *

Offences by
companies.

18. (1) If the person committing any offence under this Act is a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to such punishment provided in this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any negligence on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) “company” means a body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

* * * * *

EXTRACTS FROM THE HANDLOOMS (RESERVATION OF ARTICLES FOR PRODUCTION)
ACT, 1985

(22 OF 1985)

* * * * *

10. Whoever produces any article or class of articles in contravention of an order made under section 3,—

Penalty for
contravention
of orders made
under section 3.

(a) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees per loom by which the said article or class of articles is produced, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees per loom for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention; and

* * * * *

11. If any person,—

False statement.

(a) when required by any order made under section 6 to furnish any information or sample, makes any statement or furnishes any information which is false in any material particular and which he knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, to be false or does not believe it to be true, or fails to furnish such sample or damages or destroys any article from which such sample was required; or

(b) when required by the authorised officer under section 7 to produce any books of account, registers, records or other documents, fails to produce, or damages or destroys any such books, registers or other documents,

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

* * * * *

EXTRACTS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ACT, 1985

(2 OF 1986)

* * * * *

CHAPTER V

CONTROL BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

19. (1) * * * * *

Power to
prohibit or
control imports
and exports of
Scheduled
products.

(3) If any person contravenes any order made under sub-section (1), he shall, without prejudice to any confiscation or penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, as applied by sub-section (2), be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

* * * * *

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

22. Any person who, being required by or under this Act to furnish any return, fails to furnish such return or furnishes a return containing any particular which is false and which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for
making false
reports.

Penalties for obstructing a member or officer of the Authority in the discharge of his duty and for failure to produce books and records.

23. Any person who—

(a) obstructs any member authorised by the Chairman in writing or any officer or other employee of the Authority authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or by the Authority, in the exercise of any power conferred, or in the discharge of any duty imposed on him by or under this Act; or

(b) having control over or custody of any account book or other record fails to produce such book or record when required to do so by or under this Act,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Other penalties.

24. Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made hereunder other than the provisions, the punishment for the contravention whereof has been provided for in sections 19, 22 and 23, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

* * * * *

Jurisdiction of court.

26. No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

* * * * *

EXTRACTS FROM THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1988

(59 OF 1988)

* * * * *

Grant of learner's licence.

8. (1) * * * * *

(8) Any learner's licence for driving a motor cycle in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, after such commencement, be deemed to be effective for driving a motor cycle with or without gear.

* * * * *

Grant of driving licence.

9. (1) * * * * *

(9) Any driving licence for driving a motor cycle in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, after such commencement, be deemed to be effective for driving a motor cycle with or without gear.

* * * * *

Licensing and regulation of schools or establishments for imparting instruction in driving of motor vehicles.

12. (1) * * * * *

(4) A school or establishment imparting instruction in driving of motor vehicles or matters connected therewith immediately before the commencement of this Act whether under a licence or not, may continue to impart such instruction without a licence issued under this Act for a period of one month from such commencement, and if it has made an application for such licence under this Act within the said period of one month and such application is in the prescribed form, contains the prescribed particulars and is accompanied by the prescribed fee, till the disposal of such application by the licensing authority.

* * * * *

Currency of licences to drive motor vehicles.

14. (1) * * * * *

(2) A driving licence issued or renewed under this Act shall,—

* * * * *

(iv) has attained the age of fifty-five years on the date of issue or as the case may be, renewal thereof, be effective for a period of five years from the date of such issue or renewal.

15. (1) Any licensing authority may, on application made to it, renew a driving licence issued under the provisions of this Act with effect from the date of its expiry:

Renewal of driving licences.

Provided that in any case where the application for the renewal of a licence is made more than thirty days after the date of its expiry, the driving licence shall be renewed with effect from the date of its renewal:

* * * * *

20. (1) * * * * *

Power of Court to disqualify.

(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 132, section 134 or section 185, the Court convicting any person of any such offence shall order the disqualification under sub-section (1), and if the offence is relatable to clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 132 or section 134, such disqualification shall be for a period of not less than one month, and if the offence is relatable to section 185, such disqualification shall be for a period of not less than six months.

* * * * *

40. Subject to the provisions of section 42, section 43 and section 60, every owner of a motor vehicle shall cause the vehicle to be registered by a registering authority in whose jurisdiction he has the residence or place of business where the vehicle is normally kept.

Registration, where to be made.

* * * * *

55. (1) If a motor vehicle has been destroyed or has been rendered permanently incapable of use, the owner shall, within fourteen days or as soon as may be, report the fact to the registering authority within whose jurisdiction he has the residence or place of business where the vehicle is normally kept, as the case may be, and shall forward to that authority the certificate of registration of the vehicle.

Cancellation of registration.

* * * * *

65. (1) * * * * *

Power of State Government to make rules.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

* * * * *

(k) the amount or amounts under sub-section (13) of section 41 or sub-section (7) of section 47 or sub-section (4) of section 49 or sub-section (5) of section 50;

* * * * *

75. (1) * * * * *

Scheme for renting of motor cabs.

(2) A scheme made under sub-section (1) may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

* * * * *

(g) conditions subject to which motor cabs may be rented;

* * * * *

84. The following shall be conditions of every permit—

* * * * *

General conditions attaching to all permits.

(f) that the provisions of Chapters X, XI and XII so far as they apply to the holder of the permit are observed; and

* * * *

96. (1) * * * *

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules under this section may be made with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

* * * *

(xii) the conditions to be attached to permits for the purpose of giving effect to any agreement such as is referred to in clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 67;

* * * *

157. (1) * * * *

(2) The transferee shall apply within fourteen days from the date of transfer in the prescribed form to the insurer for making necessary changes in regard to the fact of transfer in the certificate of insurance and the policy described in the certificate in his favour and the insurer shall make the necessary changes in the certificate and the policy of insurance in regard to the transfer of insurance.

* * * *

166. (1) * * * *

(3) No application for compensation shall be entertained unless it is made within six month of the occurrence of the accident.

* * * *

167. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, where the death of, or bodily injury to, any person gives rise to a claim for compensation under this Act and also under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the person entitled to compensation may without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter X claim such compensation under either of those Acts but not under both.

* * * *

CHAPTER XIII

OFFENCES, PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE

177. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any rule, regulation or notification made thereunder shall, if no penalty is provided for the offence be punishable for the first offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and for any second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to one thousand and five hundred rupees.

177A. Whoever contravenes the regulations made under section 118, shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees, but may extend to one thousand rupees.

178. (1) Whoever travels in a stage carriage without having a proper pass or ticket with him or being in or having alighted from a stage carriage fails or refuses to present for examination or to deliver up his pass or ticket immediately on a requisition being made therefor, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Explanation.—In this section, “pass” and “ticket” have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 124.

(2) If the conductor of a stage carriage, or the driver of a stage carriage performing the functions of a conductor in such stage carriage, whose duty is—

(a) to supply a ticket to a person travelling in a stage carriage on payment of fare by such person, either wilfully or negligently,—

(i) fails or refuses to accept the fare when tendered, or

(ii) fails or refuses to supply a ticket, or

(iii) supplies an invalid ticket, or

(iv) supplies a ticket of a lesser value, or

(b) to check any pass or ticket, either wilfully or negligently fails or refuses to do so,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) If the holder of a permit or the driver of a contract carriage refuses, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder, to ply the contract carriage or to carry the passengers, he shall,—

(a) in the case of two-wheeled or three-wheeled motor vehicles, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and

(b) in any other case, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

179. (1) Whoever willfully disobeys any direction lawfully given by any person or authority empowered under this Act to give such direction, or obstructs any person or authority in the discharge of any functions which such person or authority is required or empowered under this Act to discharge, shall, if no other penalty is provided for the offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

Disobedience of orders, obstruction and refusal of information.

(2) Whoever, being required by or under this Act to supply any information, wilfully withholds such information or gives information which he known to be false or which he does not believe to be true, shall, if no other penalty is provided for the offence, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

* * * * *

182B. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 62A, shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees, but may extend to ten thousand rupees.

Punishment for contravention of section 62A.

* * * * *

186. Whoever drives a motor vehicle in any public place when he is to his knowledge suffering from any disease or disability calculated to cause his driving of the vehicle to be a source of danger to the public, shall be punishable for the first offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and for a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

Driving when mentally or physically unfit to drive.

* * * * *

190. (1) Any person who drives or causes or allows to be driven in any public place a motor vehicle or trailer while the vehicle or trailer has any defect, which such person knows of or could have discovered by the exercise of ordinary care and which is calculated to render the driving of the vehicle a source of danger to persons and vehicles using such place, shall be punishable with fine of one thousand five hundred rupees or, if as a result of such defect an accident is caused causing bodily injury or damage to property, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine of five thousand rupees, or with both and for a subsequent offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with a fine of ten thousand rupees for bodily injury or damage to property.

Using vehicle in unsafe condition.

(2) Any person who drives or causes or allows to be driven, in any public place a motor vehicle, which violates the standards prescribed in relation to road safety, control of noise and air-pollution, shall be punishable for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both and he shall be disqualified for holding licence for a period of three months and for any second or subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.

* * * * *

Using vehicle
without
registration.

192. (1) Whoever drives a motor vehicle or causes or allows a motor vehicle to be used in contravention of the provisions of section 39 shall be punishable for the first offence with a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees but shall not be less than two thousand rupees for a second or subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees but shall not be less than five thousand rupees or with both:

Provided that the court may, for reasons to be recorded, impose a lesser punishment.

* * * * *

Offences
relating to
registration.

192B. (1) Whoever, being the owner of a motor vehicle, fails to make an application for registration of such motor vehicle under sub-section (1) of section 41 shall be punishable with fine of five times the annual road tax or one-third of the lifetime tax of the motor vehicle whichever is higher.

(2) Whoever, being a dealer, fails to make an application for the registration of a new motor vehicle under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 41 shall be punishable with fine of fifteen times the annual road tax or the lifetime tax of the motor vehicle whichever is higher.

* * * * *

Punishment of
agents,
canvassers and
aggregators
without proper
authority.

193. (1) Whoever engages himself as an agent or canvasser in contravention of the provisions of section 93 or of any rules made thereunder shall be punishable for the first offence with fine of one thousand rupees and for any second or subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine of two thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever engages himself as an aggregator in contravention of the provisions of section 93 or of any rules made thereunder shall be punishable with fine up to one lakh rupees but shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees.

(3) Whoever, while operating as an aggregator contravenes a condition of the licence granted under sub-section (1) of section 93, not designated by the State Government as a material condition, shall be punishable with fine of five thousand rupees.

* * * * *

Driving vehicle
exceeding
permissible
weight.

194. (1) Whoever drives a motor vehicle or causes or allows a motor vehicle to be driven in contravention of the provisions of section 113 or section 114 or section 115 shall be punishable with fine of twenty thousand rupees and an additional amount of two thousand rupees per tonne of excess load, together with the liability to pay charges for off-loading of the excess load:

Provided that such motor vehicle shall not be allowed to move before such excess load is removed or is caused or allowed to be removed by the person in control of such motor vehicle.

(1A) Whoever drives a motor vehicle or causes or allows a motor vehicle to be driven when such motor vehicle is loaded in such a manner that the load or any part thereof or anything extends laterally beyond the side of the body or to the front or to the rear or in height beyond the permissible limit shall be punishable with a fine of twenty thousand rupees, together with the liability to pay charges for off-loading of such load:

Provided that such motor vehicle shall not be allowed to move before such load is arranged in a manner such that there is no extension of the load laterally beyond the side of the body or to the front or to the rear or in height beyond the permissible limit:

Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall apply when such motor vehicle has been given an exemption by the competent authority authorised in this behalf, by the State Government or the Central Government, allowing the carriage of a particular load.

(2) Any driver of a vehicle who refuses to stop and submit his vehicle to weighing after being directed to do so by an officer authorised in this behalf under section 114 or removes or causes the removal of the load or part of it prior to weighing shall be punishable with fine of forty thousand rupees.

194A. Whoever drives a transport vehicle or causes or allows a transport vehicle to be driven while carrying more passengers than is authorised in the registration certificate of such transport vehicle or the permit conditions applicable to such transport vehicle shall be punishable with a fine of two hundred rupees per excess passenger:

Carriage of excess passengers.

Provided that such transport vehicle shall not be allowed to move before the excess passengers are off-loaded and an alternative transport is arranged for such passengers.

194B. (1) Whoever drives a motor vehicle without wearing a safety belt or carries passengers not wearing seat belts shall be punishable with a fine of one thousand rupees:

Use of safety belts and the seating of children.

Provided that the State Government, may by notification in the Official Gazette, exclude the application of this sub-section to transport vehicles to carry standing passengers or other specified classes of transport vehicles.

(2) Whoever drives a motor vehicle or causes or allows a motor vehicle to be driven with a child who, not having attained the age of fourteen years, is not secured by a safety belt or a child restraint system shall be punishable with a fine of one thousand rupees.

194C. Whoever drives a motor cycle or causes or allows a motor cycle to be driven in contravention of the provisions of section 128 or the rules or regulations made thereunder shall be punishable with a fine of one thousand rupees and he shall be disqualified for holding licence for a period of three months.

Penalty for violation of safety measures for motor cycle drivers and pillion riders.

194D. Whoever drives a motor cycle or causes or allows a motor cycle to be driven in contravention of the provisions of section 129 or the rules or regulations made thereunder shall be punishable with a fine of one thousand rupees and he shall be disqualified for holding licence for a period of three months.

Penalty for not wearing protective headgear.

194E. Whoever while driving a motor vehicle fails to draw to the side of the road, on the approach of a fire service vehicle or of an ambulance or other emergency vehicle as may be specified by the State Government, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with a fine of ten thousand rupees or with both.

Failure to allow free passage to emergency vehicles.

Use of horns and
silence zones.

194F. Whoever—

(a) while driving a motor vehicle—

(i) sounds the horn needlessly or continuously or more than necessary to ensure safety, or

(ii) sounds the horn in an area with a traffic sign prohibiting the use of a horn, or

(b) drives a motor vehicle which makes use of a cut-out by which exhaust gases are released other than through the silencer,

shall be punishable with a fine of one thousand rupees and for a second or subsequent offence with a fine of two thousand rupees.

* * * * *

Revision of
fines.

199B. The fines as provided in this Act shall be increased by such amount not exceeding ten per cent. in value of the existing fines, on an annual basis on 1st day of April of each year from the date of commencement of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019, as may be notified by the Central Government.

32 of 2019.

* * * * *

Composition of
certain offences.

200. (1) Any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act punishable under section 177, section 177A, section 178, section 179, section 180, section 181, section 182, sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 182A, section 182B, sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 183, clause (c) of the *Explanation* to section 184, section 186, section 189, sub-section (2) of section 190, section 192, section 192A, sub-section (3) of section 192B, section 194, section 194A, section 194B, section 194C, section 194D, section 194E, section 194F, section 196, section 198 and section 201, may, either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by such officers or authorities and for such amount as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Provided that the State Government may, in addition to such amount, require the offender to undertake a period of community service.

* * * * *

Power of Central
Government to
make rules.

210C. The Central Government may make rules for—

* * * * *

(b) such other factors as may be taken into account by the Court under sub-section (3) of section 198A;

* * * * *

Publication,
commencement
and laying of
rules and
notifications.

212. (1) * * * * *

(4) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act, every scheme made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 75 and sub-section (1) of section 163 and every notification issued by the Central Government under sub-section (4) of section 41, sub-section (1) of section 58, sub-section (1) of section 59, the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 112, section 118, sub-section (4) of section 163A, section 164, section 177A and sub-section (4) of section 213 shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule, scheme or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or scheme should not be made or the notification should not be issued, the rule, scheme or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule, scheme or notification.

* * * * *

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ACT, 1994

(44 OF 1994)

* * * * *

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(1) “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

* * * * *

Property tax

61. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the property tax shall be levied on lands and buildings in New Delhi and shall consist of not less than ten and not more than thirty per cent. of the rateable value of lands and buildings:

Rates of property tax.

Provided that the Council may, when fixing the rate at which the property tax shall be levied during any year, determine that the rate leviable in respect of lands and buildings or portions of lands and buildings in which any particular class of trade or business is carried on shall be higher than the rate determined in respect of other lands and buildings or portions of other lands and buildings by an amount not exceeding one-half of the rate so fixed:

Provided further that the tax may be levied on graduated scale, if the Council so determines.

Explanation.—Where any portion of a land or building is liable to a higher rate of the tax such portion shall be deemed to be a separate property for the purpose of municipal taxation.

(2) The Council may exempt from the tax lands and buildings of which the rateable value does not exceed one thousand rupees.

62. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the property tax shall be levied in respect of all lands and buildings in New Delhi except—

Premises in respect of which property tax is to be levied.

(a) lands and buildings or portions of lands and buildings exclusively occupied and used for public worship or by a society or body for a charitable purpose:

Provided that such society or body is supported wholly or in part by voluntary contributions, applies its profits, if any, or other income in promoting its objects and does not pay any dividend or bonus to its members.

Explanation.—“Charitable purpose” includes relief of the poor, education and medical relief but does not include a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching;

* * * * *

63. (1) The rateable value of any lands or building assessable to any property taxes shall be the annual rent at which such land or building might reasonably be expected to let from year to year less a sum equal to ten per cent. of the said annual rent which shall be in lieu of all allowances for cost of repairs and insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the land or building in a state to command that rent:

Determination of rateable value of lands and buildings assessable to property tax.

Provided that in respect of any land or building the standard rent of which has been fixed under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (59 of 1958) the rateable value thereof shall not exceed the annual amount of the standard rent so fixed.

(2) The rateable value of any land which is not built upon but is capable of being built upon and of any land on which a building is in process of erection shall be fixed at five per cent. of estimated capital value of such land.

(3) All plant and machinery contained or situate in or upon any land or building and belonging to any of the classes specified from time to time by public notice by the Chairperson with the approval of the Council, shall be deemed to form part of such land or building for the purpose of determining the rateable value thereof under sub-section (1) but save as aforesaid no account shall be taken of the value of any plant or machinery contained or situated in or upon any such land or building.

* * * * *

Taxation of
Union
properties.

65. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, lands and buildings being properties of the Union shall be exempt from the property tax specified in section 61:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Council from levying property tax on such lands and buildings to which immediately before the 26th January, 1950, they were liable or treated as liable, so long as that tax continues to be levied by the Council on other lands and buildings.

* * * * *

Incidence of
property tax.

66. (1) The property tax shall be primarily leviable as follows:—

(a) if the land or building is let, upon the lessor;

(b) if the land or building is sub-let, upon the superior lessor;

(c) if the land or building is unlet, upon the person in whom the right to let the same vests:

Provided that the property tax in respect of land and building, being property of the Union, possession of which has been delivered in pursuance of section 20 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954) shall be primarily leviable upon the transferee.

(2) If any land has been let for a term exceeding one year to a tenant and such tenant has built upon the land, the property tax assessed in respect of that land and the building erected thereon shall be primarily leviable upon the said tenant, whether the land and building are in the occupation of such tenant or a sub-tenant of such tenant.

Explanation.—The term “tenant” includes any person deriving title to the land or the building erected upon such land from the tenant whether by operation of law or by transfer *inter vivos*.

(3) The liability of the several owners of any buildings which is, or purports to be, severally owned in parts or flats or rooms, for payment of property tax or any instalment thereof payable during the period of such ownership shall be joint and several.

Apportionment
of liability for
property tax
when the
premises are let
or sub-let.

67. (1) If any land or building assessed to property tax is let, and its rateable value exceeds the amount of rent payable in respect thereof to the person upon whom under the provision of section 66 the said tax is leviable, that person shall be entitled to receive from his tenant the difference between the amount of the property tax levied upon him and the amount which would be leviable upon him if the said tax was calculated on the amount of rent payable to him.

(2) If the land or building is sub-let and its rateable value exceeds the amount of rent payable in respect thereof to the tenant by his sub-tenant, or the amount of rent payable in respect thereof to a sub-tenant by the person holding under the sub-tenant, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from his sub-tenant or the sub-tenant shall be entitled to receive from the person holding under him, as the case may be, the difference between any sum recovered under this section from such tenant or sub-tenant and the amount of property tax which would be liable in respect of the said land or building if the rateable value thereof were equal to the difference between the amount of rent which such tenant or sub-tenant receives and the amount of rent which he pays.

(3) Any person entitled to receive any sum under this section shall have, for the recovery thereof, the same rights and remedies as if such sum were rent payable to him by the person from whom he is entitled to receive the same.

* * * * *

69. Property tax due under this Act in respect of any land or building shall, subject to the prior payment of the land revenue, if any, due to the Council or Government or Central Government thereon, be a first charge—

Property tax a first charge on premises on which it is assessed.

(a) in the case of any land or building held immediately from the Council or Government or Central Government, upon the interest in such land or building of the person liable for such tax and upon the goods and other movable properties, if any, found within or upon such land or building and belonging to such person; and

(b) in the case of any other land or building, upon such land or building and upon the goods and other movable properties, if any, found within or upon such land or building and belonging to the person liable for such tax.

Explanation.—The term “property tax” in this section shall be deemed to include the costs on recovery of property tax and the penalty, if any, payable as specified in the bye-laws.

70. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the Council shall cause an assessment list of all lands and buildings in New Delhi to be prepared in such form and manner and containing such particulars with respect to each land and building as may be prescribed by bye-laws.

Assessment list.

(2) When the assessment list has been prepared the Chairperson shall give public notice thereof and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected, and every person claiming to be the owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building included in the list and any authorised agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to take extracts therefrom free of charge.

(3) The Chairperson shall, at the same time, give public notice of a date, not less than one month thereafter, when he will proceed to consider the rateable values of lands and buildings entered in the assessment list; and in all cases in which any land or building is for the first time assessed, or the rateable value of any land or building is increased, he shall also give written notice thereof to the owner or to any lessee or occupier of the land or building.

(4) Any objection to a rateable value or any other matter as entered in the assessment list shall be made in writing to the Chairperson before the date fixed in the notice and shall state in what respect the rateable value, or other matter is disputed, and all objections so made shall be recorded in a register to be kept for the purpose.

(5) The objections shall be inquired into and investigated, and the persons making them shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorised agent, by the Chairperson or by any officer of the Council authorised in this behalf by the Chairperson.

(6) When all objections have been disposed of, and the revision of the rateable value has been completed, the assessment list shall be authenticated by signature of the Chairperson or, as the case may be, the officer authorised by him in this behalf, who shall certify that except in the case, if any in which amendments have been made as shown therein, no valid objection has been made to the rateable value or any other matter entered in said list.

(7) The assessment list so authenticated shall be deposited in the office of the Council and shall be open, free of charge during office hours to all owners, lessees and occupiers of lands and buildings comprised therein or the authorised agents of such persons, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

Evidential value
of assessment
list.

71. Subject to such alterations as may thereafter be made in the assessment list under section 72 and to the result of any appeal made under the provisions of this Act, the entries in the assessment list authenticated and deposited as provided in section 70 shall be accepted as conclusive evidence for the purpose of assessing any tax levied under this Act, of the rateable value of all lands and buildings to which such entries respectively relate.

* * * * *

Preparation of
new assessment
list.

73. It shall be in the discretion of the Chairperson to prepare for the whole or any part of New Delhi, a new assessment list every year or to adopt the rateable value contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the rateable value for the year following, giving the same public notice as well as individual notices, to persons affected by such alterations, of the rateable value as if a new assessment list had been prepared.

* * * * *

Power of
Chairperson to
call for
information and
returns and to
enter and inspect
premises.

77. (1) To enable him to determine the rateable value of any land or building and the person primarily liable for the payment of property tax leviable in respect thereof, the Chairperson may require the owner or occupier of such land or building, or of any portion thereof to furnish him within such reasonable period as the Chairperson fixes in this behalf, with information or with a written return signed by such owner or occupier—

(a) as to the name and place of residence of the owner or occupier, or of both the owner and occupier of such land or buildings;

(b) as to the measurements or dimensions of such land or building or of any portion thereof and the rent, if any, obtained for such land or building or any portion thereof; and

(c) as to the actual cost or other specified details connected with the determination of the value of such land or building.

(2) Every owner or occupier on whom any such requisition is made shall be bound to comply with the same and to give true information or to make a true return to the best of his knowledge or belief.

(3) Whoever omits to comply with any such requisition or fails to give true information or to make a true return to the best of his knowledge or belief, shall, in addition to any penalty to which he may be liable, be precluded from objecting to any assessment made by the Chairperson in respect of such land or building of which he is the owner or occupier.

Premises owned
by, or let to two
or more persons
in severalty to be
ordinarily
assessed as one
property.

78. Notwithstanding that any land or building is owned by, or let to, two or more persons in severalty, the Chairperson shall for the purpose of assessing such land or building to property tax treat the whole of it as one property:

Provided that the Chairperson may, in respect of any land or building which was originally treated as one property but which subsequently passes on by transfer, succession or in any other manner to two or more persons who divide the same into several parts and occupy them in severalty, treat, subject to any bye-law made in this behalf, each such several part, or two or more of such several parts together, as a separate property and assess such part or parts to property tax accordingly.

Assessment in
case of
amalgamation of
premises.

79. If any land or building, bearing two or more municipal numbers, or portions thereof, be amalgamated into one or more new premises, the Chairperson shall on such amalgamation assign to them one or more number and assess them to property tax accordingly:

Provided that the total assessment on amalgamation shall not be greater than the sum of the previous assessments of the several premises except when there is any re-valuation of any of the said premises.

80. The Chairperson may in his discretion assess any outhouse appurtenant to a building, or any portion of a land or building separately from such building or as the case may be, from the rest of such land or building.

Power of
Chairperson to
assess separately
outhouses and
portions of
buildings.

* * * * *

Tax on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers

88. (1) Every person, who erects, exhibits, fixes or retains upon or over any land, building, wall, hoarding, frame, post or structure or upon or in any vehicle any advertisement or, who displays any advertisement to public view in any manner whatsoever, visible from a public street or public place (including any advertisement exhibited by means of cinematographs), shall pay for every advertisement which is so erected, exhibited, fixed or retained or so displayed to public view, a tax calculated at such rates not exceeding those specified in the Fourth Schedule as the Council may determine:

Tax on
advertisements.

Provided that no tax shall be levied under this section on any advertisement which—

(a) relates to a public meeting, or to an election to Parliament or the Legislative Assembly of Delhi; or

(b) is exhibited within the window of any building if the advertisement relates to the trade, profession or business carried on in that building; or

(c) relates to the trade, profession or business carried on within the land or building upon or over which such advertisement is exhibited or to any sale or letting of such land or building or any effects therein or to any sale, entertainment or meeting to be held on or upon or in the same; or

(d) relates to the name of the land or building upon or over which the advertisement is exhibited, or to the name of the owner or occupier of such land or building; or

(e) relates to the business of a railway administration and is exhibited within any railway station or upon any wall or other property of a railway administration; or

(f) relates to any activity of the Central Government or the Government or the Council.

(2) The tax on any advertisement leviable under this section shall be payable in advance in such number of instalments and in such manner as may be determined by bye-law made in this behalf.

Explanation 1.—The word “structure” in this section includes any movable board on wheels used as an advertisement or an advertisement medium.

Explanation 2.—The word “advertisement” in relation to a tax on advertisement under this Act means any word, letter, model, sign, placard, notice, device or representation, whether illuminated or not, in the nature of and employed wholly or in part for the purposes of advertisement, announcement or direction.

* * * * *

Payment and recovery of taxes

Time and manner of payment of taxes.

98. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, any tax levied under this Act shall be payable on such dates, in such number of instalments and in such manner as may be determined by bye-laws made in this behalf.

Presentation of bill.

99. (1) When any tax has become due, the Chairperson shall cause to be presented to the person liable for the payment thereof, a bill for the amount due:

Provided that no such bill shall be necessary in the case of—

(a) a tax on vehicles and animals;

(b) a theatre-tax; and

(c) a tax on advertisements.

* * * * *

Penalty in case of default of payment of taxes.

101. (1) * * * *

(2) When the person liable for the payment of any tax is deemed to be in default under sub-section (1), such sum not exceeding twenty per cent. of the amount of the tax as may be determined by the Chairperson, may be recovered from him by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of the tax and the notice fee, payable under sub-section (2) of section 100.

* * * * *

Remission or refund of tax.

110. (1) If any building together with land appurtenant thereto has remained vacant and unproductive of rent for sixty or more consecutive days, the Chairperson shall remit or refund, as the case may be, two-thirds of such portion of the property tax assessed on the rateable value thereof, as may be proportionate to the number of days during which the said building together with the land appurtenant thereto has remained vacant and unproductive of rent.

(2) If any land, not being land appurtenant to a building, has remained vacant and unproductive of rent for sixty or more consecutive days, the Chairperson shall remit or refund, as the case may be, one half of such portion of the property tax assessed on the rateable value thereof, as may be, proportionate to the number of days during which the said land has remained vacant and unproductive of rent.

Power to require entry in assessment list of details of buildings.

111. (1) For the purpose of obtaining a partial remission or refund of tax, the owner of a building composed of separate tenements may request the Chairperson, at the time of the assessment of the building, to enter in the assessment list, in addition to the rateable value of the whole building, a note regarding any detail of the rateable value of each separate tenement.

(2) When any tenement, the rateable value of which has been thus separately recorded has remained vacant and unproductive of rent for sixty or more consecutive days, such portion of any tax assessed on the rateable value of the whole building shall be remitted or refunded as would have been remitted or refunded if the tenement had been separately assessed.

Notice to be given of the circumstances in which remission or refund is claimed.

112. No remission or refund under section 110 or section 111 shall be made unless notice in writing of the fact that land, building or tenement has become vacant and unproductive of rent has been given to the Chairperson, and no remission or refund shall take effect in respect of any period commencing more than fifteen days before delivery of such notice.

113. (1) For the purposes of sections 110 and 111 no land, building or tenement shall be deemed vacant if maintained as a pleasure resort or town or country house or be deemed unproductive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether he is in actual occupation or not.

What buildings are to be deemed vacant.

(2) The burden of proving the facts entitling any person to claim relief under sections 109, 110 or section 111, shall be upon him.

114. The owner of any land, building or tenement in respect of which a remission or refund of tax has been given under section 110 or section 111, shall give notice of the re-occupation of such land, building or tenement within fifteen days of such re-occupation.

Notice to be given of every occupation of vacant land or building.

* * * * *

Taxes on entertainment and betting

125. The proceeds of the entertainment and betting taxes collected in New Delhi under the provisions of the U. P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937, as extended to the National Capital Territory of Delhi (which shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi) reduced by the cost of collection as determined by the Government shall, if the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi by appropriation made by law in this behalf so provides, be paid to the Council for the performance of its functions under this Act.

Payment of proceeds of entertainment and betting taxes to Council.

* * * * *

214. The Chairperson may, upon such terms as he thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the purpose of improving the regular line of a public street and may, with the approval of the Council, by notice require any building to be set forward in the case of reconstruction thereof or of a new construction.

Setting forward of buildings to the regular line of street.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section a wall separating any premises from a public street shall be deemed to be a building, and it shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with permission or requisition to set forward a building to the regular line of a street if a wall of such material and dimensions as are approved by the Chairperson is erected along the said line.

* * * * *

234. (1) No person shall, without lawful authority, take away or wilfully or negligently break or throw down or damage—

Prohibition of removal, etc., of lamps.

(a) any lamp or any appurtenance of any lamp or lamp post or lamp iron set up; in any public street or any public place;

(b) any electric wire for lighting such lamp;

(c) any post, pole, standard, stay, strut, bracket or other contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting any electric wire or lamp.

(2) No person shall wilfully or negligently extinguish the light of any lamp set up in any public street or any public place.

(3) If any person wilfully or through negligence or accident breaks, or causes any damage to any of the things described in sub-section (1), he shall in addition to any penalty to which he may be subjected under this Act, pay the expenses of repairing the damage so done by him.

* * * * *

242. (1) * * * * *

When building or work may be proceeded with.

(4) Before commencing the erection of a building or execution of a work within the period specified in sub-section (3), the person concerned shall give notice to the Chairperson of the proposed date of the commencement of the erection of the building or the execution of the work:

Provided that if the commencement does not take place within seven days of the date so notified, the notice shall be deemed not to have been given and a fresh notice shall be necessary in this behalf.

* * * * *

Appeals against certain orders or notices issued under the Act.

254. (1) Any person aggrieved by any of the following orders made or notices issued under this Act, may prefer an appeal against such order or notice to the Appellate Tribunal, namely:—

* * * * *

(i) an order requiring the rounding off, splaying or cutting off the height of a building intended to be erected, or for the acquisition of any portion of a site, under section 244;

* * * * *

Collection and removal of filth and polluted matter.

265. (1) * * * * *

(3) In such portion of New Delhi and in any premises where situate in which there is a latrine or urinal connected with a municipal drain, it shall not be lawful, except with the written permission of the Chairperson, for any person who is not employed by or on behalf of the Chairperson to discharge any of the duties of scavengers.

* * * * *

Latrines and urinals, etc., in new buildings.

272. (1) It shall not be lawful to erect any building or execute any work on or in relation to such building without providing such latrine accommodation and urinal accommodation and accommodation for bathing or for washing clothes and utensils on each floor of such building as the Chairperson may prescribe.

(2) In prescribing any such accommodation, the Chairperson may determine in each case—

(a) that such building shall be served by the flush system only;

(b) what shall be the site or position of each latrine, urinal, bathing or washing place or site and their number on each floor and their clear internal dimensions.

(3) It shall not be lawful to erect a residential building composed of separate tenements on the flat system without providing at least one latrine and one bathing or washing place for servants on the ground floor of such building or at any other suitable place in the same premises.

(4) In this section, the expression “to erect a building” has the same meaning as in section 236.

* * * * *

Conditions of service of sweepers employed for doing house scavenging.

299. No sweeper, being employed for doing house scavenging of any building shall discontinue to do such house scavenging without reasonable cause or without having fourteen days, notice to his employer.

* * * * *

Disposal of dead animals

Disposal of dead animals.

304. Whenever any animal in the charge of any person dies, the person in charge thereof shall within twenty-four hours either—

(a) convey the carcass to a place provided or appointed under section 263 for the final disposal of the carcasses of dead animals, or

(b) give notice of the death to the Chairperson whereupon he shall cause the carcass to be disposed of on such fee as may be prescribed by the Council.

* * * * *

307. (1) It shall be the duty of the father or mother of every child born in New Delhi and in default of the father or mother, of any relation of the child living in the same premises, and in default of such relation, of the person having charge of the child, to give to the best of his knowledge and belief to the registrar of the area concerned within eight days after such birth, information containing such particulars as may be prescribed by bye-laws made in this behalf.

Information of
births and
deaths.

(2) It shall be the duty of the nearest relation present at the time of the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in New Delhi and in default of such relation, of any person present or in attendance at the time of the death and of the occupier of the premises in which to his knowledge the death took place and in default of the person hereinbefore mentioned, of each inmate of such premises and of the undertaker or other person causing the corpse of the deceased person to be disposed of, to give to the best of his knowledge and belief to the registrar of the area within which the death place information containing such particulars as may be prescribed by bye-laws made in this behalf.

(3) If a birth or death occurs in the hospital, none of the persons mentioned in sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, in sub-section (2) shall be bound to give information required by that sub-section, but it shall be the duty of the medical officer in charge of the hospital within twenty-four hours after the birth or death, to send to the officer authorised by the Chairperson, a notice containing such particulars as may be prescribed by bye-laws made in this behalf.

* * * * *

Prevention of fire, etc.

311. The Chairperson may, by public notice, prohibit in any case where such prohibition appears to him to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, the stacking or collecting of wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or the placing of mats or thatched huts or the lighting of fires in any place which may be specified in the notice.

Stacking or
collecting
inflammable
materials.

312. No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any public street or other public place in such manner as to cause danger of fire:

Care of naked
lights.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the use of lights for the purposes of illumination on the occasion of a festival or public or private entertainment.

* * * * *

320. (1) No person shall keep open for public use any market in respect of which a licence is required by or under this Act without obtaining a licence therefor, or while the licence therefor is suspended or after the same has been cancelled.

Prohibition of
keeping market
open without
licence, etc.

(2) When a licence to open a private market is granted or refused or is suspended or cancelled the Chairperson shall cause a notice of the grant, refusal, suspension or cancellation to be posted in such language or languages as he thinks necessary in some conspicuous place by or near the entrance to the place to which the notice relates.

321. No person knowing that market has been opened to the public without a licence having been obtained therefor when such licence is required by or under this Act or that the licence granted therefor is for the time being suspended or that it has been cancelled, shall sell or expose for sale any animal or article in such market.

Prohibition of
use of
unlicensed
markets.

* * * * *

Power to expel
disturbers, etc.,
from markets.

324. The Chairperson may prevent the entry in any market and shall expel therefrom, any person suffering from any dangerous disease, who sells or exposes for sale therein any article or who, not having purchased the same handles any article exposed for sale therein; and he may expel therefrom any person who is creating a disturbance therein.

* * * * *

Prohibition of
obstruction or
molestation in
execution of
work.

346. No person shall obstruct or molest any person authorised or empowered by or under this Act or any person with whom the Council has lawfully contracted, in the execution of his duty or of anything which he is authorised or empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of any of the provisions of this Act, rules, regulations or any bye-law made thereunder, or in fulfilment of his contract, as the case may be.

* * * * *

Recovery of certain dues

Mode of
recovery of
certain dues.

363. In any case not expressly provided for in this Act or any bye-law made thereunder any sum due to the Council on account of any charge, costs, expenses, fees, rates or rent or on any other account under this Act or any such bye-law may be recoverable from any person from whom such sum is due as an arrear of tax under this Act:

Provided that no proceedings for the recovery of any sum under this section shall be commenced after the expiry of three years from the date on which such sum becomes due.

* * * * *

Offences and penalties

Punishment for
certain offences.

369. (1) Whoever—

(a) contravenes any provision of any of the sections, sub-sections, clauses, provisos or other provisions of this Act mentioned in the first column of the Table in the Tenth Schedule; or

(b) fails to comply with any order or direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said sections, sub-sections, clauses, provisos or other provisions,

shall be punishable—

(i) with fine which may extend to the amount or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to the period, specified in that behalf in third column of the said Table or with both; and

(ii) in the case of a continuing contravention or failure, with an additional fine which may extend to the amount specified in the fourth column of that Table for every day during which such contravention or failure continues after conviction for the first such contravention or failure.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 221, or sub-section (1) of section 224, or sub-section (1) of section 225 or sub-section (1) of section 229 or section 244, in relation to any street which is a public street, shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

(3) Any member, referred to in clauses (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) of section 4, who knowingly acquires, directly or indirectly, any share or interest in any contract made with, or any work done for the Council, shall be deemed to have committed offence made punishable under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

370. Whoever, in any case in which a penalty is not expressly provided by this Act, fails to comply with any notice, order or requisition issued under any provision thereof, or otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing failure or contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which he has persisted in the failure or contravention.

General penalty.

* * * * *

2 of 1974.

372. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall apply to,—

Certain offences to be cognizable.

* * * * *

(b) an offence under sub-section (1) of section 221 or sub-section (1) of section 224 or sub-section (1) of section 225 or sub-section (1) of section 229 or section 244 in relation to any street which is a public street.

as if it were a cognizable offence—

(i) for the purposes of investigation of such offence; and

(ii) for the purposes of all matters other than—

(1) matters referred to in section 42 of that Code, and

* * * * *

382. It shall be the duty of all police officers, to give immediate information to the Chairperson of the commission of, or the attempt to commit any offence against this Act or any rule, regulation or bye-law made thereunder and to assist all municipal officers and other municipal employees in the exercise of their lawful authority.

Duties of police officers.

* * * * *

390. (1) Any bye-law made under this Act may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable—

Penalty for breaches of bye-laws.

(a) with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and

(b) with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention;

(c) with fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day during which the contravention continues, after the receipt of a notice from the Chairperson or any municipal officer duly authorised in that behalf, by the person contravening the bye-law requiring such person to discontinue such contravention:

Provided that a contravention of any bye-law relating to the road transport services may be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to fifteen hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Any such bye-law may also provide that a person contravening the same shall be required to remedy so far as lies in his power, the mischief, if any, caused by such contravention.

* * * * *

THE TENTH SCHEDULE

[See section 369 (1)]

PENALTIES

Explanation.—The entries in the second column of the following table headed “Subject” are not intended as definitions of the offences prescribed in the provisions mentioned in the first column or even as abstracts of those provisions, but are inserted merely as reference to the subject thereof:—

Table

Section, sub-section, clause or proviso	Subject	Fine or imprisonment which may be imposed	Daily fine which may be imposed
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 74, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Failure to give notice of transfer or devolution of land or building	50	—
Section 74, sub-section (3)	Failure to produce instrument of transfer	50	—
Section 75	Failure to give notice of erection of new building, etc.	50	—
Section 76	Failure to give notice of demolition or removal of building	50	—
Section 77	Failure to comply with requisition to furnish information, etc.	50	—
Section 81, sub-section (2)	Wilful delay or obstruction of valuers	50	—
Section 89	Prohibition of advertisement without permission	200	5
Section 114	Failure to give notice of vacant land or building	50	5
Section 119, sub-section (2)	Non-compliance with the requisition of attendance before the Chairperson	50	—
Section 122	Failure to disclose liability	100	—
Section 148	Use for non-domestic purposes of water supplied for domestic purposes	100	5
Section 152, sub-section (1)	Non-compliance with the requisition to take water supply	200	20
Section 153	Prohibition to occupy new premises without arrangement for water supply	200	20

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 164	Waste or misuse of water	50	—
Section 165	Refusal of admittance, etc.	100	—
Section 168, sub-section (1)	Laying of water pipes, etc., in a position where pipes may be injured or water therein polluted	100	10
Section 168, sub-section (2)	Construction of latrines, etc., in a position where pipes may be injured or water therein polluted	100	—
Section 173	Injury to, or interference with free flow of contents of municipal drain of drains communicating with municipal drain	50	—
Section 174, sub-section (2)	Private drain not to be connected with municipal drain without notice	50	—
Section 175	Non-compliance with requisition for drainage of undrained premises	100	25
Section 176	Erection of new premises without drain	1000	—
Section 177	Non-compliance with requisition of maintenance of drainage works for any group or block of premises	50	5
Section 178	Non-compliance with directions to close or limit the use of private drains in certain cases	50	5
Section 179	Non-compliance with Chairperson's orders regarding the use of a drain by a person other than the owner thereof	50	—
Section 180	Non-compliance with requisition for keeping sewage and rain water drains distinct	50	—
Section 181	Non-compliance with requisition for the pavement of courtyard, etc.	50	—
Section 183	Connection with municipal water works or drains without written permission	200	50

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 186, sub-section (4)	Non-compliance with requisition to close, remove or divert a pipe or drain	50	5
Section 193, sub-section (1)	Execution of work by a person other than a licensed plumber	200	—
Section 193, sub-section (2)	Failure to furnish when required, name of licensed plumber employed	100	—
Section 193, sub-section (6)	Licensed plumbers not to demand more than the charges prescribed	100	—
Section 193, sub-section (8)	Licensed plumbers not to contravene bye-laws or execute work carelessly or negligently, etc.	100	—
Section 194	Prohibition of wilful or neglectful acts relating to water or sewage works	100	—
Section 209, sub-section (3)	Construction of building within the regular line of street without permission	1000	10
Section 211	Failure to comply with requisition to set back buildings to regular line of street	200	50
Section 214	Failure to comply with requisition to set forward buildings to regular line of street	200	10
Section 217, sub-sections (5)	Utilising, selling or otherwise dealing with any land or laying out a private street otherwise than in conformity with orders of the Council	Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years	—
Section 218, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b)	Failure to comply with requisition to show cause for alteration of street or for a appearance before the Chairperson	50	5
Section 219, sub-section (1)	Failure to comply with requisition on owner of private street or owner of adjoining land or building to level, etc., such street	100	10

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 221, sub-section (1)	Prohibition of projections upon streets, etc.	200	—
Section 221, sub-section (2)	Failure to comply with requisition to remove projections from streets	200	—
Section 222, sub-section (2)	Failure to comply with requisition to remove a <i>verandah</i> , balcony, etc., put up in accordance with section 221(1)	200	—
Section 223	Failure to comply with requisition to have ground floor doors, etc., so altered as not to open outwards	50	—
Section 224, sub-section (1)	Erection, etc., of structures of fixtures which cause obstruction in streets	200	10
Section 225	Deposit, etc., of things in streets	100	—
Section 227, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Tethering of animals and milking of cattle in public streets	100	5
Section 228, sub-section (4)	Unlawful removal of bar or shorting timber, etc., or removal or extinction of light	50	—
Section 229, sub-section (1)	Streets not to be opened or broken and building materials not to be deposited thereon without permission	200	10
Section 231, sub-section (2)	Name of street and number of house not to be destroyed or defaced, etc.	50	—
Section 232, sub-section (1)	Failure to comply with requisition to repair, protect or enclose a dangerous place	100	25
Section 234, sub-section (1)	Removal, etc., of lamps	100	—
Section 234, sub-section (2)	Wilfully and negligently extinguishing lights in public streets, etc.	50	—

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 237, sub-section (1)	Erection of a building without the sanction of the Chairperson	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both	—
Section 237, sub-section (2)	Use of inflammable materials without permission	100	—
Section 238, sub-section (1)	Failure to give notice of intention to erect a building	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both	—
Section 239, sub-section (1)	Failure to give notice of intention to make additions, etc., to buildings	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both	—
Section 242, sub-section (4)	Commencement to work without notice, etc.	10000	500
Section 244	Failure to comply with requisition to round off buildings at corners of streets	100	5
Section 245, sub-section (1)	Erection of buildings on new streets without levelling	1000	—
Section 245, sub-section (1)	Erection of buildings or execution of work within regular line of street or in contravention of any scheme or plan	1000	—
Section 247	Failure to demolish buildings erected without sanction or erection of buildings in contravention of order	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both	—

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 248	Erection of buildings in contravention of conditions of sanction, etc.	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both	—
Section 249	Failure to carry out alterations	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both	—
Section 251, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Non-compliance with provision as to completion certificates, occupation or use, etc., without permission	200	10
Section 252	Non-compliance with restrictions on user of buildings	Simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000 or with both	—
Section 258, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Failure to comply with requisition to remove structures which are in ruins or likely to fall	500	20
Section 259, sub-section (1)	Failure to comply with requisition to vacate buildings in dangerous conditions, etc.	200	—
Section 264	Failure to provide for collection, removal and deposit of refuse and provision of receptacles	50	—
Section 265, sub-section (1)	Failure to collect and remove filth and polluted matter	50	—
Section 265, sub-section (3)	Scavenger's duties in certain cases not to be discharged by any person without permission	25	—
Section 266	Failure to comply with requisition for removal of rubbish, etc., from premises used as market, etc.	100	—
Section 267, sub-section (1)	Keeping rubbish and filth for more than twenty-four hours, etc.	50	10

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 267, sub-section (2)	Allowing filth to flow in streets	50	—
Section 267, sub-section (3)	Depositing rubbish or filth, etc., in street, etc.	50	—
Section 271, sub-section (1)	Latrines and urinals not to be constructed without permission or in contravention of terms prescribed	200	—
Section 272, sub-section (1)	Failure to provide buildings newly erected or re-erected with latrine, urinal and other accommodation	500	—
Section 272, sub-section (3)	Failure to provide residential buildings composed of separate tenements with latrine, bathing or washing place for servants on the ground floor	500	—
Section 273	Failure to provide latrines for premises used by large number of people and to keep them clean and in proper order	100	20
Section 274	Failure to comply with requisition to provide latrines for market, cattle shed, cart stand, etc., and to keep them clean and in proper order	100	20
Section 275, clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d)	Failure to comply with requisition to enforce provision of latrine or urinal accommodation, etc.	100	10
Section 276, sub-section (2)	Failure to comply with requisition for removal of congested buildings	1000	—
Section 277	Failure to comply with requisition to improve buildings unfit for human habitation	1000	—
Section 279, sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4)	Failure to comply with order of demolition of buildings unfit for human habitation	1000	—
Section 280	Failure to comply with requisition of the Chairperson to remove insanitary huts and sheds, etc.	100	15
Section 281, sub-section (1)	Prohibition against washing by washerman	25	—

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 282	Failure to give information of dangerous disease	100	—
Section 284	Failure to comply with requisition to cleanse and disinfect buildings or articles	50	—
Section 285	Failure to comply with requisition to destroy infectious huts or sheds	50	—
Section 286	Washing of clothing, bedding, etc., at any place not notified by the Chairperson	25	—
Section 288, sub-section (1)	Sending infected clothes to washerman or laundry	25	—
Section 288, sub-section (2)	Failure to furnish address of washerman or laundry to which clothes have been sent	25	—
Section 289, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3)	Use of public conveyances by persons suffering from a dangerous disease, etc.	50	—
Section 291	Failure to disinfect buildings before letting the same	100	—
Section 292	Disposal of infected articles without disinfection	50	—
Section 293	Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes by infected persons	50	—
Section 294	Sale of food or drink in contravention of restriction or prohibition of Chairperson	50	—
Section 295	Removal or use of water from wells and tanks in contravention of prohibition of Chairperson	50	—
Section 296	Exposure of persons to risk of infection by the presence or conduct of a person suffering from a dangerous disease, etc.	100	—
Section 297	Removal of infectious corpses in contravention of the provisions of the section	50	—
Section 298, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Absence of sweepers, etc., from duty without notice	Imprisonment which may extend to one month	—

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 299	A sweeper employed for doing house scavenging not to discontinue work without notice	10	—
Section 300	Failure to supply information by persons incharge of burning or burial grounds	50	—
Section 301	Use of new burning or burial ground without permission	50	—
Section 302, sub-section (1)	Failure to comply with requisition to close a burning or burial ground	50	—
Section 302, sub-section (2)	Burning or burial of corpses in a burning or burial ground after it has been closed	50	—
Section 303	Removal of corpses by other than prescribed routes	25	—
Section 304, clause (b)	Failure to give notice for removal of carcasses of dead animals	10	—
Section 307, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Failure to give information of births and deaths	50	—
Section 308, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3)	Commission of nuisances	50	—
Section 309	Failure to comply with requisition for removal or abatement of nuisance	500	25
Section 310, sub-section (4)	Dogs not to be at large in a street without being secured by a chain lead	50	—
Section 310, sub-section (5)	Ferocious dogs at large without being muzzled, etc.	100	—
Section 311	Staking inflammable material in contravention of prohibition	50	—
Section 312	Setting a naked light	50	—
Section 313	Discharging fireworks, firearms, etc., likely to cause danger	50	—
Section 314	Failure to comply with requisition to render buildings, wells, etc., safe	50	—

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 315	Failure to comply with requisition to enclose land used for improper purposes	50	—
Section 317, sub-section (1)	Sale in municipal markets without permission	200	—
Section 318, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Use of places as private markets without a licence and use of places other than a municipal slaughter house as slaughter houses	500	25
Section 318, sub-section (2) proviso (a)	Non-compliance with conditions imposed by Chairperson	50	—
Section 320	Keeping market open without licence, etc.	2000	—
Section 321	Sale in unlicensed market	50	—
Section 322	Carrying on business or trade near a market	50	—
Section 324	Failure of person in charge of markets to expel lepers and disturbers from the market	50	—
Section 325	Carrying on butcher's, fishmonger's or poluterer's trade without licence, etc.	100	10
Section 326	Establishment of factory, etc., without permission	5000	50
Section 327	Certain things not to be kept and certain trades and operations not to be carried on without a licence	1000	100
Section 328, sub-section (3)	Keeping, abandonment or tethering of animals, etc.	100	—
Section 329, sub-section (5)	Use of premises in contravention of declaration	500	—
Section 330	Hawking articles for sale without a licence, etc.	100	—
Section 331	Keeping a lodging house, eating house, tea shop, etc., without licence or contrary to licence	100	—
Section 332	Keeping open theatre, circus or other place of public amusement without licence or contrary to terms of licence	500	50
Section 339, sub-section (5)	Failure to produce licence or written permission	50	5

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Section 340	Preventing the Chairperson or any person authorised in this behalf from exercising his powers of entry, etc.	50	—
Section 341	Preventing the Chairperson or any person authorised in this behalf from exercising his power of entry upon any adjoining land	50	—
Section 346	Obstruction or molestation in execution of work	200	—
Section 353, sub-section (4)	Failure to comply with requisition to state the name and address of owner of premises	50	—
Section 364, sub-section (3)	Failure of occupier of land or building to afford owner facilities for complying with provisions of the Act, etc., after eight days from issue of order by district judge	200	50
Section 404	Obstruction of Chairperson or a member, etc.	200	—
Section 405	Removal of any mark set up for indicating level, etc.	100	—
Section 406	Removal, etc., of notice exhibited by or under orders of the Council, Chairperson, etc.	50	—
Section 407	Unlawful removal of earth, sand or other material or deposit of any matter or making of any encroachment from any land vested in the Council.	50	—

EXTRACTS FROM THE ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003

(36 OF 2003)

* * * * *

Punishment for non-compliance of orders or directions.

146. Whoever, fails to comply with any order or direction given under this Act, within such time as may be specified in the said order or direction or contravenes or attempts or abets the contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both in respect of each offence and in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which the failure continues after conviction of the first such offence:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to the orders, instructions or directions issued under section 121.

* * * * *

2 of 1974.

152. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Appropriate Government or any officer authorised by it in this behalf may accept from any consumer or person who committed or who is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence of theft of electricity punishable under this Act, a sum of money by way of compounding of the offence as specified in the Table below:

Compounding of offences.

TABLE

Nature of Service	Rate at which the sum of money for compounding to be collected per Kilowatt (KW)/Horse Power (HP) or part thereof for Low Tension (LT) supply and per Kilo Volt Ampere (KVA) of contracted demand for High Tension (HT)
(1)	(2)
1. Industrial Service	twenty thousand rupees;
2. Commercial Service	ten thousand rupees;
3. Agricultural Service	two thousand rupees;
4. Other Services	four thousand rupees:

Provided that the Appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the rates specified in the Table above.

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EXTRACT FROM THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

(27 OF 2006)

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27. (1) Whoever intentionally contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of any of the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 8 or sub-section (2) of section 26 shall be punishable—

Penalty for contravention of section 8 or section 22 or section 26.

(a) in the case of the first conviction, with fine which may extend to rupees one thousand; and

(b) in the case of second or subsequent conviction, with fine which shall not be less than rupees one thousand but may extend to rupees ten thousand.

(2) Where a buyer contravenes the provisions of section 22, he shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than rupees ten thousand.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE LEGAL METROLOGY ACT, 2009

(1 OF 2010)

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2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

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(e) “import” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means bringing into India from a place outside India;

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CHAPTER V

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Penalty for use of non-standard weight and measure.

25. Whoever uses or keeps for use any weight or measure or makes use of any numeration otherwise than in accordance with the standards of weight or measure or the standard of numeration, as the case may be, specified by or under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.

Penalty for alteration of weight and measure.

26. Whoever tampers with, or alters in any way, any reference standard, secondary standard or working standard or increases or decreases or alters any weight or measure with a view to deceiving any person or knowing or having reason to believe that any person is likely to be deceived thereby, except where such alteration is made for the correction of any error noticed therein on verification, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the second and subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Penalty for manufacture or sale of non-standard weight or measure.

27. Every person who manufactures or causes to be manufactured or sells or offers, exposes or possesses for sale, any weight or measure which,—

(a) does not conform to the standards of weight or measure specified by or under this Act; or

(b) which bears thereon any inscription of weight, measure or number which does not conform to the standards of weight, measure or numeration specified by or under this Act,

except where he is permitted to do so under this Act, shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to four lakh rupees.

Penalty for making any transaction, deal or contract in contravention of the prescribed standards.

28. Whoever makes any transaction, deal or contract in contravention of the standards of weights and measures specified under section 10 shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the third and subsequent offence with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Penalty for quoting or publishing, etc., of non-standard units.

29. Whoever violates section 11 shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees for the second offence with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Penalty for transactions in contravention of standard weight or measure.

30. Whoever—

(a) in selling any article or thing by weight, measure or number, delivers or causes to be delivered to the purchaser any quantity or number of that article or thing less than the quantity or number contracted for or paid for; or

(b) in rendering any service by weight, measure or number, renders that service less than the service contracted for or paid for; or

(c) in buying any article or thing by weight, measure or number, fraudulently receives, or causes to be received any quantity or number of that article or thing in excess of the quantity or number contracted for or paid for; or

(d) in obtaining any service by weight, measure or number, obtains that service in excess of the service contracted for or paid for,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, and, for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

31. Whoever, being required by or under this Act or the rules made thereunder to submit returns, maintain any record or register, or being required by the Director or the Controller or any legal metrology officer to produce before him for inspection any weight or measure or any document, register or other record relating thereto, omits or fails without any reasonable excuse, so to do, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

Penalty for non-production of documents, etc.

32. Whoever fails or omits to submit model of any weight or measure for approval, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine.

Penalty for failure to get model approved.

33. Whoever, sells, distributes, delivers or otherwise transfers or uses any unverified weight or measure shall be punished with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees but which may extend to ten thousand rupees and, for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine.

Penalty for use of unverified weight or measure.

34. Whoever sells, or causes to be sold, delivers, or causes to be delivered, any commodity, article or thing by any means other than the standard weight or measure or number, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

Penalty for sale or delivery of commodities, etc., by non-standard weight or measure.

35. Whoever renders or causes to be rendered, any service through means other than the weight or measure or numeration or in terms of any weight, measure or number other than the standard weight or measure, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for the second offence with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the third and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

Penalty for rendering services by non-standard weight, measure or number.

36. (1) Whoever manufactures, packs, imports, sells, distributes, delivers or otherwise transfers, offers, exposes or possesses for sale, or causes to be sold, distributed, delivered or otherwise transferred, offered, exposed for sale any pre-packaged commodity which does not conform to the declarations on the package as provided in this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees, for the second offence, with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the subsequent offence, with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with both.

Penalty for selling, etc., of non-standard packages.

(2) Whoever manufactures or packs or imports or causes to be manufactured or packed or imported, any pre-packaged commodity, with error in net quantity as may be prescribed shall be punished with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the second and subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with both.

37. (1) Where any Government approved Test Centre contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, or the conditions of the licence, it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

Penalty for contravention by Government approved Test Centre.

(2) Where any owner or employee of a Government Approved Test Centre performing duties in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, wilfully verifies or stamps any weight or measure in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, he shall, for every such contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.

38. Whoever imports any weight or measure without being registered under this Act shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for non-registration by importer of weight or measure.

Penalty for
import of
non-standard
weight or
measure.

39. Whoever imports any non-standard weight or measure shall be punished with fine, which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine.

Penalty for
obstructing
Director,
Controller or
legal metrology
officer.

40. Whoever obstructs the Director, the Controller or any legal metrology officer with intent to prevent or deter the Director or the Controller or any legal metrology officer from exercising his powers or discharging his functions, or in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by the Director or the Controller or any legal metrology officer in the lawful exercise of his powers or discharge of his functions as such, or whoever obstructs the entry of the Director or the Controller or any legal metrology officer into any premises for inspection and verification of any weight or measure or any document or record relating thereto or the net contents of any packaged commodity or for any other purpose shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years.

Penalty for
giving false
information or
false return.

41. (1) Whoever gives any information to the Director, the Controller or any legal metrology officer, which he may require or ask for in the course of his duty, and which such person either knows or has reason to believe to be false, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with fine.

(2) Whoever, being required by or under this Act so to do, submits a return or maintains any record or register which is false in material particulars, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine.

* * * * *

Penalty for
manufacture of
weight and
measure without
licence.

45. Whoever, being required to obtain a licence under this Act or the rules made thereunder, manufactures, without being in possession of a valid licence, any weight or measure, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for
repair, sale, etc.,
of weight and
measure without
licence.

46. Whoever, being required to obtain a licence under this Act or the rules made thereunder repairs or sells or offers, exposes or possesses for repair or sale, any weight or measure, without being in possession of a valid licence, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for
tampering with
licence.

47. Whoever alters or otherwise tampers, with any licence issued or renewed under this Act or rules made thereunder, otherwise than in accordance with any authorisation made by the Controller in this behalf, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with both.

Compounding of
offences.

48. (1) * * * * *

(4) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to person who commits the same or similar offence, within a period of three years from the date on which the first offence, committed by him, was compounded.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, any second or subsequent offence committed after the expiry of a period of three years from the date on which the offence was previously compounded, shall be deemed to be a first offence.

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Appeals.

50. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), an appeal shall lie,—

* * * * *

(c) from every decision given by the Controller of Legal Metrology under delegated powers of Director Legal Metrology to the Central Government;

* * * * *

52. (1) * * * *

Power of the Central Government to make rules.

(3) In making any rule under this section, the Central Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

53. (1) * * * *

Power of State Government to make rules.

(3) In making any rule under this section, the State Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

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EXTRACT FROM THE *JAN VISHWAS* (AMENDMENT OF PROVISIONS) ACT, 2023

(18 OF 2023)

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3. The fines and penalties provided under various provisions in the enactments mentioned in the Schedule shall be increased by ten per cent. of the minimum amount of fine or penalty, as the case may be, prescribed therefor, after the expiry of every three years from the date of commencement of this Act.

Revision of fines and penalties.

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LOK SABHA

A

BILL

to amend certain enactments for decriminalising and rationalising offences to
further enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business.

(Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce and Industry)