

XVIII. Municipal Property

20. *Though there is no provision in the Constitution relating to municipal property, the question is as to what specific provisions may be made in the municipal laws relating to the same.*

- (1) State Governments need to consider this aspect noting the fact that Municipalities are among the larger land-holders in any municipal area. However, regrettably, the Municipalities do not even maintain an inventory of their properties. Due to the changing economic structures of cities and towns, many of these properties could be recycled and could become a valuable source of civic revenues. As such, it is necessary to make some special provisions in the law for this purpose.
- (2) Inasmuch as the cities and towns are making a transition from the “pedestrian era” to a “motorized era” of transport, it is necessary that enabling provisions are made in the municipal laws for acquisition of land for widening of streets.

Provisions Made in the Municipal Law

24. *The Municipal Law has provided for the following :*

- (1) *Besides the provisions relating to holding of property and vesting of property under clause 101 and clause 102, acquisition of property by agreement, exchange, lease, grant, etc. under clause 103, the Municipal Law has made provisions for compulsory acquisition of land under clause 104, and special provisions for acquisition of land adjoining streets under clause 105.*
- (2) *Under clause 107, it also requires that the Municipality shall prepare an inventory of properties of Municipality and, in each year, present a Report on the changes made in the holdings of its immovable properties along with the Budget Estimate.*