

27 of 1956. Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1956, for any illegal practice or for any corrupt practice other than the corrupt practice of bribery or undue influence is hereby removed.

3. In section 7 of the principal Act, in clause (e), for the words "any corporation in which the appropriate Government has any share or financial interest", the words and brackets "any company or corporation (other than a co-operative society) in the capital of which the appropriate Government has not less than twenty-five per cent. share" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 7.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 33 of the principal Act, where a person detained in prison or other custody in any Portuguese territory wishes to stand as a candidate at any election that may be held within one year from the commencement of this Act, the nomination paper of such person and any declaration contained therein may be signed on his behalf by the proposer; but no such nomination paper shall be received by the returning officer unless at the time of its delivery the proposer produces before that officer— Special provision for nomination in case of prisoners in Portuguese territory.

(a) a writing signed by such person and showing his intention to stand as a candidate, and

(b) a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs that the person is detained in prison or other custody in Portuguese territory.

5. It is hereby declared that the office of member of the Council of Advisers associated with the Chief Commissioner of Manipur or with the Chief Commissioner of Tripura shall not disqualify the holder thereof for being chosen as, or for being, a member of Parliament. Prevention of disqualification for membership of Parliament in certain cases.

THE STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
ACT, 1956

*See India Code
Volume VIII B.*

ACT No. 89 OF 1956

An Act to establish standards of weights and measures based on the metric system

[28th December, 1956]

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date, not being later than ten years from the passing of this Act, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act or for different areas or for different classes of undertakings or for different classes of goods.

Definitions.

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

(a) "First General Conference of Weights and Measures" means the Conference Generale des poids et Mesures held at Paris in 1889;

(b) "International Bureau of Weights and Measures" means the Bureau Internationale des poids et Mesures at Sevres in France;

(c) "kilogram" means the mass of the platinum-iridium cylinder deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and declared international proto-type of the kilogramme by the First General Conference of Weights and Measures,

(d) "metre" means the distance, at zero degree centigrade and under normal atmospheric pressure, between the axes of the two median lines traced on the platinum-iridium bar deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and declared international proto-type of the metre by the First General Conference of Weights and Measures;

(e) "normal atmospheric pressure" means the pressure exercised by 101325 newtons per square metre, a newton being the force which imparts to a mass of one kilogram an acceleration of one metre per second per second.

Primary unit of length.

3. (1) The primary unit of length shall be a metre.

(2) For the purpose of deriving the value of the metre, the Central Government shall cause to be prepared a national proto-type of the metre and shall cause the same to be certified in terms of the international proto-type of the metre and shall deposit the same in such custody and at such place as the Central Government may think fit.

Primary unit of mass and standard unit of weight.

4. (1) The primary unit of mass shall be a kilogram.

(2) For the purpose of deriving the value of kilogram, the Central Government shall cause to be prepared a national proto-type of the kilogram and shall cause the same to be certified in

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jute mills in so far as they
e of raw jute and sale of jute
dated 26.4.1958, Gazette of
, page 471.

terms of the international proto-type of kilogramme and shall deposit the same in such custody and at such place as the Central Government may think fit.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of this section and section 12, the primary unit of mass for precious stones shall be a carat which is equal to one-five-thousandth of one kilogram.

(4) The standard unit of weight at any place shall be the weight of the primary unit of mass at that place.

5. (1) The primary unit of time shall be a second.

Unit of time.

(2) A second means $\frac{1}{31,556,925.975}$ of the length of the tropical year for 1900.0, the year commencing at 12.00 hours universal time on the 1st day of January, 1900.

6. (1) The unit of electric current shall be an ampere.

Unit of electric current.

(2) An ampere means that constant current which, flowing in two parallel straight conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross section and placed at a distance of one metre from each other in vacuum, produces a force of 2×10^{-7} newtons per metre length between the conductors.

7. The scale of temperature shall be the centigrade scale otherwise known as celsius where the temperature, under normal atmospheric pressure, is taken to be zero degree at the melting point of ice and one hundred degrees at the boiling point of water.

Scale of temperature.

8. (1) The unit of luminous intensity shall be the candela.

Unit of luminous intensity.

(2) A candela means one-sixtieth part of luminous intensity normally emitted by one centimetre square of integral radiator (black body) at the temperature of solidification of platinum.

9. The primary unit of area shall be the square metre.

Primary unit of area.

10. The primary unit of volume shall be the cubic metre.

Primary unit of volume.

11. The unit of capacity shall be a litre which is the volume occupied by the mass of one kilogram of pure air-free water at the temperature of its maximum density and under normal atmospheric pressure.

Unit of capacity.

12. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare in relation to the units of mass and measures referred to in sections 3 and 4 and sections 9 to 11, both inclusive, the magnitude and denominations of such units of mass and measures as it thinks fit to be the secondary units of mass and measures under this Act;

Secondary units of mass and measures.

Provided that every such secondary unit shall be an integral power of ten (positive or negative) of any one of such units.

Standards of mass and measures.

13. (1) The units of mass and measures referred to in sections 3 and 4 and sections 9 to 11, both inclusive, and the secondary units of mass and measures declared under section 12 shall be the standards of mass and measures.

(2) No unit of mass or measure other than the units of mass and measures referred to in sub-section (1) shall be used as a standard mass or measure.

Continuance of certain weights and measures during transitional period.

14. (1) Notwithstanding that this Act has come into force in respect of any area or class of goods or undertakings, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, permit the continuance of the use, after such commencement, in respect of that area or class of goods or undertakings, of such weights and measures, in addition to the standards of mass and measures and for such period, not exceeding three years, as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to empower the Central Government to issue any such notification in respect of any weight or measure which was not in use immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Sets of standards of mass and measures.

15. (1) The Central Government shall cause to be prepared as many sets as it may deem necessary of such standards of mass and measures referred to in section 13 or multiples or sub-multiples thereof as the Central Government may consider expedient, and shall cause each mass and measure of such set to be authenticated as having been ascertained from the primary units of mass or measure, as the case may be.

(2) The Central Government shall supply to each of the State Governments as many such sets as it may deem fit.

Conversion of existing weights and measures into standard mass and measures.

16. (1) The value expressed in terms of any weight set forth in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939, 9 of 1939, or in terms of any measure expressed in inches, feet, yards or miles or in gallons may be converted into the value expressed in terms of a standard mass or measure at the rates specified in the First Schedule.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the rates at which the value expressed in terms of any weight or measure other than those referred to in sub-section (1) may be converted into the value expressed in terms of a standard mass or measure.

(3) All references in any enactment or in any notification, rule or order under any enactment or in any contract, deed or other instruments to a value expressed in terms of any weight or measure other than those of a standard mass or measure shall be construed as references to that value expressed in terms of a standard mass or measure, as the case may be, converted thereto at the rates specified in the First Schedule or in the notification issued under sub-section (2), as the case may be.

(4) Where in any transaction the value expressed in terms of any weight or measure is required to be converted into that value expressed in terms of a standard mass or measure under this section, the calculation, for the purposes of such transaction, shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

17. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. Power to
make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the preparation of the standards of mass and measures under section 15;

(b) the custody of the set of standards of mass and measures which are to be maintained by the Central Government and the periodical verification and adjustment thereof;

(c) the periodical verification and adjustment of sets of standards of mass and measures supplied to the State Governments;

(d) the limits of error which may be tolerated in the standards of mass and measures when they are manufactured for being used, or are being used, in transactions generally, or in any class of transactions in particular;

(e) the manner in which the value expressed in terms of any weight or measure other than in terms of a standard mass and measure may be converted thereto; and

(f) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be laid for not less than thirty days before both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following.

2 of 1839.
9 of 1939.

18. (1) The Measures of Length Act, 1889, and the Standards of Repeal Weight Act, 1939, are hereby repealed.

(2) The enactments specified in the Second Schedule shall, to the extent to which they contain any provision which corresponds to any provision of this Act, stand repealed.

(3) If, immediately before the commencement of this Act or any provision thereof in respect of any area or class of goods or undertakings, there is in force in respect of that area or class of goods or undertakings, any law which corresponds to this Act or to any provision thereof and which is not repealed by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), that corresponding law shall stand repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 16(1)]

STANDARDS OF WEIGHT

1 grain	= 0.000064799	kilogram.
1 ounce	= 0.0283495	kilogram.
1 pound	= 0.4535924	kilogram.
1 cwt.	= 50.802	kilograms.
1 ton	= 1016.05	kilograms.
1 tola	= 0.0116638	kilogram.
1 seer	= 0.93310	kilogram.
1 maund	= 37.3242	kilograms.

STANDARDS OF LENGTH AND CAPACITY

1 inch	= 0.0254	metre (exact).
1 foot	= 0.3048	metre (exact).
1 yard	= 0.9144	metre (exact).
1 mile	= 1609.344	metres (exact).
1 imperial gallon.	= 4.54596	litres.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See section 18(2)]

1. The Assam Adoption of Standard Weights Act, 1955 (IX of 1955).
2. The Bhopal State Weights and Measures Act, 1953 (XV of 1953).
3. The Bihar Weights Act, 1947 (XVII of 1947).
4. The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (XV of 1932).
5. The Central Provinces and Berar Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1928 (II of 1928).

6. The Cochin Weights and Measures Act, 1112 (LXIII of 1112).
7. The Coorg Act, 1954 (VII of 1954).
8. The Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act, 1356 Fasli (XIV of 1356 Fasli).
9. The Madhya Bharat Weights Act, 1954 (21 of 1954).
10. The Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948), as in force in the State of Madras or of Andhra.
11. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902 (III of 1902).
12. The Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943 (VII of 1943).
13. The Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941 (XII of 1941).
14. The Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1954 (XIX of 1954).
15. The Travancore Weights and Measures Act, 1085 (VI of 1085).
16. The United Provinces Weights and Measures Act, 1947 (XXIII of 1948).

THE FARIDABAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
ACT, 1956

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS .

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

SECTIONS

1. Short title.
2. Definitions.

CHAPTER II

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CORPORATION

3. Incorporation.
4. Constitution of the Corporation.
5. Term and conditions of service of members.