

अंको
SERIES : I

क्र.
No. : 03

Daman 22nd May, 2002 1 Jaistha 1924 (Saka)

सरकारी राजपत्र OFFICIAL GAZETTE



राष्ट्र सरकार
Government of India

संघ प्रदेश दमण एवं दीव प्रशासन

U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF DAMAN & DIU

प्राविकरण द्वाय प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF DAMAN AND DIU
URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

No. 1/1-6/86-DMC/2000/311

Dated : 22/05/2002.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of section 307 read with Section 184, 143 and 323 of the Daman and Diu Municipalities (Amended) Regulation, 1994 and all others powers enabling in this behalf and after consultation with Daman Municipal Council, the Administrator of Daman and Diu hereby makes the following Amendment to the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities, Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation, 1971 published in the Official Gazette Series-I No. 19, dated 05/08/1971 and adopted by the Daman Municipal Council on 26/08/1972 into, which was subsequently Amended as Municipalities Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation (2nd Amendment), 2001.

01. SHORT TITLE : The Amendment shall be called the Daman Municipality Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation (3rd Amendment), 2002.
02. APPLICATION : The amendment shall apply to Municipal Area of Daman District from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Contd ...

SERIES - I No. : 03
DATED 22ND MAY, 2002.

03. Insertion of new Clauses in BYE-LAWS 3 : (i) After clause (3) (g) (IV) the following clause shall be added;

(IV) (i) **Farm Building:** Means a structure erected on land assess or held for the purpose of agriculture for all or any of the following purposes connected with such land or any other and belonging or cultivated by the holder thereof namely;

- (a) For the storage of agricultural implements, manure or fodder;
- (b) For the storage of agricultural produce;
- (c) For sheltering cattle;
- (d) For the residential of members of the family, servants or tenants of the holder; or
- (e) For any other purpose which is an integral part of his cultivating arrangement.

(ii) After Clause 3 (o) the following clause to be added;
(o) (i) **Competent Authority :** Means the Chief Officer of the Municipal Council or any other authority declared by the Govt.

04. Insertion of new Clause in BYE-LAWS 7 : After Clause 7 (g) following Clause shall be added

✓ (h) The R.C.C. design/drawing of construction upto G+3, duly signed and certified by the Registered Architect/Engineer has to be submitted alongwith the construction plan, however for the building having more than G+3, working drawing containing R.C.C. details, duly certified by the Architect/Civil Engineer is also required to be submitted.

(i) The applicant if so desire make provision of sump well (Under ground water tank) for storage of rain water, to encourage the water harvesting structures with special emphasis on roof top water harvesting arresting soft soil and surface run-off for preservation and recharging of ground water level, details thereof to be furnish if any.

05. Insertion of new Clause in BYE-LAWS 25 (A) : After note (5) below table 2 of Bye-laws 25 (A) the following clause shall be added;

6. The parking shall be allowed in the open spaces left out for natural lighting and ventilation.

SERIES - I No. : 03
DATED 22ND MAY, 2002.

06. Insertion of new Clause in
BYE LAWS 31 (b) :
- After Clause (II) of Bye-laws 31 (b) the following clause shall be added.
- (III) Taking into consideration the Indian Standard and Guidelines for hazard safety the following additional requirement are to be fulfilled;
- (a) For Earth Quake Protection
- (i) IS:1893-1994, "Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures (Fourth Revision)".
 - (ii) IS:13920-1993, Ductile Detailing of Reinforced Concrete Structures subjected to Seismic Forces- Code of Practice.
 - (iii) IS:4326-1993, "Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction of Buildings- Code of Practice (Second Revision)".
 - (iv) IS:13828-1993, "Improving Earthquake Resistant of Low Strength Masonry Building-Guidelines".
 - (v) IS:13827-1993, "Improving Earthquake Resistant of Earthen Building-Guide Line".
 - (vi) "Improving Earthquake Resistant of Building - Guidelines",
 - (vii) "Improving Earthquake Resistant of Building - Guidelines", By export group, Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Published by Building Material and Technology Promotion Council, 1998.
- (b) For Cyclone/Wind, Storm Protection;
- (i) IS: 1875 (3)- 1987 " Code of Practice for Design Loads (Other than Earthquake) for Building and Structure part 3, Wind Loads"
 - (ii) "Improving Wind/Cyclone resistant of Building- Guidelines" by export group, Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, published by Building Material and Technology Promotion Council, 1998.

4 (c) Structural Stability and Fire safety of Existing Building;

- (i) The Competent Authority on its own or otherwise may have the assessment of structural and/or fire safety of any dangerous building/structure damage/ carried out through expert chosen from a panel of experts identified by the Competent Authority in consultation with the Municipal Council in this behalf, at the cost of the owner/developer/occupant of the building.

However as far as possible the structural and fire safety measures has to be followed for the existing building.

SERIES - I No. : 03
DATED 22ND MAY, 2002.

- (ii) The Competent Authority of advice of such expert(s) shall direct the owner/developer/occupant on the building to carry out such repair/restoration and strengthening/retrofitting of the building found necessary so as to comply with the safety standards laid down in their National Building Code and the Indian Standard Specified under Regulation.
- (iii) The Competent Authority shall specify the period within which such comply is to be carried out.
- (iv) The Competent Authority may also direct the owner/developer/occupant whether the building could be occupied or not during the period of compliance.

(d) Quality Control requirement :

The quality Control System shall be as per the provision of National Building Code.

(e) To provide facilities for Physically Handicap Persons;

For the buildings specified as a Special Building defined in the Building Bye-laws the following facilities shall required for Physically Handicap Persons:

- (i) Approach to plinth level: Every building should have atleast one entrance accessible to the handicap and shall be indicated by proper signage. This entrance shall be approach a ramp to gather with the stepped entry.
- (ii) Ramped Approach: Ramp shall be finished with non slip material to entered the building minimum width of ramp will be 1800 mm. with maximum gradient 1:12, length of ramp shall not exceed 9 mts. having 800 mm. high hand rail on both side extending 300 mm. beyond top and bottom of the ramp. Minimum gap from the adjacent wall to the hand rail shall be 50 mm.
- (iii) Stepped Approach: For stepped approach size of tread shall not be less than 300 mm. and maximum raiser shall be 15 mm. Provision of 800 mm. high hand rail on both sides of the stepped approach similar to the ramp approach.
- (iv) Exit/Entrance Door: Maximum clear opening of the entrance door shall be 100 mm. and it shall not be provided with a step than obstruct the passage of a wheel chair user. Threshold shall not raised more than 12 mm

SERIES - I No. : 03
DATED 22ND MAY, 2002.

Entrance landing : Entrance landing shall be provided adjacent ramp with the minimum dimension 1800 mm. x 2000 mm. The entrance landing that adjoin the top end of a slop shall be provided with floor materials to attract the attention of visually impaired persons (Limited to colour floor material whose colour and brightness is conspicuously different from that of the surrounding floor material or the material that emit different should to guide visually impaired persons. Finishes shall have a non slip surface with a texture traversable by a wheel chair. Curved where ever provide should blend to a common level.

(vi) **Corridor connection the Entrance/Exit for the Handicapped :** The corridor connecting the entrance/ exit for handicapped leading directly out door to a place where information concerning the overall used of the specified building can be provided to visually impaired persons either by a persons or by sign shall be provided as follows;

- (a) 'Guiding floor material' shall be provided or devices that emit sound to guide visually impaired persons.
 - (b) The minimum width shall be 1500 mm.
 - (c) Incase there is a difference of a level slop ways shall be provided with a slop of 1:12
 - (d) Hand rails shall be provided for ramps/slop ways.
- (vii) **Stair ways :** One of the stair ways near the entrance/exit for the handicap shall have the following provisions:
- (a) The minimum width shall be 1350 mm.
 - (b) Height of the riser shall not be more than 150 mm. and width of the tread 300 mm. The steps shall not have abrupt (Square) nosing.
 - (c) Maximum number of raisers on a flight shall be limited to 12.
 - (d) Hand rails shall be provided on both side and shall extend 300 mm. on the top and bottom of each flight of steps.

(viii) **Lifts :** Where ever lift is required as per Bye-laws, provision of atleast 1 lift shall be made for the wheel chair user with the following cage dimension of lift recommended for passenger lift of 13 persons capacity by Bureau of Indian Standards.

Clear internal depth : 1100 mm.

Clear internal width : 2000 mm.

Entrance door width : 900 mm.

SERIES - I No. : 03
DATED 22ND MAY, 2002.

- (a) A hand rail not less than 600 mm. long at 10 min. above floor level shall be fixed adjacent the control panel.
 - (b) The lift lobby shall be of an inside measurement of 1800 mm. x 1800 mm. or more.
 - (c) The time of an automatically closing door should be minimum 5 seconds and the closing speed should not exceed 0.25 mts./sec.
 - (d) The interior of the cage shall be provided with device that audibly indicates the floor, the cage has reached and indicates that the door or the cage for entrance/exit is either open or closed.
 - (ix) Toilets : One special W.C. in a set of toilet shall be provided for the use of Handicap with essential provision of wash basin near the entrance for handicap
 - (a) The minimum size shall be 1500 mm. x 1750 mm.
 - (b) Minimum clear opening of the door shall be 900 mm. and the door shall swing out.
 - (c) Suitable arrangement of vertical/horizontal hand rails with 51 mm. clearance from wall shall be made in the toilets.
 - (d) The W.C. Seat shall be 500 mm. from the floor.
 - (x) Drinking Water : Suitable provision of drinking water shall be made for the handicap near the special toilet provided for them.
 - (xi) Designing for Children : In the buildings meant for the predominant use of the children, it will be necessary to suitably alter the height of the hand rail and other fittings and fixtures etc.
- : For the existing Table (3) in Bye-laws 38 regarding permissible Set back, coverage, floor area ratio etc. of building the following table shall be substituted

07. AMENDMENT OF BYE-LAWS 38

SERIES - I No. : 03
DATED 22ND MAY, 2002.

(TABLE 3)

Sr. No.	Description of Zone	Minimum plot area (Sq.mt.)	Min set back (in Mt.)			Maximum Permission Coverage.	Maximum Permissible F.A.R	Minimum width of plot front age (In mts) (Applicable only while sub-division)
			Front	Rear	Side			
1	Residential Zone (All type)	Up to 49	3.00	Nil	Nil	70%	200	3.00
		50 to 99	3.00	1.5	Nil	70%	200	3.00
		100 to 199	3.00	2.00	Nil	70%	200	5.00
		200 to 399	3.00	2.00	1.50	60%	200	7.00
		400 to 599	3.00	2.00	3.00	50%	200	10.00
		above 600	3.00	2.00	3.00	40%	200	12.00
2	Local Commercial Zone	Up to 199	4.00	3.00	2.25	50%	250	8.00
		200 and above	4.00	3.00	3.00	50%	250	12.00
3	Central Commercial Zone	Up to 199	4.00	3.00	2.25	50%	250	8.00
		200 and above	4.00	3.00	3.00	50%	250	12.00
4	Whole sale Commercial Zone	Up to 199	4.00	3.00	2.25	40%	250	8.00
		200 and above	4.00	3.00	3.00	40%	250	12.00
5	Educational Institutional Zone	Up to 9000 above 9001	6.00	5.00	5.00	33.3 %	150	20.00
			9.00	9.00	9.00	33.3%	150	20.00
6	Light and Service Industries	Up to 500	6.00	3.00	3.00	50%	100	15.00
		501 and above	6.00	4.00	3.00	50%	100	20.00
7	General Industrial Zone	Up to 1000	6.00	3.00	3.00	33.3%	66.6	20.00

NOTE :

- For the plot upto 99 Sq.mts. the Front Set Back of 3.00 mts. from plot boundary or existing Building line of the adjoining approved building which ever is less shall be maintain, except for the road declared under High-Way Act.

Contd....

Page 7 of 8

SERIES - I No. : 03
DATED 22ND MAY, 2002.

2. If no light and ventilation is to be taken from the side of the building the above mentioned Side Set Back as provided in Table (3) can be relaxed if the building is taken right upto the plot boundary.

✓ Provided that during execution of work the property of neighbour should not be damaged in any manner.

However if the width of the plot is more than 7 mts. and upto 12 mts. the Side Set Back of 1.5 mts. or as per specification given at Table (3) which ever is more is to be maintain at one side atleast, provided further that minimum construction area shall be available up to 7.00 mts.

3. If the width of the plot is more than 12.00 mts., the Side Set Back of 1.5 mts. or as per specification given at Table (3) which ever is more should be maintain on both side.

✓ These relaxation are applicable only in the case of residential building and shall not apply to newly sub divided development plan.

Atleast one lift shall be provided in case of building having G + 4 and above.

- ✓ 4. If the height of the building is 15 mts. and above the provision of High Rise Building shall apply.

5. 6. For the group housing building, within the plot if it belongs to the same owner the minimum distance of 4.5 mts. between two building have to be kept, however the distance of two building will also depend upon the height of the building as per the formula provided under the National Building Code.

08. Insertion of new clause in note Below BYE-LAWS 38 : After Note No.4 below Bye-laws 38 the following Clause to be added

5. The plans/construction files received prior to publication of the Daman Municipality Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation (3rd amendment) 2002 shall be dealt with the relevant provision of the Goa, Daman & Diu Municipalities Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation applicable to Daman Municipal Council, during relevant period of time.

Provided that the fire safety and structural stability of the building lies and rest on the concerned parties owner of the building.

By order and in the name
of the Administrator

Sd/-
(P. J. Bamania)
Assistant Secretary (Mun. Adm.)
Secretariat, Daman.

[Government Printing Press, Daman. 05/2002 - 250]
[Price Rs. 2.00]

सं
र्वी
SERIES : I

Daman 9th May, 2001 19 Vaishakha 1923 (Saka)

प्र. : 04
No. :

सरकारी राज्यपत्र

OFFICIAL GAZETTE



राज्यपत्र
Government of India

संघ प्रदेश दमण एवं दीव प्रशासन

U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF DAMAN & DIU

प्राधिकारिक दमण प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. COL/DMN/MUN-Bye-Laws/Amend/2001/39

Administration of Daman & Diu,
Office of the Secretary Education,
Secretariat, Daman.

Dated : 09/05/2001.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of section 807 read with Section 184, 143 and 323 of the Daman and Diu Municipalities (Amended) Regulation, 1994 and all others powers enabling in this behalf and after consultation with Daman Municipal Council, the Administrator of Daman and Diu hereby makes the following Amendment to the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities, Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation, 1971 published in the Official Gazette Series-1 No.19, dated 05.08.1971 and adopted by the Daman Municipal Council on 26.08.1972.

Municipalities Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation (2nd Amendment), 2001.

Short Title and Commencement:

1) Title

These Bye-laws and Regulations shall be called "The Daman Municipality Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation (2nd amendment) 2001.

2) Application

- (I) The provision of these Bye-laws shall apply to entire municipal area within the district of Daman.
- (II) These Bye-laws and Regulation shall amend the Goa, Daman & Diu Municipalities Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation 1971 published in the Official Gazette Series-I No.19, dated 05.08.1971 as applicable to Daman Municipal Council and adopted by it on 26.08.1972. The Amendment done, (1st Amendment of Daman Municipal Council, 1999) published under Official Gazette Series-I No.05, dated 16.07.1999, stand cancelled.
- (III) These Bye-laws and Regulations shall come into force from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

3) Amendment of Bye-law 3 - The Bye-law 3 is being substituted as under:

3. Definitions - In these Bye-laws and Regulation unless the context otherwise requires, the terms and expression shall have the meaning indicated against each of them :

- (a) **Act** - means the Daman and Diu Municipalities (Amended) Regulation, 1994
- (b) **Addition and/or Alteration** - means change from one occupancy to another or a structural change such as addition to the area or height or the removal of part of the building or a change to the structure, such as the construction or cutting into or removal of any wall or part of a wall, partition, column, beam, joist floor including a mezzanine floor or other support or a change to or closing of any required means of ingress or egress or a change to mixture or equipment as provided in these Bye-laws.
- (c) **Amenity** - means roads, street, open spaces, parks, recreational grounds, playgrounds, gardens, sports complex, Parade ground, markets primary school, secondary school, colleges, polytechnic, clinics, dispensaries, hospitals, parking lots, water supply, electric supply, street lighting, sewerage, drainage, public works and includes other utilities services and conveniences
- (d) **Architect** - means an architect who is an associate or corporate member of the Indian Institute of Architect or who holds a degree or diploma which makes him eligible for such membership for such qualification as listed in schedule XIV, the Architect Act, 1972 and being duly registered with the Council of Architects under that Act. The architect should be duly registered with the municipal council concerned.
- (e) **Balcony** - means a horizontal projection including a parapet, handrail and balustrade to serve as a passage or a seating out place.
- (f) **Basement or cellar** - means the lower storey of a building below the ground level.
- (g) **Building** - means a structure constructed with any materials whatsoever for purpose whether used for human habitations or not and includes excavation except for the purpose of digging for bore-well and or for compound

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED : 9TH MAY, 2001.

foundation plinth, wall, floor, roofs, chimneys, plumbing and building services fixed platforms, veranda, balconies, cornices, projections part of a building or anything affixed thereto any wall enclosing or intended to enclose land or space science and outdoor display structure, tanks constructed for storage of chemicals or chemicals in liquid forms and all type of buildings defined below except tents, shamiyanas and tarpaulin shelters erected for temporary purposes for ceremonial occasions with the permission of the Chief Officer or any other competent authority empowered in this behalf.

- I. **Assembly Building** - means a building or part thereof where groups of people congregate or gather for amusement, recreation, social religious patriotic civil, travel and similar purposes and includes building for drama and cinema theaters, drive-in-theaters, assembly halls, city halls, town halls, auditor, exhibition hall, museums, mangal-karyalayas, skating rings, gymnasium, studios, restaurant, eating or boarding houses places of worship, dance halls, clubs, gymkhana, road, air sea or other public transportation station and recreation areas.
- II. **Business/Commercial Building** - means any building or part thereof used as shops, store or market for display and sale of wholesale or retail goods or merchandises, for transaction of business and or keeping of accounts and record thereof, offices, banks, professional establishment, court houses being classified as business building if their principal function is transaction of business and or keeping of books and records.
- III. **Detached Building** - means a building with walls and roofs independent of any other building and with open spaces on all sides.
- IV. **Education Building** - means a building exclusively used for school or colleges or educational institution recognized by the appropriate Board or University or any other competent authority involving assembly for instructions education, or recreation incidental to educational use and including a building for such other uses incidental thereto such as a library or research institution. It shall also include Quarters for essential staff required to resides in the premises and a building used as a hostel captive to an educational institution whether situated in its campus or not.
- V. **Hazardous Building** - means a building or part thereof used for storage, handling, manufacture or processing of radioactive substances or highly combustible or explosive materials or products which are liable to burn with extreme rapidity and /or producing poisonous fumes or explosive emanations and a building or part thereof used for storage handling manufacture or processing of which involves highly corrosive toxic or noxious alkalis acid or other liquids gases or chemicals producing flames, fumes and explosive mixtures or which result in division of metals into fine particles capable of spontaneous ignition.
- VI. **Industrial Building** - means a building or part thereof wherein in products or materials are manufactured and/or fabricated, assembled or processed, such as assembly plants, laboratories, power plants, refineries, gas plants, mills, dairies, and factories.

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED : 9TH MAY, 2001.

- Elevation plinth, wall, floor, roofs, chimneys, plumbing and building services fixed platforms, veranda balconies, cornices, projections part of a building or anything affixed thereto any wall enclosing or intended to enclose land or space science and outdoor display structure, tanks constructed for storage of chemicals or chemicals in liquid forms and all type of buildings defined below except tents, shamianas and tarpaulin shelters erected for temporary purposes for ceremonial occasions with the permission of the Chief Officer or any other competent authority empowered in this behalf,

- I. **Assembly Building** - means a building or part thereof where groups of people congregate or gather for amusement, recreation, social religious patriotic, civil, travel and similar purposes and includes building for drama and cinema theaters, drive-in-theaters, assembly halls city halls, town halls, auditoriums, exhibition hall, museums, mangal-karyalayas, skating rings, gymnasias, stadia, restaurant, eating or boarding houses places of worship, dance halls, clubs, gymkhanas, road, air sea or other public transportation station and recreation areas.
- II. **Business/Commercial Building** - means any building or part thereof used as shops, store or market for display and sale of wholesale or retail goods or merchandises, for transaction of business and or keeping of accounts and record thereof, offices, banks, professional establishment, court houses being classified as business building if their principal function is transaction of business and or keeping of books and records.
- III. **Detached Building** - means a building with walls and roofs independent of any other building and with open spaces on all sides.
- IV. **Education Building** - means a building exclusively used for school or colleges or educational institution recognized by the appropriate Board or University or any other competent authority involving assembly for instructions, education, or recreation incidental to educational use and including a building for such other uses incidental thereto such as a library or research institution. It shall also include Quarters for essential staff required to resides in the premises and a building used as a hostel captive to an educational institution whether situated in its campus or not.
- V. **Hazardous Building** - means a building or part thereof used for storage, handling, manufacture or processing of radioactive substances or highly combustible or explosive materials or products which are liable to burn with extreme rapidity and /or producing poisonous fumes or explosive emanations and a building or part thereof used for storage handling manufacture or processing of which involves highly corrosive toxic or noxious alkalis acid or other liquids gases or chemicals producing flames, fumes and explosive mixtures or which result in division of metals into fine particles capable of spontaneous ignition.
- VI. **Industrial Building** - means a building or part thereof wherein in products or materials are manufactured and/or fabricated, assembled or processed, such as assembly plants, laboratories, power plants, refineries, gas plants, mills, dairies, and factories.

storage facilities ware houses and establishment engaged in truck transport including truck transport agencies.

- (h) **Building Line** - means the line upon which the plinth of building adjoining the street or an extension of a street or on a future street may lawfully extend and includes the lines prescribed if any.
- (i) **Building height** - means the vertical distance measured in the case of the flat roof from the average level of the center line of the adjoining street to the highest point of the building adjacent to the street and in the case of the pitched roof upto the point where the external surface of the outer wall intersects the finished surface of the sloping roof and in the case gables facing the roads, the mid point between the eaves level and ridge. Architectural feature serving other functions except that of the decorations shall be excluded for the purpose of taking heights. If the building does not abut a street the height shall be measured above the average level of the ground around and contiguous to the building
- (j) **Cabin** - means a non-residential enclosure constructed of non-load bearing partitions.
- (k) **Canopy** - means cantilevered projection at lintel level over any entrance.
- (l) **Carpet Area** - means the net usable floor area within a building excluding that covered by the walls or any other areas specifically exempted from floor space index/floor area ratio computation in these Bye-laws.
- (m) **Chimney** - means a construction by means of which a flue is formed for the purpose of carrying products of combustion to the open air and includes a chimney-stack and the flue pipe.
- (n) **Chajja** - means a structural over hang provided over the opening on external walls for protection from the weather
- (o) **Chowk** - means a fully or partially enclosed space permanently open to the sky within a building at any level; "an inner chowk" being enclosed on all sides and "outer chowk" having one unclosed side.
- (p) **Corridor** - means a common passage or circulation space including a common entrance hall.
- (q) **Courtyard** - means a space permanently open to the sky within the side around the structure.
- (r) **Covered area** - means ground area covered by the building immediately above plinth level but does not include the space covered by:
 - I. Garden, rockery, well-structures, plants, nursery, water pool, swimming pool, (if not covered), platform round the tree, tank, fountain, bench and the light.
 - II. Drainage, culvert, conduit, catch pit, chamber gutter and the light; and

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED : 9TH MAY, 2001.

III. Compound wall, gate and storage porch and portico, side area covered by chajja and the light.

IV. Balcony projection upto 1.2 Mt. depth and not more than half the length of each side of the facades.

(s) Coverage - means the percentage obtained by dividing the covered area at the ground floor in the projections on the upper floors by the plot area multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Coverage} = \frac{100 \times \text{Built-up area}}{\text{Plot area}}$$

(t) Damp Proof - course consisting of some appropriate water proofing material provided to prevent penetration of dampness or moisture.

(u) Drain - means a system or a line of pipes, with their fittings and accessories such as manholes, inspection chambers, traps, gullies, floor traps used for drainage of buildings or yards appurtenant to the buildings within the same curtilage. A drain includes an open channel or conveying surface water or system for the removal of any liquids.

(v) Developers - means person (s) who developed agriculture land for the purpose of establishing an industrial/Residential/Commercial complex.

(w) Development - The word development with its grammatical variation means the carrying out buildings, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land or making of any material change in any building or land or in the use of any building or land and includes subdivision of any land.

(x) Dwelling - means a building or portion thereof which is designed or used wholly or principally for residential purpose.

Dwelling single family - means a building designed for occupation by one family.

Dwelling two families - means a building designed for occupation by two families.

Dwelling multiple - means a building designed for occupation by three or more families.

(y) Enclosed staircase - means a staircase separated by fire resistant walls and doors from the rest of the building.

(z) Escape route - means any well-ventilated corridor, staircase or other circulation space, or any combination of the same, by means of which a safe place in the open air at ground level can be reached.

(aa) Existing building - means building or a structure existing authorisedly before the commencement of these Bye-laws.

- (bb) **Existing use** - means use of a building or structure existing authorisedly before the commencement of these rules.
- (cc) **Exit** - means a passage, channel or means of egress from any building, storey or floor to a street or other open space of safety; horizontal outside and vertical having meanings (i), (ii) and (iii) respectively as under:
- I. **Horizontal exit** - means an exit which is a protected opening through or around a fire or a bridge connecting two or more buildings.
 - II. **Outside exit** - means an exit from a building to a public way to an open area leading to a public way or to an enclosed fire resistant passage leading to a public way.
 - III. **Vertical exit** - means an exit used for ascending or descending between two or more levels, including stairways, smoke-proof towers, ramps escalators and fire escapes.
- (dd) **External wall** - means an outer wall of a building no being a partition wall, even open space though adjoining a wall of another building and also means a wall abutment or an interior open space of any building.
- (ee) **Fire and/or emergency alarm system** - means an arrangement of call points or detectors, sounders and other equipment for the transmission and indication of alarm signals. Working automatically or manually in the case of fire or other emergency.
- (ff) **Fire lift** - means a special lift designed for the use of fire services personnel in the event of fire or other emergency.
- (gg) **Fireproof door** - means a door or shutter fitted to a wall opening, and constructed and erected with the requirement to check the transmission of heat and fire for a specified period.
- (hh) **Fire Pump** - means a machine, driven by external power for transmitting varying outputs/capacity but shall be capable of having a pressure of 3.2 kg/cm² at the topmost level of a multi-storied or high-rise building.
- (ii) **Booster fire pump** - means a mechanical/electrical device which boosts up the water pressure at the top level of a multistoried/high rise building and which is capable of a pressure of 3.2 kg./mc² at the nearest point.
- (jj) **Fire resistance** - means the time during which fire resistant materials and material of having a certain degree of fire resistance, fulfills its function of contributing to the fire safety of a building when subjected to prescribed conditions of heat and load or restraint. The fire resistance test of structure shall be done in accordance with IS : 3809 -1966 Fire Resistance Test of Structure.
- (kk) **Fire separation** - means the distance in meter measured from any other building on the site from another site, or from the opposite side of a street or other public space to the building.

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED : 9TH MAY, 2001.

- (ii) **Fire service inlet** - means a connection provided at the base of a building for pumping water through in built fire-fighting arrangements by fire service pumps in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Fire Officer.
- (mm) **Floor** - means the lower surface in a storey on which one normally walks in a building and does not include mezzanine floor. The floor at ground level with a direct access to a street or open space shall be called the ground floor, the floor above it shall be termed as floor 1, with the next higher floor being as floor 2, and so on upwards.
- (nn) **Floor Area Ratio or / AR** - means the quotient obtained by dividing the multiple of the total covered area on all floors and 100, by the area of the plot

$$\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total Covered Area on all Floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$$

Common lift area, common stair case and common passage would be excluded from the calculation of FAR.

- (oo) **Family** - means a group of individuals normally related in blood or connected by marriage living together as a single house keeping unit and having common kitchen arrangements.
- (pp) **Footing** - means a foundation unit constructed in bricks work stone masonry or large concrete under the base of a wall or columns for the purpose of distributing the load over the area.
- (qq) **Foundation** - means flat part of the structure which is in direct contact with and transmitting loads to the ground
- (rr) **Front** - means the space between the boundary line of a plot abutting the means of access/road/street and the building line. Plots facing two or more means of accesses/road/street shall be deemed to front on all such means of access/roads/street.
- (ss) **Gallery** - means an intermediate floor or platform projecting from all wall of an auditorium or a hall providing extra floor area, and/or additional seating accommodations. It also includes the structure provided for seating in Stadium.
- (tt) **Garage Private** - means a building or a portion thereof designed and used for the parking of vehicles.
- (uu) **Garage Public** - means a building or portion thereof designed other than as private garage operated for gain designed and/or used for repairing servicing, hiring, selling or storing parking motor driven or other vehicles.
- (vv) **Government** - means the administrator of Daman and Diu
- (ww) **Habitable Room** - means a room occupied or designed for occupancy for human habitation and uses incidental thereto, including a kitchen if used as a living room but excluding bathroom, water closets compartment, laundry, serving and storing pantry corridor, cellar attic, store room, Roona room and space not frequently used.

- (xx) **Height of Room** - means the vertical distance measured from the finished floors surface to the finished ceiling slab surface. The height of the room with a pitch roof means the average height between the finished floor surface and the bottom of the eaves and the bottom of the ridge.
- (yy) **Licensed Surveyor/Engineer/Structural Engineer/Supervisor** - means a qualified surveyor or engineer or supervisor registered with the municipal council concerned. The structural engineer should have a degree in B.E. Civil or A.M.I.E registered with the institution of engineers.
- (zz) **Lift** - means a mechanically guided car platform or transport for person and materials between two or more levels in a vertical or substantially vertical direction.
- (aaa) **Loft** - means an intermediate floor between two floors or a residual space in a Pitch roof above normal level constructed for storage.
- (bbb) **Masonry** - means an assemblage of masonry units properly bound together by mortar.
- (ccc) **Mezzanine Floor** - means an intermediate floor not being a loft, between the floor and ceiling of any storey.
- (ddd) **Occupancy or Use** - means the principal occupancy / or use for which a building or a part of it is used or intended to be used, including contingent subsidiary occupancies.
- (eee) **Open Space** - means an area forming an integral part of a land left permanently open to sky.
- (fff) **Owner** - includes any person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive, whether on his own accounts or as agent trustee, guardian, manager or receiver for another person or for any religious or charitable purpose, the rent or profits of the property in connection with which it is used.
- (ggg) **Parapet** - means a low wall or a railing built along with hedge of roof or of floor
- (hhh) **Parking Space** - means an enclosed or unenclosed covered or open area sufficient in size to park vehicles. Parking spaces shall be served by a driveway connecting them with a street or alley and permitting ingress or egress of vehicles.
- (iii) **Partition** - means an interior non-load bearing divider one storey or part storey in height.
- (iiii) **Permission** - means a valid permission or authorisation in writing by the Chief Officer of the Municipality concerned to carry out development work regulated by the Bye-laws or the Regulation.
- (kkk) **Plinth Area** - means the built up covered area measured at the floor level of the basement or of any storey which ever is larger.

- (iii) **Plot** - means a contiguous parcel or piece of land enclosed by definite boundaries.
- (mmm) **Plot Corner** - means a plot at the junction of and fronting on two or more roads or street
- (nnn) **Plot Depth** - means the mean horizontal distance between the front and rear plot boundaries.
- (ooo) **Plot with double frontage** - means a plot having a frontage on two streets other than a corner floor
- (ppp) **Road/street** - means any highway, street, and, pathway, alley, stairway, passageway, carriageway, outway, square, place or bridge over which the public have a right of passage, whether existing or proposed and includes all bunds, channels, ditches, strong water drain, service corridor for sewerage line/electric line/culverts side walks, traffic island, road side trees and hedges, retaining wall, fences, barriers and railings.
- (qqq) **Road/Street light** - means the line defining the side limits of a road/street.
- (rrr) **Road width** - means the whole extent of space within the boundaries of a road measured at right angle to the course or intended course of direction of such road.
- (sss) **Row Housing** - means a row of houses with only front rear and interior open spaces.
- (ttt) **Storey** - means the portion of a building included between the surface of any of the floors and surface of the floor next above it or if there be no floor above it the space between any floor and the ceiling next above it.
- (uuu) **Tower like Structure** - means a structure in which the height of the lower portion is at least twice that of the broader base.
- (vvv) **Travel Distance** - means the distance from the remotest points on a floor of building to a place of safety be it a vertical exit or a horizontal exit and outside exit measured along the line of travel.
- (www) **Water closets** - means privy with an arrangement for flushing the pan with water but does not include a bathroom.
- (xxx) **Watercourse** - means a natural channel or an artificial channel formed by training or diversion of a natural channel meant for carrying strong and wastewater.

NOTE

Wherever there is conflict between the definition given in these Bye-laws above and the definition given by National Building Code, the definition given in the National Building Code shall prevail.

4) Amendment of Byelaw 7 -

After the existing clause 7 (e), the following clause 7 (f) and 7 (g) are added-

- f) Certificate in annexure 'A' from a registered structural Engineer or any other authority notified by the administration of Daman and Diu, that the proposed building structure is structurally safe to be furnished in all buildings having height of more than 10 m. Undertaking by a registered architect as per annexure 'B' to be furnished in all cases. The structural engineer and the architect should be duly registered with the municipal council concerned.

- (g) The various fee will be charged as follows:-

SCHEDULE OF FEE

Table I

Sl.no.	Description		Fees
1	Registration of architect/structural engineer/surveyor		150/- per annum
	Approval of plans		
	a) Residential		
		i) Other than RCC structure	1% of the estimated cost of construction subject to a minimum of Rs 100/-
		RCC structure	0.5% of estimated cost of construction subject to a minimum of Rs 100/-
	b) Other than residential e.g. commercial etc.	i) Other than RCC structure	1% of the estimated cost of construction subject to a minimum of Rs 100/-
		RCC structure	0.5% of the estimated cost of construction subject to a minimum of Rs 100/-
2	or the approval fees for introduction of internal changes of the construction, repairs, fences, wall.		0.5% of the estimated cost of construction subject to a minimum of Rs 250/-
4	Renewal of original licence if renew within time		25% of the original amount of licence fees

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED : 9th MAY, 2001.

5.	Revalidation of licence after expiry			100% of the original amount of licence fees
6.	Extraction of copies of plan			Rs. 100 per set of plan
7.	Authentication of copies of approved plan			Rs. 25 per copy of plan/drawing
8.	Issue of additional copy of construction licence			Rs. 25 per copy
9.	Issue of valuation certificate			0.5% of the total cost of building subject to a minimum of Rs.500/-
10.	For reinstalment of dug up roads for any approved purposes			Rs. 100 per running lane metre

5) Amendment of Bye-law 10 - Notification Stages-

For the existing Bye-law 10 the following Bye-law is being substituted-

10. **Notification Stages** - As work progresses under a building permit the holder thereof shall cause the Chief Officer of the Municipality concerned to be notified at the following stage of construction.
- (a) Upon commencement of the work as per Annexure-C;
 - (b) Upon completion of footing and before erection of the foundation as per Annexure-D (only for high rise and special buildings).
 - (c) Upon completion up to plinth level as per Annexure-E.
 - (d) Upon total completion of the work authorised by the building permit and before occupancy as per Annexure F.

Inspections as required under c) shall be made within seven days following the receipt of notification after which period the owner will be free to continue the construction according to the sanctioned plan. If any violation is found, the work would be immediately ordered to be stopped. At the first inspection, the municipality concerned shall determine that the building has been located in accordance with the site plans and covered area complying with the requirements of these Bye-laws. The final inspection indicated under d) shall be made within 21 days following the receipt of notification for the grant of an occupancy certificate.

6) Amendment of Bye-law 1 – Occupancy Certificate

For the existing Bye-law 12 the following Bye-law 12 is being substituted-

Bye-law 12 – Occupancy Certificate

No building hereafter erected/re-erected or altered materially shall be occupied in whole or part until the issue of an Occupancy Certificate/Part Occupancy Certificate by the Chief Officer in annexure G affirming that such a building confirms in all respects to the requirements of these Bye-laws and fit for occupation.

Explanation for Part Occupancy Certificate:

Part Occupancy Certificate : The application for Part Occupancy Certificate should enclose along with an Indemnity Bond in a Stamp Paper not less than Rs. 20/- indemnifying the Municipality as per Annexure H. Upon the request of the owner/applicant of the building the Chief Officer may issue Part Occupancy Certificate for a building before completion of the entire work as per building permit provided sufficient precautionary measures are taken by the owner/applicant of the building permit to ensure public safety and health safety. Part Occupancy Certificate may be issued to a building which is complete wholly but not completed as part within the building. Chief Officer shall not grant part occupancy if there is violation of Building Bye-laws in the rest of the Building unless the violation is removed to the satisfaction of Chief Officer. Part occupancy shall be given only for complete floors and not part of floors.

To clarify further, under no circumstances, the Part Occupancy Certificate or Full Occupancy Certificate should be granted if the following deviations are found -

- (a) Temporary structures erected for the purpose of construction have not been removed as yet (particularly for Full Occupancy Certificate).
 - (b) If at any time deviation from the approved building plan is noticed in the part under consideration or other parts of the same building.
 - (c) If the debris etc. is within the compound wall and/or thrown in the public street thereby creating general nuisance.
 - (d) If drainage outlet is adequately not provided.
 - (e) If anywhere it is found that there is an overflow of the Sewerage Water & Sludge and thereby creating public nuisance and unsanitary condition.
 - (f) If the parapet wall for the above floor has not been constructed.
- 7) Amendment of BYE-LAW 22 - Lofts, mezzanines and basements For the existing BYE-LAW 22 (c) the following clause is substituted
- 22(c) Basement floor: No basement shall be allowed within the prescribed set back areas. The entire basement area shall be taken into consideration for the purposes of working out coverage but need not be considered for the purposes of calculating F.A.R. The purpose/use of basement floor as per the approved plan will not be changed later at any time including at the time of submission of revised plan, if required.
- 8) Amendment of BYE-LAW 25 - Dimensions for staircase, steps, corridor, passages and balcony -The following BYE-LAW 25 (A) is being inserted-

25 (A) Parking Spaces

For building of different occupancy, off street parking or space for motor vehicles shall be provided as stipulated in the table below.

SERIE - I No. : 04
DATE : 9th MAY, 2001.

- a. Each off street parking space provided for motor vehicles shall not be less than 5.5 Mts x 2.5 Mts. i.e. 13.75 Sq.Mts. area, and for Motor cycles/Scooters the parking spaces provided shall not be less than 2.5 Mts X 0.5 Mt. i.e. 1.25 sq. Mts.
- b. Off street parking space shall be provided with adequate vehicular access to a street and the area of drives, aisles and such other provision required for adequate maneuvering of vehicles shall be exclusive of the parking space stipulated in the table. The car parking space shall have two independent accesses leading to street if its capacity exceeds 15 cars and 60 scooters. Provided that one such access may be permitted if its minimum width shall be 5 meters.
- c. If the parking space is not provided at street level the gradient or ramps leading to parking space shall not be more than 14.3 per cent i.e. the vertical rise shall not be more than 1.0 meter over a horizontal distance of 7.0 Mts. If the capacity of such car parking space and/or scooter parking space exceeds 15 cars and 60 scooters respectively, one more independent ramp shall be provided leading to such space from ground level.
- d. In addition to the parking spaces provided in the table herein, for buildings of industrial and storage, godown, parking space @ one such space of 3.5 x 7.5 mts. for loading and un-loading activities for each 1000 sq. Mts. of floor area or fraction thereof may be provided.
- e. For composite building consisting of various types of uses, the relevant parking space shall be provided proportionately for each use separately as prescribed in the table for the corresponding occupancy/use and the total of such spaces shall be required parking space.
- f. In case of violation of parking provisions prescribed herein, no regularization of the violation shall be permissible by the Municipality unless adequate parking provisions is made for the building under erection or re-erection and approved by the Chief Officer.
- g. Every building erected or re-erected shall provide off street parking space for vehicles as per specification mentioned in the table 2 as under: -

TABLE REFERRED TO ABOVE:

Table 2

Sr. No.	Occupancy/Use	One Motor Vehicle Parking Space of 5.5 Mts. X 2.5 Mts. i.e. 13.75 Sq. Mts. for Every	Parking Space For O Motor Cycle/ Scooter 2.5 Mts. X 0.5 Mt. i.e. sq.m.
		3	4
1	Residential Multi Dwelling Units having more than one dwelling unit	Covered area of 200 sq.m. or part thereof or 2 dwelling unit	1 such parking space for 1 dwelling unit or 100 sq.m. of covered area or part thereof
2	Lodging establishment and hotels, restaurants, with lodging accommodation	Covered area of 50 sq.m. or part thereof or 5 guest rooms or part thereof	2 such parking space for covered area of 50 sq.m. or part thereof or 5 guest rooms or part thereof

3.	Educational institutions, Schools and Colleges	Covered area of 100 Sq.m. or part thereof excluding class rooms or for 100 students or part thereof	4 such parking spaces for 100 sq.m. covered area of part thereof excluding class rooms or for 100 students or part thereof
4.	Hospitals/Nursing Homes	Covered area of 100 Sq.m. or part thereof or 10 beds or part thereof	2 such parking spaces for covered area of 50 sq.m or part thereof or 3 shops/offices or part thereof
5.	Commercial buildings, shops and establishments other than single unit establishment having covered area less than 50 Sq.m.	Covered Area of 100 Sq.m. or part thereof or 4 shops/offices or part thereof	2 such parking spaces for covered area of 100 sq.m or part thereof or 4 shops/offices or part thereof
6.	Industrial	Covered area of 200 Sq.m. or part thereof	4 such parking spaces for 200 Sq.m. covered area or part thereof
7.	Storage and Godown	Covered area of 200 Sq.m. or part thereof	1 such parking space for 200 Sq.m. covered area or part thereof
8.	Cinema, theaters, restaurants without lodging accommodation and other assembly buildings	Covered area of 50 Sq.m. or part thereof or 25 seats or part thereof	2 such parking spaces for covered area of 50 sq.m. or part thereof or 225 seats or part thereof

NOTES -

Wherever more than one criteria for parking space, such as covered area, seats, beds guest rooms etc. are prescribed in the above table for calculation of requirement of parking space, the criteria which necessitates a higher or greater requirement will be applicable to calculate the parking space.

The minimum width of access to street if exclusively provided for scooter parking space shall be 1.8 Mt.

Hospitals/Nursing home having bed of 20 or more shall provide additional parking space for one Ambulance, measuring 10 Mt. x 4. Mts.

The general arrangements of parking lay out shall be in conformity with the general instructions as may be issued by the local authority/administration from time to time.

Stilt parking, if made, would not be included for the calculation of FAR provided the height of the stilts is less than 2.2 metres and a specific structural stability certificate similar to annexure 'A' be submitted.

9) Amendment of BYE-LAW 31 Building under Dangerous Conditions.

The following BYE-LAW 31 (b) is being inserted

Bye-law 31(b) Special requirements for building plan for High-rise Building/special Building

For high-rise buildings and for special buildings like assembly, institutional, industrial storage and hazardous and mixed occupancies with any one of the aforesaid occupancies having area more than 500 Sq. meters, following additional requirements are to be fulfilled:

- I. Additional details to be furnished in the plans;
- b. Size/width of main and alternative staircases along with balcony approach, corridor ventilated lobby approach.
- c. Location and details of lift enclosures;
- d. Location and size of lift.
- e. Smoke stop lobby/door, wherever provided; (only for commercial buildings like shopping complexes, etc.)
- f. Refuse chutes (OTS), refuse chamber, service duct etc.
- g. Vehicular parking spaces;
- h. Refuse area, if any;
- i. Details of Building Services such as Air conditioning system with position of fire dampers, mechanical ventilation system, electrical services and boilers gas pipes etc. (if central air-conditioned building)
- j. Details of exits including provision of ramps etc. for hospitals etc.
- k. Location of generator, transformer and switchgear room; compulsorily for buildings having ground + five floors and above.
- l. Smoke exhauster system, if any, (For commercial buildings)
- m. Details of fire alarm system network; (For commercial buildings)
- n. Location of centralized control, connecting all fire alarm system built in fire protection arrangements and public address system etc; (For commercial buildings)
- o. Location and dimensions of static water storage tank and pump room along with service inlet or wet-riser and water storage tank.
- p. Location and details of fixed fire protection installations such as sprinklers, wet-hose reels, drenchers, Carbon-dioxide (CO₂) installation etc. and (For commercial buildings)
- q. Location and details of first aid fire fighting equipment's / installations.

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED: 9TH MAY, 2001.

Further requirements:

uilding
Industry
oresa
dition

conomic

opp

amp
cent

uit:

cts

with

At
17

- a Every high-rise building shall provide as a fire escape an independent external staircase directly accessible from every dwelling unit in case of residential buildings and every habitable room in case of other buildings. The construction of fire-escape shall be as prescribed for the fire-escape staircase in the National building code of India and of approved fire resistant materials;
 - b In every high-rise building for multi-family dwelling and all places of assembly, exit shall comply with the minimum requirements of these bye-laws, except those not accessible for general public use.
 - 1. All exits shall be free of obstructions.
 - 2. No building shall be altered so as to reduce the No. and size of exits to less than that required.
 - 3. Exit shall be clearly visible and the routes to reach the exits shall be clearly marked and sign posted to guide the population living in that floor.
 - 4. Where necessary, adequate and reliable illumination shall be provided for exit.
 - 5. Fire fighting equipment shall be suitably located and clearly marked.
 - 6. Alarm devices shall be installed to ensure prompt evacuation of the population concerned.
 - 7. All exits shall be provided continuous means of egress to the exterior of building or to an exterior open space leading to a street.
 - 8. Exit shall be so arranged that they may be reached without passing through another occupied unit.
 - c At least one lift shall be compulsorily provided in each high-rise building. Further lift with a capacity of carrying minimum 6 passengers shall be provided at the rate of one lift for every 25 tenements or part thereof for a residential building and at the rate of one lift for every 1000 sq.m. of floor area of part thereof for non-residential building.
 - d All high-rise buildings shall be provided with under ground or surface water storage tank of capacity not less than 20,000 liters.
 - e The minimum set back all around for any high rise building shall be 4.00 mtrs. and no projection of any kind including Chajja, balconies and/or any other kind of architectural features shall be permitted upto ground floor roof level. There shall be enforced irrespective of minimum set backs prescribed and any other provisions under these regulations
- Buildings with height of more than 30 meters are to be provided with internal fire hydrants and at least one additional lift designed as lift as per the National Building Code.

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED : 9TH MAY, 2001.

10) Amendment of BYE-LAW 38. Regulations applicable to each land use zone - In the following existing BYE-LAW 38, the following BYE-LAW 38(A) is being inserted. 38(I)(e to h), 38(II)(e to h), 38(IV)(e to g along with the note), 38(V)(e to j), 38(VI)(e to j), 38(VII)(e to j), 38(VIII)(e to j), 38(IX)(e to h) and 38(X)(e to h) are deleted.

Bye-law 38(A)- Regulation applicable to each land use zone

The following general regulations shall apply to each of the land used zones specified in section 38 (i) to 38 (xi). In addition, height restrictions as imposed by the competent authority, because of airport being in vicinity are to be followed.

The Permissible set backs, coverage, floor area ratio height of building in each land use zone are as under:

The Permissible set backs, coverage, floor area ratio height of building :

(TABLE 3)

Sr. No	Description of Zone.	Minimum Plot area (Sq.mtrs.)	Min. Setback (in Mts.)			Maximum Permission Coverage	Maximum Permissible F.A.R.	Min. Width of plot frontage (in Mtrs)
			Front	Rear	Side			
1.	Residential Zone (All types)	Up to 50	1.00	1.50	NIL	70%	150	3.00
		51 to 100	1.25	2.25	NIL	65%	150	5.00
		101 to 200	2.50	3.00	1.50	60%	150	7.00
		201 to 400	3.00	3.00	3.00	45%	150	10.00
		401 to 600	3.00	3.00	3.00	40%	150	12.00
		above 601	3.00	3.00	3.00	33%	150	15.00
2.	Local Commercial Zone	Up to 200	4.00	3.00	2.25	50%	250	8.00
		201 and above	4.00	3.00	3.00	50%	250	12.00
3.	Central Commercial Zone	Up to 200	4.00	3.00	2.25	50%	250	8.00
4.	Whole sale Commercial Zone	Above 201	4.00	3.00	3.00	50%	250	12.00
5.	Educational Institutional Zone	Up to 9000	6.00	5.00	5.00	33.3%	150	20.00
6.	Light and Service Industries	Above 9001	9.00	9.00	9.00	33.3%	150	20.00
7.	General Industrial Zone	Up to 500	6.00	3.00	3.00	50%	100	15.00
		501 and above	6.00	4.00	3.00	50%	100	20.00
		Up to 1000	6.00	3.00	3.00	33.3%	66.6	20.00

the
(i)(a)
(ii)(e)

11) Amendment of BYE-LAW 41 - for the existing Bye-law 41 the following Bye-laws are being substituted-

net
the
3
it

41. Control of building activities along Highways - In order to regulate and control buildings activities along National Highways, State highways, West Coast Highways, Major District roads and major Urban roads as notified by the public Works Department of the Govt, in consultation with the senior Town Planner from time to time, persons responsible for carrying out excavation, earthwork, construction, demolition or repairs to all sites within 100 mts from these roads shall apply to the Municipality or Panchayat concern for permission to carry out such works in accordance with setback mentioned here below. The setbacks are to be calculated from beyond the right of way notified in the Highways Act and any other rules/guidelines

dit
t
ge
s).

Table 4

MDR

Type building activities	National Highway or State Highway or West Coast Highway	Major District Road	Major Urban Arteries
Theaters, Industrial Units etc. major commercial establishment	8 Mt. front setback	5 Mt. front setback	8 Mt.
Commercial Building	8 Mt. front setback	5 Mt. front setback	8 Mt.
Residential Building	8 Mt. front setback	3 Mt. front setback	3 Mt.
Institutional Building	8 Mt. front setback	5 Mt. front setback	5 Mt.

12) Amendment in the BYE-LAW 42 Penal Provisions - The following BYE-LAWs are being substituted in place of existing bye-law 42

42. Penal Provisions-

- a. No illegal construction i.e. construction beyond the scope of / in violation of building bye-laws can be regularized.
- b. The Chief Officer shall be competent to ask the owner/occupier to demolish any construction in contravention to the Bye-laws by serving a notice. In case the owners fails to demolish the construction illegally put up, within the stipulated time, Chief Officer shall demolish the same and the cost of demolition shall be collected from the defaulter.
- c. In addition to above the Chief Officer can take suitable action against the owner/occupier/engineer/architect concerned as per law.

MDR — Major District Road

Page 13 of 21

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED: 9TH MAY, 2001.

- d. Any development/construction within the scope of the present building bye-laws but started/completed without prior permission/beyond the approved plan may be regularized by the chief officer after levy of suitable fine as prescribed in the table below.

Table 5

PENALTY RATES FOR REGULARISATION OF UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTION

Sr.No.	Nature of violation	Penalty	Remarks
a.	Construction started without Obtaining written permission	Twice the licence fee to be charged.	No regularization if the construction violates the provisions of these bye-laws/regulation/rules or any other law.
b.	Construction completed with minor deviation like chhajas, balconies, architectural features etc. The total deviation area not to exceed 5% of covered area	2.5% of estimated cost of construction of deviation area	No regularization if the construction violates the provisions of these bye-laws/regulation/rules or any other law.
c.	Construction completed with major deviations or the total deviation area exceeding 5% of covered area	5 % of cost of construction of deviation area	No regularization if the construction violates the provisions of these bye-laws/regulation/rules or any other law.

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED : 9TH MAY, 2001.

ANNEXURE -A

Certificate For Under Taking of Registered Structural Engineer

Rule 7-f

To,
The Chief Officer
..... Municipal Council.....

Ref: Proposed Work of (Title of the Work) at plot No./Survey No..... of

Owner.....
Address.....

I possess current registration (details of registration) to act as structural engineer/designer. This is to certify that I am appointed as the registered structural designer to prepare the structural report, structural details and structural drawings for the above-mentioned projects. I am fully conversant of my duties and responsibilities under the Daman and Diu Municipalities (Amended) Regulation, 1994 and Bye-laws made there under and assure that I shall fulfill them in all respect. I have prepared and signed the structural design and drawing of the proposed building and further certify its structural safety and stability.

I under take to supply the owner and supervisor the detailed drawing. If my services are terminated, I under take to intimate the same to the Chief Officer of the Municipality in writing.

Signature

Reg. No. Date....

Name
Address

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED : 9TH MAY, 2001.

ANNEXURE - B

Certificate of Under Taking of Registered Architect

Rule 7-i

To,
The Chief Officer,
..... Municipal Council
.....

Ref.: Proposed work of at plot No./Survey No. In village
for (Name of Owner/Organiser/developers/Builders)
Residents/Office at

I am a member of Council of Architects and my licence No. is and
presently valid upto I am also possessing current registration to act as
registered engineer/Surveyor for which my Registration No. is and
valid up to

I hereby certify that I am appointed as the registered Architect/Engineer/Surveyor
to prepare the plans, sections and details as required under the provisions of Daman
Diu Municipalities (Amended) Regulation 1994 and Bye-laws made there under
for the above mentioned project and that I have prepared and signed the same and that
the execution of the project shall be carried out under my directions and supervision
as per the approved drawings. I am fully conversant with the provisions of the
Municipal regulation and Bye-laws made there under which are in force and also
my duties and responsibilities under the same and I undertake to fulfill them in
respect. I also undertake to provide adequate measures of installation
plumbing, drainage, sanitation, parking and water supply as per the bye-laws.

Signature

Reg. No Date

Name
Address

Telephone No.

ANNEXURE - C

Form For Notice For Commencement of Work

Rule 10(a)

To,
The Chief Officer,
.....Municipal Council

Sir/Madam,

I hereby intimate that the construction works/erection/re erection/demolition/add/alt./ in the building situated on plot No. at will be commenced on as per your permission vide office letter No. dated under the supervision of licence/Architect/Eng./Structural Eng./Supervisor, licence No. and in accordance with the plan sanctioned .

Signature of Licensed Architect/Eng.....

Name of Owner

Address of Owner

ANNEXURE - D

Only For High-Rise And Special Buildings

Rule 10(b)

To,
The Chief Officer,
Municipal Council

Sir/Madam,

I hereby inform that the work up to footing is complete and the foundation work is to be started. I certify that the proposed level of foundation is _____ mtrs depth which will allow the building up to a maximum of _____ floors. As per the approved building plan we will construct _____ floors. The safe bearing capacity of the available soil has been checked and it is found that the same will bear the entire load of the proposed structure to be erected.

It is also certified that over and above the proposed height of the building as per the approved plan, there is no scope for increasing the number of floors/scope for increasing the number of floors up to _____. The structure of the building accordingly will be safe as per the standards of the National Building Code.

Name/ Sign/Reg.No of Architect _____

Name/Sign/Reg. No. of Structural Engineer _____

Name & Address of the Owner _____

Place _____

Date: _____

- 25 -

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED 9TH MAY, 2001.

ANNEXURE -E

Form of Informing Completion of Work to Plinth Level

Rule 10(c)

To,
The Chief Officer,
..... Municipal Council.

Sir/Madam,

I, hereby inform that the constructions upto plinth level has been completed for the building _____ on/in plot No. _____ situated at _____ as per permission No. _____ dated _____ under my supervision and according to the sanctioned plan.

Signature of licenced Arch./Eng.
Name of Licenced Arch./Eng.

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED: 9TH MAY, 2001.

ANNEXURE - F

Form of informing completion

Rule 10(d)

To,
The Chief Officer,
Daman Municipal Council,

Sir/Madam,

I, hereby certify that the erection/re-erection of development work of building/part building in plot No. _____ situated at _____ has been supervised by me and has been completed on _____ according to the plan sanctioned via No. _____ Dated _____

The work has been completed to my best satisfaction. The workmanship and the materials (type and grade) have been used strictly in accordance with the general and detailed specifications as specified in Daman & Diu Municipalities Model Building Bye-laws and Zoning Regulation, 2001. No provisions of the Municipal Regulation or the Building Bye-laws, or any conditions prescribed in the sanctioned plan or orders issued there under have been transgressed in the course of the work. I am enclosing three copies of completion plan. The building is now fit for occupancy for which it has been erected/erected or alter/constructed.

I request you to arrange for the inspection and give permission for occupation of said building.

Signature of Licenced Arch./Eng./Struc. Eng.
Supervisor
Name of Licenced Arch./Eng./Struc. Eng.
Supervisor

Licence No. and date of
Arch./Eng./Struct. Eng./Supervisor.

Address of Licenced Arch./Eng./Struc. Eng.
Supervisor.....

ANNEXURE - G

Occupancy Certificate

Rule 12

To:

pa

m Sir/Madam,

This is to certify that the construction work of residential/residential-cum-commercial/commercial/factory building, ground floor - Sq.mt., first floor sq.mts. second floors Sq mts. of Shri/Smt. M/S. on survey No. situated at the construction permission of which was granted by construction licence No. dated has been inspected by me and found to be completed with a built area on the ground floor of sq.mts. First floor of sq.mts., second floors of Sq.mt. as per approved plan with/without modification. This was completed under the supervision of Shri , Licence/Arch.Eng. Structural Eng. Having licence No. presently valid upto and certified that the said residential/residential-cum-commercial/commercial/factory building admeasuring a built area of the ground floor with sq.mts. first floor with Sq mts. second floor with sq.mts. constructed as per the approved plan is now fit for occupation.

verified and inspected.

Municipal Engineer

Municipal Council.

Chief Officer.
Municipal Council.

SERIES - I No. : 04
DATED : 9TH MAY, 2001.

ANNEXURE - H

Form of Indemnity For Part Occupancy Certificate

Rule 12

To,
The Chief Officer,
..... Municipal Council,

Sir/Madam,

While requesting you to allow me to occupy a portion of the building before the completion certificate of the whole building for the plans approved under No.
Dated I hereby indemnify the Municipal Council against any risk/damage and danger as may occur to occupant and users of the said portion of the building and also undertake necessary security measures for their safety. I/We say that these undertaking will be binding on me/us /our heirs/administrators/assignees.

Yours faithfully,

Owner.

Notification No....dated.....issued

By order and in the name
of the Administrator

Sd/-

Assistant Secretary(Mun. Adm.)
Secretariat,Daman.

ब्रेची : I
SERIES : I

Daman 16th July, 1999, 25 ASADHA 1921 (Saka) नं. : 5

सरकारी राजपत्र

OFFICIAL GAZETTE



गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया
Government of India

संघ प्रदेश दमण एवं दीव प्रशासन

U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF DAMAN & DIU

प्रतिकारण दाता प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF DAMAN AND DIU
URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

No. 1/4-22/91/DMC/98-99

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 307 read with Section 184, 143 and 323 of the Daman and Diu Municipalities (Amended) Regulation, 1994 and all other powers enabling in that behalf, the Daman Municipal Council after obtaining previous approval of the Government hereby make the following amendment to the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities, Building Model Bye-laws and Zonning Regulation, 1971 published in the Official Gazette Series -I, No.19, dated 05.08.1971 and adopted by Daman Municipal Council on 26.08.1972. Published in Local daily News Paper, the objection were called and considered. Therefore following amendment is made.

1. SHORT TITLE : This amendment shall be called "The Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Building Model Bye-laws and Zonning Regulation, 1971 (1st Amendment of Daman Municipal Council, 1999).
2. APPLICATION : The amendment shall apply to Municipal Area of Daman District from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

(1)

Series - I No. : 5
Dated: 16th July, 1999

3. AMENDMENT OF BYE-LAWS 38 (I) RESIDENTIAL Zone (R-1) : For the existing clause (e) (f) g (ii) and g(iii) the following clauses be substituted.

(e) Plot Coverage

The maximum permissible coverage on the plot of the size mentioned in column 1 below shall be as shown in column 2 below.

Size of Plot

Size of Plot	Maximum Coverage
i) Upto 300 sq. mts.	75% of the area of plot
ii) Above 300 sq. mts. And not exceeding 500 sq. mts.	65% of the area of the plot
iii) Above 500 sq. mts. And not exceeding 1000 sq. mts.	55% of the area of plot
iv) Above 1000 sq. mts.	45% of the Area of Plot

(f) Floor Area Ratio

The Maximum floor area ratio in this zone shall be 400

g(ii) Rear Set back lines

Every building shall have a minimum rear set back of 2.0 mts.

g(iii) Side set back lines

If light and ventilation to habitable rooms are to be taken from the sides of the building the width of open spaces specified in the table, below will apply.

Where height of the building (above plinth or 0.60 mts. From ground floor) adjoining the open air space does not exceed.

Maximum width of the open air space through out upto the plot boundary.

i) Upto 15.0 mts. (G + 3 floor).....	1.5 mts.
ii) Above 15.0 mts. Upto 18.0 mts. (G + 4 floor).....	2.0 mts.
iii) Above 18.0 mts. Upto 24.0 mts. (G + 6 floor).....	2.5 mts.
iv) Above 24.0 mts. Upto 36.0 mts. (G + 10 floor).....	3.0 mts.
v) Above 36.0 mts.	4.0 mts.

Series-I No.: 5
Dated: 16th July, 1999

If no light and ventilation is to be taken from the side of the building, above mentioned set backs can only be relaxed if the building is taken right upto the boundary.

In case of row housing building on corner plot shall further be set back of such a distance from the side street as may be suitable to meet the needs of traffic.

For group housing, the coverage and floor area ratio will be as above. The maximum floor area ratio, however for plots exceeding 5000 sq. mts. in area can be 400.

The set backs of buildings, garages and other structures will have to be approved in each case but normally the distance to be left from the boundary of the plot will be as per requirements mentioned above, and the distance between two buildings within the plot, if belonging to the same owner should be not less than one third of the mean heights of the two buildings involved, or three meters whichever is more. However garages, out houses, fuel stores and the like is not more than one story height may be permitted at a minimum distance of 3.0 mts. From the main structure. The plans would further be required to indicate adequate facilities for playing areas, parking, garaging and servicing within the plot.

4. AMENDMENT OF BYE-LAWS
38 (V) (LOCAL COMMERCIAL
ZONE C-1)

(i) For the existing clause (e), (f), g(i), g(ii) and g (iii), the following clauses be substituted.

(e) Plot Coverage

The Maximum permissible coverage on each floor shall be 65% of the area of the plot.

(f) Floor Area Ratio

Series - I No. : 5
Dated: 16th July, 1999

The floor area ratio shall not exceed 400.

(g)(i) Front set back Lines

The building shall be set back from the edge of the proposed right of way of the road by a minimum distance of 3.0 mts

(g)(ii) Side Set back lines

As per amended Zone R-1 (Residential Zone).

(g)(iii) Rear set back lines

As per amended Zone (R-1) (Residential Zone).

5. AMENDMENT OF BYE-LAWS
38(vi) (Central Commercial
Zone C-2)

For the existing clause (e), (f) g(i), g(ii) and g(iii), the following clauses be substituted.

(e) Plot Coverage

The Maximum coverage on each floor shall be 80% of the area of the plot.

(f) Floor Area Ratio

The floor area ratio shall not exceed 600.

(g)(i) Front set back Lines

As per amended Zone C-1 (Local Commercial Zone).

(g)(ii) Side Set back lines

As per amended Zone R-1 (Residential Zone).

(g)(iii) Rear set back lines

As per amended Zone (R-1) (Residential Zone).

6. Insertion of new clause in
BYE-LAWS 42

After Clause 2 of Bye-laws 42, the following clause be added.

3 If any person starts any construction work without licence or written permission shall be liable for higher fees as decided by the Standing Committee which should be minimum at

Series - I No. : 5
Dated: 16th July, 1999

the tune of double the cost of unauthorised structure and should not exceed three times more of the cost of unauthorised structure.

7. Insertion of new schedule of Fees.

After Bye-laws 43 the following Schedule shall be added.

SCHEDULE OF FEES

i)	Fees for registration of Architect, structure designer/Civil Engineer	Rs 1,500/- per annum
ii)	Fees for approval of the project (Plans of construction of building) excluding item "iii" below:	
(A)	<u>Residential Purpose</u>	
(a)	Other than R.C.C. structure	0.50% of the estimated cost of building subject to minimum of Rs.500/-
(b)	R.C.C. structure	0.75% of the estimated cost of building subject to minimum of Rs. 750/-
(B)	<u>Commercial Purpose</u>	
(a)	Other than R.C.C. structure	1.00% of the estimated cost of building subject to minimum of Rs. 1000/-
(b)	R.C.C. structure	1.25% of the estimated cost of building subject to minimum of Rs.1250/-
iii)	Fees for the approval project (plans) of construction of fencing wall, introduction of internal changes or any other minor construction, repairs and other non-specified works.	0.50% of the estimated cost of structure subject to minimum of Rs.250/-
iv)	Levy of Higher Fees in case of un-authorised construction to be regularised (In addition to the usual taxes/fees)	Fees to be decided by the Standing Committee in terms of amended provision of Bye-laws 42. 3.
v)	Fees for renewal of original licence, when renewed within permissible time.	25% of the original amount of licence fees.
vi)	Fees for revalidation of the licence after expiry period.	100% of the original amount of licence fees.

Series - I No. : 5
Dated: 16 th July, 1999

- vii) Fees for the extraction of copies of plan. Rs.100/- per set of plan
- viii) Fees for the authentication of copies of approved plan. Rs.25/- per copy of plan/drawing.
- ix) Fees for the issue of additional copy of construction licence. Rs.25/- per copy.
- x) Fees for issue of valuation certificate 0.50% of the total cost of structure building.
- xi) Fees for reinstalment of dug-out roads for any approved purposes Rs.100/- per running metre.

No.1/4-22/91-DMC/98-99

Dated :- 14th July, 1999.

By order and in the name of the Administrator,
U.T. of Daman & Diu.

Sd/-
Assistant Secretary (Mun. Adm)

Panaji August 1971, Saravana August 14 1968.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

=====

GOVERNMENT OF GOA DAMAN & DIU

Special Department

Read: Notification No. OSD/RRVS/39/66-Vol. IV dated 19th September, 1968, published
in Govt. Gazette Series I, no. 28 dated 10-10-1968.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 22 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service Rules, 1967, read with rule 3 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service (Probation, Training and Departmental Examination) Regulations, 1968, the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu is pleased to issue orders prescribing the training programme for the Officers appointed to Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service Grade II on probation in accordance with Rule 5(1) (a) of the Civil Service Rules, 1967 as indicated in the Annexure to this Notification.

The training comprising of the pre-Institutional Training for a period of three months followed by the Institutional training for a period of nine months, in turn followed by the Post-institutional training for a period of five months will be imparted to the probationers, after which they will be appointed as Joint Mamladars, for a period of three months followed by Additional Deputy Collector for a period of four months.

Heads of Departments/Offices to whom the trainees will be attached should draw detailed training programme during the training period and send a copy thereof to the Special Department, for information.

The Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court will obtain the approval of the Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner to the details of training of the probationer in the Court of the Addl. Civil Judge and J.M.F.C., Panaji, whenever this Department intimates the names of the probationers proposed for training in the said Course.

By order and in the name of the
Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

S. R. Sawant, Deputy
Secretary (Appointments).

Panaji, 8th July, 1971.
Panaji, 8th July, 1971.

ANNEXURE

I) Programme of Pre-Institution Training

The pre-institutional training aims at imparting to the probationer the background knowledge of the organisation and working of various offices as well as of the Court work enabling him to absorb his subsequent theoretical training fruitfully. The Criminal and Revenue Code provides the probationer with, the best forum for learning the court work.

- i) The probationer will be attached to the Court of the Additional Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate First Class) Panaji (15 days).

The Hon'ble Judge will explain to the probationer the salient features of procedural law, substantive law and the evidence Act. The probationer will watch the identification proceedings in criminal cases, relating to persons and property and fill up the prescribed proforma in this behalf. He will prepare notes of at least one criminal case, frame draft charges and write draft judgements. The criminal lease work will relate to the subjects indicated hereunder:

- a) Criminal Law and Procedure.
- b) Criminal Cases.
- c) Judicial Questions on Indian Evidence Act.
- d) High Court Criminal Circulars.
- e) Judicial Questions of Police Act, 1861.
- f) Madras District Police Act, 1869 as extended to this Territory.

- ii) The probationer will be attached to an experienced Deputy Collector (15 days).

On the revenue side the probationer should be given background of the land revenue and land reforms act. In addition, the probationer should study the land records, practice preparation of Land records and compile return /statements, prepare notes of at least one well-contested revenue case frame issues and write out draft judgments; acquaint himself with the procedure for the land revenue assessment and recovery of Government dues; acquire knowledge of broad details of the 'Survey and settlement work and consolidation operations; and, study land acquisition work ;and its procedure. "The revenue work (Including survey) will relate to the subjects indicated below:-

- a) Goa, Daman & Diu Land Tenancy Act, 1964 and the rules framed thereunder
- b) The Daman (Abolition of Proprietorship of Village) Regulation, 1962.
- c) Law relating to Mundcars.
- d) Regulamento de Contribuicao Predial. e) The Court Fee's Act, 1970.
- f) Regulamento de Mazanias de Devalais do Estado da India.
- g) Land Revenue Code, 1968 with rules framed thereunder.
- h) The Mamlatdars' Court Act, 1968.

iii) Office of the Commissioner Of Revenue and Taxes and Additional Commissioner Of Revenue and Taxes (15 days).

The probationer will acquaint himself with the laws relating to 'Sales Tax "and Excise, Court Fees, Stamps, Registration, Cinematograph, etc., with Special Reference to the mode of assessment of Sales Tax and prevention of Excise crimes. The training will mainly relate to the subjects indicated below:

- a) The Goa, Daman and Diu Entertainment Tax Act, 1968.
- b) The Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964, and rules framed there under.
- c) The Goa, Daman and Diu Excise Duty Act, 1964 and rules framed there under.

iv) **Office of the Inspector General of Police (15 days).**

The probationer should study broadly the organisation and functioning of the Police force, the functioning of the Office of the Inspector General of Police and should also acquaint himself with the modern techniques and scientific methods of investigation of crimes. The probationer will also visit one Police Station and study its working as also various crime records maintained there. The object in view there is that the probationer acquires -a Clear understanding of the relationship between the Magistrate and the Police..

The training will mainly relate -to the subjects indicated herein below:

- a) Defence of India Act, 1962 and rules framed there under.
- b) The Police Act, 1961.
- c) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.
- d) The Public Gambling Act, 1867.
- e) The Arms Act, 1959 and rules framed there under.

v) **Goa Government Secretariat (1 month).**

The probationer should study ,the working of the Secretariat, rules of Office business, concept, organisation of two Departments in the Secretariat, i. e. Confidential and Vigilance Department and the Finance Department. The probationer should select at least two cases to study the method of noting and drafting and another to practise noting and drafting himself. Besides, the probationer should acquire an idea of the important schemes and programmes of the community development work and Panchayati Raj Institutions and cooperative societies. For that, the probationer will call on the Under Secretary of the Development Department.

The training at the Secretariat level will mainly relate to the following subjects:

- a) The Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.
- b) The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964.
- c) The Goa, Daman and Diu Rules of Business, 1963.
- d) Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1958.
- e) Budgeting; Performance Budgeting.

- f) Compilation of General Financial Rules, 1963. g) Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayat Regulations, 1963.
- h) The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960, as applicable to the Union Territory of
- Goa, Daman and Diu.

II) PROGRAMME OF INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING:

The institutional training will be imparted at the Directorate of Training, Union Territories' Civil Services, New Delhi, for a period of nine months during which the probationer will undertake the study tour of a place selected by the Director of Training. Towards the end of this training, the probationer will have to appear for the Departmental Examination consisting of

- (a) Written (Examination and
- (b) Qualifying Tests as prescribed in rule 4 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service (Probation, Training and Departmental Examination) Regulation, 1968.

III) PROGRAMME OF POST-INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING:

The post-institutional training envisages an intensive study of the subjects in which the performance of the probationer during the institutional training period could not attain the prescribed standard as well as a practical and on-the-spot of subjects which are of relatively high importance. Viewed thus, the treasury and financial work, the work pertaining to the Collectorate of Goa and Directorate of Civil Administration, Office of the Inspector General Of Police, Planning and Development Department and the Directorate of Land Survey constitutes the subject matter of post-institutional training.

i) Directorate of Accounts (Three weeks).

The probationer should be placed under an Accounts Officer during this period and will have to sit with the main dealing hands and to actually handle a portion of their work in order to gain first-hand experience of the Treasury and Accounts procedure. The Accounts Officer should explain to the probationer the object behind the prescribed checks, balances, safeguards, rules and procedures. He should also enlighten the probationer on the various mistakes that the drawing and disbursing Officers, Controlling Officers, etc., make. The various functions to be exercised by these Officers while they deal with public funds in different capacities should be fully explained to him. At the conclusion of the training, the probationer should prepare a brief note indicating the treasury procedure and making suggestions if any for improvement, etc.

ii) Collectorate of Goa and Directorate of Civil Administration (one month).

The probationer should be acquainted with the working of the Collectorate, the office being a pivot of the administration, which should give the probationer a representative picture of official functioning as well as public dealings. The Collector should attach the probationer to the main dealing hands in the office and see that he disposes a portion of their work. The

probationer should record brief inspection notes on the work of some of the dealing hands. The Assistant Director of Panchayats and the Land Acquisition Officer should explain to the probationer the working of the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulations, 1962 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 respectively. The Deputy Collector, North Division, Panaji, should explain to him the working of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Tenancy Act, 1964 and the Land Revenue Code, 1968, with rules framed thereunder.

iii) Directorate of Land Survey (one and a half month).

The training in this Directorate should comprise of:

- (a) Training with Talathi -one week,
- (b) Training with Circle Inspector one week, and
- (c) Training with the Inspector of Cadastral Survey -four weeks.

The probationer should be taken through all the stages of settlement and consolidation proceedings. He should be afforded an opportunity of surveying a small area, mapping it and preparing the relevant land records. For this purpose he may be attached to different functionaries.

iv) Block Development Office (two weeks).

The Block Development Officer should initiate the probationer into extension work and explain to him the technique and art of working amongst villagers. He will arrange for the training of the probationer with the village level workers for a period of one week during which the probationer will conduct a socio economic survey of the village. This should help in imparting to him a thorough and first-hand knowledge of the various development programmes and their effect on the life of a village, on the hopes and aspirations of the people and the difficulties of extension workers.

v) The Court of the Additional Civil Judge and C.(one week).

The Hon'ble Judge should acquaint the probationer with the salient features of procedural law, substantive law and evidence act. The probationer may be supplied with a record of a contested case pertaining to an offence under the Indian Criminal Code 1860 or one of the special acts like Arms Act, 1959, etc. triable ordinarily by a magistrate of the First Class and he will be required to frame charge(s) and write the judgement. He may also be given a record of any contested preventive proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and may be asked to frame a notice and write the preliminary order, conditional order and the final order.

vi) Mamlatdar of Goa (two weeks).

The Mamlatdar will arrange for the study of the proceedings in cases under the Mamlatdars' Court Act, 1966 for the benefit of the probationer.

vii) Police Department (One week).

The Inspector General of Police will arrange for the probationer's visit to a Police

Station where he will go through the regular inspection books and study the notes therein carefully. Such inspections should help the probationer in recording his own inspection notes which should be of high quality.

viii) **Offices of Commissioner of Revenue and Taxes, Excise, Sales Tax; Labour and**

Employment and Directorate of Transport. The probationer will be attached to the above Offices for a period of two days each, during which the Heads of Depts Offices concerned will personally explain to him the functioning of their respective Offices. .

iv) **APPOINTMENT AS JOINT MAMLATDAR (3 months).**

On his appointment as Joint Mamlatdar, the probationer will not be in full charge of the Taluka but will independently dispose such of the revenue, tenancy and magisterial cases as may be transferred to him by the full-fledged Sub-"Divisional Officer and Mamlatdar of the Taluka Or by the Collector and District Magistrate Goa, or by the Government.

v) **APPOINTMENT AS ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COLLECTOR (Four months).**

On his appointment as Additional Deputy Collector, in a Division, the probationer will not be in full charge of the Division, but may independently dispose of such of the revenue, tenancy and magisterial cases as are transferred to him by the full-fledged Deputy Collector, and Sub-Divisional Magistrate or by the Collector and District Magistrate or by the Government.

Finance (Revenue) Department

Notification

Fin(Rev)/2-41/2076/68

In exercise of title powers conferred by sub-section (i) of Section 14 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Entertainment Tax Act, 1964 (Act No. 2 of 1964) the Government hereby makes the following rules so as to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Entertainment Tax Rules, 1965 namely:

1. Short title and commencement:-

(i) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Entertainment Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971.

(ii) They shall come into force at once.

2. Amendment of Rule:-

For rule 27 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Entertainment Tax Rules, 1965, the following rule shall be substituted namely:

For Rule 27 :- Classes of Cinema Films qualified for exemption under section 5(3) -A cinema film which has been awarded the President's Gold Medal or which the Government on a recommendation made by the Advisory Committee appointed by the Government for the purpose, considers as fulfilling an educational or social purpose of high order or as promoting the interests of the national integration campaign, shall be qualified for exemption under section 5(3) .".

By order and in the name
of the Lieutenant Governor of
Goa, Daman and Diu.

Puran Singh, Finance Secretary.

Panaji, 26th July, 1971.

Revenue Department

Notification

RD/TNC/RLS/61/69-71

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 61 read with Section 37 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 (7 of 1964) the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu and after having complied with the requirement of pre-publication hereby makes the following amendment to the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965, viz:

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called "The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1971;

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. Insertion of new rule 15-A - After rule 15 of the Goa, -Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Rules") the following rule shall be inserted, namely: -"15-A Regulation of standards of efficient cultivation and management.

(1) On the proposal of the Director of Agriculture, the Government shall issue from time to time before and during a cultivating season, directions on the following matters, for being implemented and followed by the tenants in cultivating the lands held by them:

(i) The manner in which and the period during which lands used for cultivation of paddy and other crops should be levelled and the inner bunds constructed;

(ii) The manner in which and the period during which lands used for cultivation of paddy and other crops should be ploughed, harrowed and puddled;

(iii) The manner in which and the period during which lands used for cultivation should be freed of weeds, shrubs and other parasites growing therein;

(iv) The variety of seeds which should be used for the purpose of sowing in different classes of land;

(v) The manner in which the seeds before being sown should be treated for protecting them against pests and diseases;

(vi) The dates on which irrigation tanks, weirs and bandharas should be closed and the dates on which they should be opened to allow water for irrigation and the person who shall be responsible for the aforesaid operations;

(vii) The manner in which irrigation and drainage channels should be constructed and maintained in good working conditions and the time limit within which it should be done;

(viii) Prohibition of cultivation of beds of channels;

(ix) The crops, which should be raised and the crops which should not be raised on the bunds and embankments during the *kharif* season and the manner in which the bunds should be cleared of these crops after the *harvest* is over;

(x) The manner in which and the period for which saline water should be allowed to be stored in khazan lands.

(2) The Government shall also from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, issue on the advice of the Director of Agriculture directions about (a) the programmes of agricultural operations for cultivation of various crops which should be undertaken by the tenants during each cultivating season in the local area mentioned in such notification. Such programmes, shall be prepared separately for each type of crop; and (b) the terms of employment and the minimum wages which shall be payable to the agricultural labourers, both male and female, for carrying out different cultivating operations in different local areas. While proposing these rates the Government shall consult the Director of Agriculture, the Block Development Officers, the Labour Commissioner and the Village Panchayats, within the area concerned. Such directions shall remain in force for a period of five years from the date of such direction.

(3) The directives issued by the Government under sub-rules (1) and (2) shall be given publicity in the respective villages to which they apply by exhibiting these directives on the notice board of the Village Panchayat and at other prominent places in the village, such as temple, church, office of the Comunidade, etc. The directives shall also be given publicity by beat of drums by the Village Panchayat.

(4) The Block Development Officers and the Village Panchayat shall be responsible for ensuring the proper implementation of the directives i.e.) Sued by the Government under this rule.

(5) The Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat shall, suo moto, or on a complaint being made to him by any person in writing or orally about the non-observance of any of the directives issued by the Government under this Rule, immediately cause a Panchanama to be made on the site about the default committed by the tenant. The Panchanama should be made with the help of at least three independent Panchas and the tenant concerned should be called upon to be present for the Panchanama. If the tenant fails to remain present inspite of the intimation being given to him, the fact should be recorded in the Panchanama.

(6) The Sarpanch shall then forward the Panchanama to the Mamlatdar who shall, after giving an opportunity to the tenant to be heard in the matter and after making such further enquiries, if any, in this behalf, pass order as, he deems fit in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 37 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964".

By order and in the name of the
Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

P. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary
(Revenue)Panaji,
31st July, 1971.

Local Self Government Department

Notification

DMA/MUN/I/70

The following draft of the Goa, Daman and Municipalities Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulations, 1971 under the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968 (No.7 of 1969) which the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu proposes to make is hereby published for guidance of the Municipal Council.

DRAFT MODEL BYE-LAWS

In exercise of powers conferred by sub section of section 308 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968 (No. 7 of 1969)and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu, hereby makes the following model bye-lawsnamely:

1. Short title. -These Bye-laws and Regulations shall be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Building Model Bye-laws and Zoning Regulations 1971.

2. Application. -The provisions of these Bye laws and Regulations shall apply to all Municipal areas in Goa, Daman and Diu.

3. Definitions. -In these regulations, unless thecontext otherwise requires :

1. 'Act' means the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968 (7 of-1969).

1 (a) "Member Secretary" means the Senior Planner appointed by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

2. "Government"means the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

2. "Council" means a Municipal Council constituted or deemed to be constituted under the MunicipalAct 1968.

4."Prescribed Date" means the date onwhichthese Regulations will come into force.

5. "Notification"means a notification published inthe Official Gazette.

6. "Land" means land which is being built upon or is built upon or covered with water, benefits to arise

out of land, things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and

rights created by legislative enactment over any street.

7. "Owner" includes any person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive, whether on his own account or as agent, trustee, guardian, manager, or receiver for another person, or for any religious or charitable purpose, the rents or profits of the property in connection with which it is used.

8. "Plot" means a continuous portion of land held in one ownership.

9. "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

10. "Reconstituted plot" means a plot which is in any way altered by the making of a town planning scheme.

Explanation: - "altered" includes the alteration of ownership.

"Scheme" includes Town Planning Scheme, Slum Clearance Scheme or any municipal scheme for any improvement, or new development, etc.

11. "Development" -The word "Development" with its grammatical variations means the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land or the making of any material change in any building or land or in the use of any building or land and includes sub-division of any land.

12. "Building Operations" include:

- a) erection or re-erection of a building or any part of it.
- b) roofing, or re-roofing of any part of a building or open space.
- c) any material alteration or enlargement of any building.
- d) any material change on the use of a building, including the use of its one part or more parts used for human habitation into a greater number of such parts.
- e) any such alteration of a building as is likely to affect an alteration of its drainage or sanitary arrangements or materially affect its security.
- f) the construction of door opening on any street or land not belonging to the owner.

13. "Public Place" means any place or building which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not, and Whether the entry is regulated by any charge or not.

14. "Commercial building" means a building, the whole or a substantial part, not less than two-thirds of whose entire floor area, is used or intended to be used, for business purposes;

15. "Industrial building" means a building wholly or principally used as a factory,

16. "**Public building**" means a building used or intended to be used either ordinarily or occasionally, as a church, chapel, temple, mosque or any other place of public worship, Dharamshala, college, school, hostel, theatre, cinema, public concert room, public hall, public bath, hospital, hotels, restaurants or lecture room or any other place of public assembly;
17. "**Residential building**" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation and may include garages, stables! and other out-houses appurtenant thereto;
18. "**Floor Area Ratio**" or F. A. R. means the quotient obtained by dividing the multiple of the total of the covered area on all floors including basements and mezzanines and 100, by the area of the plot i. e. F. A. R. = Total covered area on all floors \times 100Plot Area.
19. "**Covered Area**" -Ground area covered by the building immediately above plinth level, but does not include the spaces covered by:
- a) Garden, rockery, well structures, plants, nursery, water pool, swimming pool (if not covered), platform round a tree, tank, fountain, bench and the like.
 - b) drainage, culvert, conduit, catch-pit, chamber gutter and the like; and
 - c) compound wall, gate, unstoreyed porch and portico, slide, areas covered by chajja and the like.
 - d) balcony, projecting upto1 metre depth and not more than half the length of each side of the facades.
20. "**Coverage**" means the percentage obtained by dividing the covered area at the ground floor and the projections on the upper floors, by the plot area, multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Coverage} = \frac{\text{100} \times \text{built up areas}}{\text{Plot area}}$$

21. "**Group Housing**" means more than one building containing habitable rooms on a single plot.
22. "**Habitable Rooms**" -A room occupied or designed for occupancy by one or more persons for study, living, sleeping, eating, kitchen if it is also used as a living room, but not including bathrooms', water-closet compartments, laundries., serving and storage pantries, corridors, cellars, attics and spaces that are not used frequently or during extended periods.
23. "**Advertising Sign**" -.Any sign, either free, supported or attached to a building or other structure which advertises an individual, a firm, a society or an establishment. It does not include name signs of size 0.3 sq. metres and less.
24. "**Service Latrines**" -A latrine from which the excreta are removed by manual agency and not by water carriage.

25. "**Zoning Map**" -A map indicating different use zones prepared and published in accordance with these Bye Laws and Regulations.
26. "**Customary Home Occupation**" -Customary Home Occupation shall be conducted only by a person resident in the dwelling; the area for such uses shall not exceed 25% of the total floor area of the dwelling; further, there shall be no public display of goods.
27. "**Service Industry**" -Are those which are not engaged in the manufacture of goods or articles but are mainly concerned with repairs, maintenance, servicing and/or jobbing work.
28. "**Light Industry**" -Are those which do not throw out, excessive smoke, noise, offensive odour or harmful industrial wastes. Normally they do not employ more than 100 workers and do not use power of more than 100 hp. Except in the case of foundries and smithies, they do not generally consume any solid fuel.
29. "**Clean Industry**" -Are those which do not throw out any smoke, noise, offensive odour or harmful industrial wastes. They should not normally employ more than 40 people with or without power.
30. "**Temporary Constructions**" -Any construction other than in R. C. C., steel or masonry in lime or cement mortar with a regular foundation in the soil.
31. "**Basement story**" or "**Cellar**" means any storey or building which is under the first storey (ground floor structure) and any portion of which is below the level of the adjoining pavement or the surrounding ground.
32. External air or open air space means space open to the sky. .
33. External wall of a building means an outer wall of a building not being a party wall, even though adjoining a wall of another building and also means thereof which is designed or used wholly or principally for residential purposes.
34. "**Dwelling**" means a building or a portion thereof which is designed or used wholly or principally for residential purposes
- a) "**Dwelling single family**" means a building designed for occupation by one family.
- b) "**Dwelling two family**" means a building designed for occupation by two families,
- c) "**Dwelling multiple**" means a building designed for occupation by three or more families.
35. "**Family**" means a group of individuals normally related in blood or connected by marriage living together as a single house-keeping unit, and having common kitchen arrangements.
36. "**Internal court yard**" means a space open to the sky enclosed or partially enclosed by building, boundary walls or railing and may be at ground floor level or any other level within or adjacent to a building.

37. "**Garage**" means a building or portion thereof, used or intended to be used for the shelter, storage or repair of any mechanically propelled vehicle.

Note: A garage in a residential area will mean a building or a portion thereof used or intended to be used only for the shelter/storage of any mechanically propelled vehicle by the occupants of the building under reference or of the surrounding locality.

1. "**Gallery**" means the raised portion of a room which remains open to the room and the floor of the gallery may be either level or stepped.
2. "**Mezzanine floor**" means an intermediate floor in between two main floors, not less than 2.50 m. in height from the floor, but does' not ,include 'lofts' as defined later.

40. a) "**Corner plot**" means a plot at the junctions of and fronting on two or more intersections/streets, provided:

1. Streets concerned shall be a public one, or to be declared as public one if the plot is newly constituted, and
2. The widths (R/W) of the streets in question are not less than 8 m.

Corner plots within the above definition will be deemed to have only "s'ides" for the purposes of applying the building bye-laws, subject to satisfying the requirements of line of sight as prescribed from time to time.

b) A Triangular plot which is a corner plot: A triangular plot fronting such two or mo-re streets is also to be treated as a "corner"plot.

41. "**Plot double frontage**" means a plot having a frontage on two streets', other than a corner plot.
42. "**Loft**" means an intermediate floor in between two main floors but not more than 78 cms. in height Which may be adopted or constructed for stoppage purposes.
43. "**Parking space**" means an area enclosed or unenclosed sufficient in size to park vehicles together with a driveway connecting the parking space with a street or alley and permitting ingress and egress of the vehicles.
44. "**Partition**" means a wall which supports no load other than its own weight.

4. Constitution of Town Planning Committee.

There shall be a Committee consisting of the following members to regulate all development activities in the Municipal areas: -

- 1) Secretary to the Government in charge of Town Planning (Chairman).
- 2) Senior Town Planner (Member Secretary).
- 3) Director of Industries.

- 4) Principal Engineer, P.W.D.
- 5) Director of Health Services.
- 6) President of the Municipality concerned.
- 7) Town Planners dealing with the areas.
- 8) Government Architect.

4A. Preparation of Zoning Maps.

i) The Town Planning Committee shall prepare for each of the Municipal areas for which these regulations apply, a Zoning Map indicating the different Use Zones and the Regulations that would apply to each of these zones in accordance with these Bye-Laws and Regulations and submit them to the Government for approval.

ii) The Zoning Map shall indicate:-

- a) Use Zones' for residential, commercial, institutional, industrial and agricultural purposes;
- b) Public and semi-public open spaces, parks and playgrounds;
- c) Existing and proposed national and State Highways, District Roads, Ring roads, major streets, and other lines' of major communications including railways, airports canals; and
- d) Such other purposes as the Town Planning Committee may deem fit.

iii) The regulations shall indicate the use of buildings" structures and land, the location, height, number of storeys, the size of building and other structures, the size of yards, courts and other open spaces, architectural control and any other provisions in accordance with these building Bye-Laws and Zoning Regulations.

iv) As soon as Government has approved the Zoning Map and the Regulations, they shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

5. Building Operations/Development not to be done without permission of the Municipality:-

A. No building operation or development within the Municipal limit shall be done without obtaining the previous permission in writing of the Municipality in which the land on which the building operation/development to be done, is situated.

B. For the purpose of obtaining the pm-mission of the Municipality under sub-clause (A) the person intending to obtain such permission shall apply in writing to the Municipality concerned stating the nature of the building operation or development proposed to be done by him and requesting for the grant of the permission.

C. Such application shall be accompanied by the plan and specifications copies in triplicate prepared in the manner prescribed in this order, about the building operation or development intended to be done.

D. On receipt of such application, the Municipality shall grant the permission for doing the building operation or development applied for if it is satisfied, after making such scrutiny and siteinspection as it deems necessary, that the plan and specifications of the proposed buildingoperations or development are in conformity with the provisions of:

- i) The Zone Map, if any, approved by the Government for the area in which the building operation is proposed to be done; or
 - ii) The Zoning Map, if any, prepared by the Town Planning Department and submitted to the Government for its approval; and
 - iii) The provisions of these regulations.
- E. i) If the Municipality is not so satisfied the Municipality shall reject the permission.
- ii) If the Municipality considers that the permission applied for should be given by relaxation of any provision of the Zoning Plan or the Regulations. It shall submit the application along with its recommendations and detailed justification therefore to the Town Planning Committee for its consideration.

- iii) If the Town Planning Committee considers that the relaxation recommended by the Municipality should be made, it may forward the application with its recommendations to the Government for its decision.
- iv) On receipt of such reference from the Town Planning Committee the Government may either direct the relaxation of the relevant provision of the Zoning Plan for the regulations or refuse to relax such provision".

F. No person shall without the written permission of the Member Secretary convert into or use or permit to be used any building or any part thereof not originally constructed or authorised to be used for that purpose.

6. Site Plan. -The site plan sent with the notice shall be drawn to a scale of 1/500 or 1/1000 and shall show:

- a) Boundaries of the site;
- b) The direction of the north point relative to the plan of the building;
- c) All existing buildings or structures on, over or under the site or projecting beyond it;
- d) All surrounding buildings in outline within a distance of 25 m. from the boundaries of the site;
- e) The name of the street of which the building is proposed to be situated (if any) or location and name of the nearest street, public religious building;
- f) The position of access from the street to the building;
- g) The width of the street (if any) in front and of the street (if any) at the side of the building;
- h) The dimensions of front, rear and side setbacks (if any) and also of the space to be left about the buildings to secure free circulation of air and admission of light;

- i) The position of kitchens, staircases, privies, urinals, drains, cesspools, stables, cattle shed, garages, wells and other appurtenances of the building;
 - j) A clear indication of the area of the plot, its dimensions, plot coverage, and the *floor area ratio*.
7. Building Plans. -The plans, sections and elevations of the building or buildings accompanying the notice shall be accurately drawn to scale of 1 m. to 1 cm. The following drawings and documents are necessary:
- a) Plans of all floors, basement, terraces and accessory buildings indicating clearly,
 - i) The north point, the percentage of covered area, the sizes and spacing of all supporting members, and dimensions of rooms;
 - ii) Exact location of essential services such as W.C's, sinks and baths; iii) Terrace plan indicating the drainage and the slope of the roof.
 - b) Sectional drawings showing clearly the materials used, sizes of footings the thickness of basement walls roof and floor slabs, walls, ,the sizes and spacing of framing members' and the ceiling and parapet heights. The sections should indicate the drainage and slope of the roofs and at least one section should be taken through the staircases;
 - c) All Street elevations;
 - d) Plans and sections of private water supply and Sewage disposal system (if any);
 - e) Certificate of ownership of land in which the construction or sub-division of land is proposed.
- Note:* 1. The drawings are to indicate where necessary adequate arrangements for proper drainage.
1. Details of service latrines (if any).
 2. Dimensions of the portions projecting beyond the permissible building line.
- 8. Signing the Plans:--**
- A. All the plans shall be duly signed by (i) the owner and (ii) the registered Architect/Engineer
with their names, addresses, qualifications and registered "Limbers allotted by the authority having jurisdiction.
- B. The Architect/Engineer submitting false statements information shall be suspended from submitting/signing any plans for a period ranging from 1 year to 3 years.
1. Duration of Sanction. -The sanction once accorded shall remain valid upto three years during which period a completion certificate from the registered Architect/Engineer shall be submitted, and if this is not done the permit shall be got revalidated before the expiration of this period. Revalidation shall be subject to the rules then in force.

2. **Notification Stages.** -As work progresses under a building permit the holder thereof shall cause the Municipality concerned to be notified at the following stage of construction:
 - a) Upon commencement of the work;
 - b) Upon completion of the footings and before erection of the foundation walls;
 - c) Upon total completion of the work authorised by the building permit and before occupancy.

Inspections are required under a) and b) shall be made within seven days following the receipt of notification after which period the owner will be free to continue the construction according to the sanctioned plan. At the first inspection the Municipality concerned shall determine that the building has been located in accordance with the site plans and covered area complying with the requirements of these bye-laws. The final inspection indicated under c) shall be made within 21 days following the receipt of notification for the grant of an occupancy certificate.

1. **Revocation of Permit.** -The Municipality concerned may revoke any permit issued under the provisions of these bye-laws wherever there has been any false statement or any misrepresentation of any material passed, approved or shown in the application on which the permit was based.
2. **Occupancy Certificate.** -No building hereafter erected, re-erected or altered materially shall be occupied in whole or in part until the issue of an occupancy certificate by the Municipality concerned affirming that such a building conforms in all respects to the requirements of these bye-laws and is fit for occupation.
13. **Unsafe Buildings.** -In case of unsafe buildings the Municipality concerned will exercise its powers to inspect and notify the owner and occupier, and if there is disregard to notice, the Municipality will take necessary measures to institute proceedings against the owner or occupier who fails, neglects or refuses to comply with the notice.
14. **Safe Structures.** --All structures shall be designed, built and maintained that under the conditions of dead and live loads, the stresses in any of the materials of construction or in the materials on which a structure rests shall not exceed the permissible limits as laid down by the Indian Standards Institute.
15. **Means of Access.**
 - a) Every person who erects a building shall provide as means of access to such building a clear way not less than 3.0 m. in width for buildings upto 3 storeys and 5.0 m. in width for buildings beyond three storeys from a street to the entrance door of such buildings; such pathways to be, so long as it is used as a means of access to the building maintained free from any construction and shall not at any time cause or permit any portion of any building below a height of 4.50 m. to overhang or project over or into such a passage.
 - b) He shall indicate upon the site plan required to be furnished by him under section 6 the whole area of such means of access by distinguished colour and description.
 - c) He shall not at any time erect or cause or permit to be erected or re-erected any building which in any way encroaches upon or diminishes the area so set apart for this purpose.

d) The space so set apart shall be separately distinguished from any house gully or open space required to be provided under any other bye-laws and under these rules.

e) Every such means of access shall be paved, drained and lighted to the satisfaction of the Municipality concerned. Provision of manhole covers or any other fittings laid in such means of access shall be flush with the finished surface level so as not to obstruct safe travel over the same.

f) A person who undertakes construction works on a building shall not reduce the access to any building previously existing below the minimum width of 5 m.

g) No building shall be erected so as to deprive any other building of the means of access as provided in this section.

h) The means of access under these bye-laws shall not be deemed to be suitable and sufficient until they have been approved by the Municipality concerned who shall have power to prescribe the width of the clear way which he shall communicate.

16. Minimum Ceiling Height of Rooms. –

Every habitable room in any building shall be in every part at least 2.80 metres in height from the floor to the underside of the roof slab or ceiling, provided that in the case of sloped roof the height at any point shall not be less than 2.5 metres.

17. Minimum size of Habitable Rooms. -No habitable room shall have a floor area of less than 10.00 sq.

metres except in the case of hostels attached to recognised educational/sports institutions Associations the minimum size of a habitable room for the residence of a single person may be 8.5 sq. metres. The minimum width, of a habitable room shall be 2.5 metres.

All other rooms which are not mentioned in these Bye-laws shall also be of sizes prescribed in this section and have light and ventilation as per ,the habitable room rules, except in case of store rooms with an area of five sq. metres or less.

18. Lighting and Ventilation of Rooms. -a) Every habitable room shall have for the admission of light and air, one or more appertures such as windows, fan-light, etc., opening directly to external air or into an open verandah, and of an aggregate area, inclusive of frames, of not less than 1/10 of the floor area excluding doors except in cases of hospital wards, dormitories and schools when such appertures is to be not less than, 11/6th of the floor area.

Note: -No portion of a room shall be assumed to be lighted, if it is more than 7.5 metre away from the external facade of the building. However, this rule of 7.5 m. need not be strictly made applicable in case of public and semi-public cultural and institutional buildings, and buildings of commercial (Offices with banks, etc., in central commercial areas. In such cases 10% of the floor area should be kept for window openings inclusive of frames.

b) Cross ventilation by means of windows shall be effected in at least one habitable room of a tenement either by means of windows in opposite walls or if this is not possible or advisable,

c) Every habitable room abutting on an interior open space or on an open verandah opening on, to such interior open space, shall have for light and ventilation an open space of minimum 10 sq. metres with a minimum dimension of 3 metres and at width as specified in the table below:

Where height of the building (above 'Plinth) adjoining the not exceed	Minimum width of open airspace through out
4.9 metres	3.0 metres
7.6 metres	3.3metre
10.9 metres	4.0 metres
14.2 metres	4.7 metres
17.5 metres	5.4 metres
'20.8 metres	6.1 metres
24.1 metres	7.4 metres
'27.1 metres	9.0 metres
30.7 metres	10.6 metres
34.0 metres	12.2 metres

When non habitable rooms face an internal courtyard the minimum size of the courtyard to be 6:25 sq. metres and the minimum dimension to be 2.5 metres.

However 1) in the case of buildings located/situated in the central commercial areas/L.C.A. wherein provision of air conditioning (by artificial/mechanical methods) is made, this section above may be relaxed with prior permission of the Town Planning Committee.

19. Bathrooms and Water Closets. -1. Every bathroom or water closet shall:

- a) be so situated that at least one of its wan" shall open to external air. In case of social, cultural and educational institutions, cinema and hotel building3 however, W.C's and bath; room with a partition of a height of not less than 1.75 m from the ground may be allowed in a row within a room, one side of which shall open to external air, with an opening of at least 10% of the floor area of the room, and no W.C. or bath to be more than 7.5 metres from the window.
- b) Have(i) a floor area in case of bathrooms inclusive of water closets of not less than 4 sq. metres for which the smallest side shall not be less than 1.25 metres.
 (ii) In case of a bathroom exclusive of a water closet, the floor area shall not be less than 2.6 sq. metres and the smallest side not less than 1.25 metres; and
 (iii) In case of separate water closets the floor area shall not be less than 1.35 sq. metres and the smallest side not less than one metre.
- c) Bathrooms shall have a window or a ventilator open to external air of superficial area of not less, than 0.80 sq. metres, and the water closet if separate shall have a window or a ventilator open to external air of a superficial area of not less than 0.50 sq. metrC3.
- d) Height of not less than 2.1 metres.

2. Every bathroom or water closet shall:

- a) Not be directly over or under any other room other than another bathroom or water closet, washing place, terrace or bath unless it has water-tight floor;
- b) Have the platform or seat either plastered with cement or be made of some Water tight non absorbent material.
- c) Be enclosed by walls or partitions, of brick or stone. The surface of every such wall or partitions shall be finished with a smooth impervious surface such as cement plaster $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick or glazed tiles or polished marble or any other suitable material to a height of one meter above the floor of such room.
- d) have an impermeable floor made of smooth hard material having a suitable fall to a soil pipe with an adequate trap connection and have a floor level of such a height so as to enclosure suitable grade towards the sewage drain.

3., No room containing a water closet shall be used for any purpose other than a lavatory and no such room shall open directly into any kitchen or cooking space. Every room containing a water closet shall have a door completely closing the entrance to such a room.

Note: -1) In case of residential hotels, only with the written permission of the Committee, bathrooms and water closets may face an internal passage having a width of not less than 1.80m and having a "duct", of a suitable size as considered essential by the Committee for ventilation and other purposes.

2) Loft over a bath and W.C. may be permitted above a height of 2.1 metres.

20. **Service Latrines** -A service latrine shall have :

- a) A floor area of not less than 2.25 sq. m. of which the smallest side shall not be less than one meter.
- b) A window or a ventilator of a superficial area of not less than 0.5 sq. m.
- c) An impermeable floor made of smooth hard material having a slope of 0.5 percent towards the back of the latrine.
- d) An impermeable dado 1 meter high.
- e) Height not less than 2.1 m.

21. **Kitchens.** -1. A kitchen shall have floor area of not less than 7 sq. metres and shall not be less than 2 metre's in width.

Each kitchen not fully equipped with electric or gas, cooking appliances shall be provided with a flue.

2. Every room to be used as a kitchen shall have: -

- a) A height of not less than 2.8 metres.
- b) A window of not less than 0.5 sq. metres superficial area.
- c) An impermeable floor and an impermeable dado one meter high.

22. Lofts, Mezzanines and Basements :-

a) Lofts may be allowed only in kitchen bath, W.C. &bedroom, provided the total area of such loft may not be more than 25% of the floor area of each room in which such lofts are provided. The height at which such loft may be allowed to be constructed shall be 2.1 M from the floor levels.

b) **Mezzanine floor:** A mezzanine floor may be permitted over a room or a compartment provided that:

- i) it conforms to the standards of living roomb as regards lighting and ventilation, in case the size of mezzanine floor is 9.5 sq. m. (or 100 sq. ft.) or more, above the height of 2.5 metres; -
- ii) it is so constructed as not to interfere under 'any circumstances with the ventilation of the space over and under it;
- iii)such mezzanine floor are not divided into smaller compartments;
- iv) such mezzanine floor or any part of it shall not be used as a kitchen;
- v) the aggregate area of such mezzanine floor ". in a building shall in no case exceed 1/4 of the plinth area of the building and shall be of a minimum height of 2.1 metres;
- vi) in no case a mezzanine floor shall be closed so as to make it liable to be converted into unventilated -compartments'.

C) **Basement floor:** No basement shall be allowed within the prescribed set back areas. The entire basement area shall be taken into consideration for the purposes of working out coverage but need not be considered for the purposes of FAR calculations.

23. Building Abutting on to a Street. -No erection, re-erection or major alteration of building shall be undertaken if at the opposite edge of the street on which the building abut, straight lines drawn downwards and outwards from the line of intersection of the outer surface of any front wall of the building with the roof perpendicular to that line form an angle of more than 45 degrees to the horizontal.

24. Building Abutting on Two Street. -If a building abuts on two or more streets of different widths, the building shall be deemed for the purpose of this bye-law to face upon the street that has, the greater width and the height of the building shall be related by the width of that street and may be continued at this height to a depth of 13.5 metres along the narrower street subject to the conformity with the prescribed road angles. In case of buildings located/situated in the Central Commercial Area, the building may be continued to the same height to the entire depth of the plot along the road, provided the R/W of this side road is not less than 15 metres.

25. Dimensions for Staircase steps, corridor, passage and balcony:

- i) In a residential building no staircase shall be less than 0.9 metres in width and no step shall have a rise of more than 20 cm and a tread of less than 25 cm. In case of a service or spiral staircase the width shall not be less than 0.75 metres.

ii) No corridor or passage or balcony in any residential building shall be less than 0.90 metres.

iii) No rooms other than those at Ground Floor level shall be more than 18.0 metres away from a staircase.

iv) Every building with five storeys or more in height shall provide an independent external staircase to serve a fire escape directly accessible to every habitable room on each floor, the construction of which is to be of approved fire resistant material.

26. Regular Line of Street. -No portion of any building shall project beyond the regular line of any street.

27. Sites Containing Deposited Refuse. -No building shall be constructed on any site on any part of which there is deposited refuse, excreta or other offensive matter to which the health authority having jurisdiction objects, until such refuse has been prepared or left in a manner suitable for building purpose to the satisfaction of the Municipality concerned. Provided that where it is intended to found a "building on piles or on reinforced concrete pillar"; the Municipality concerned may approve the erection of such a building after the refuse has been appropriately treated by chemical or some other manner to the satisfaction of the Municipality concerned and has been covered by a layer of sand or other suitable material to a depth of not less than 0.6 metres, or by a layer of cement concrete not less than 15 cm. thick.

28. Damp Sites. --Wherever the dampness of a site or the nature of the soil' renders such precautions necessary, the ground surface of the site between the walls of any building erected thereon shall be covered with a layer of sound cement concrete not less than 15 cm thick or with asphalt paving on a layer of closely packed broken stone hard cake not less than 15 cm thick or be otherwise rendered damp proof to the satisfaction of the Municipality concerned.

29. Defective Work. --The Municipality concerned shall have power to condemn any work, workmanship or material executed by any person under or by virtue of a pursuant to this part of these rules which in its opinion is unsatisfactory or is likely to constitute a danger to health. Any work, workmanship or materials so condemned shall be remedied, amended or made good or shall be removed in whole or in part and replaced by new work, workmanship or materials as the Municipality concerned may require until finally completed to its entire satisfaction.

31. The requirements regarding water supply and sanitary installations of the buildings shall conform to those specified in Is. 1172-1957.

In the case of buildings five storeys or more in height provision shall be made for the construction of an underground water reservoir of capacity in gallons equivalent to thirty times the anticipated resident population in the building, an additional overhead cistern for drinking water of adequate capacity and pumping arrangement from the underground reservoir to the overhead cistern, to which the wash basin, water taps in the kitchen, bath, etc. in the building shall be connected.

31. Buildings under Dangerous Conditions. -Buildings considered to be in a danger although they do not fall in line of imminent ruin, will be asked to vacate by the Municipality concerned and shall be declared habitable only when proper repairs are undertaken and considered to be in a good condition of security. The demolition of structures shall be obligatory when they are declared unhealthy and infectious by the Health authorities concerned and not in position to be repaired.

a) Buildings which due to the obsolete conditions look aesthetically poor and not fit in the surroundings and also economically non remunerative compared to the existing land values, shall be demolished and reconstructed if a notice is served to the owners of such buildings. In case the owners fail to comply with the notice, the concerned Municipality shall take necessary legal procedures against the defaulters.

32. Latrines, with an Opening on Public Roads. -It's prohibited to have latrines opening on to public roads and on to the lateral sides of neighbouring plots.

33. Disposal of Sewage. --Until arrangements are made for the removal of waste by an appropriate water-borne system it will be obligatory for every application for a new construction or major additions or alteration to be accompanied by plans for properly designed septic tanks within the curtilage of the plot. If there is insufficient space for the option of this method or adequate water supply is not guaranteed for the smooth functioning of this system, then the Municipality concerned may permit the removal of waste after proper chemical treatment in removable tanks which can be conveniently collected by the appropriate, department of the Municipality. Any other method for removal of waste would need the sanction of the Municipality concerned.

34. Construction of horse stables, cattle yards and factories of washable corrosive products.

-

No construction of horse stables, cattle yards and factories of washable corrosive products prejudicial to health can take place in less than 100 meter of any existing drinking well.

35. Construction of wells. -

No drinking water well can be opened without the prior consent of the Municipality concerned.

36. Ovens for White Washing Powder. -

White washing powder cannot be cooked within a distance of 100 metres from an habitable area or public road.

37. Architectural Features. -

1. Appearance and disfigurements: No building shall be erected which in the opinion of the Municipality concerned constitutes a disfigurement to or an interference with the aesthetic and other amenities of the area. No constructions or alterations which in the opinion of the Municipality concerned will depreciate neighbouring properties or cause annoyance to residents

in the neighbourhood shall be permitted. The appearance of all new buildings shall be subject to the approval of the Municipality concerned.

2. Maintenance. --The Municipality concerned is empowered to demand that owners undertake at their own expense any maintenance work that it deems necessary for the decorative repair of buildings. Such work should be completed within the period prescribed in the covering notice.

3. Verandahs. -The appearance of all verandahs and similar projections shall be subject to the approval of the Municipality concerned who may demand that such existing structures be altered where necessary at the owner's expense so as to conform harmoniously with the neighbouring area.

4. Unfinished buildings. --No building shall be left with unfinished portions including projecting reinforcing bars, which in the opinion of the Municipality concerned are unsightly, unless within the permission prescribing conditions with respect to the structure and the period for which such permission remain valid.

5. Masts. --All wires, poles, masts, stays, struts, lighting conductors and similar fixtures on new buildings shall be straight and of good appearance.

6. Open Air Dumps --Permanent dumps of scrap iron, firewood coal, and similar material shall, in all areas, except those classified as factory areas, be allowed only in places enclosed with walls of brick or other similar non-combustible materials.

7. Unsightly materials --The use of any disfigured or damaged materials which in the opinion of the Municipality concerned results in an unsightly appearance of a building shall not be allowed.

8. Sheet Metal and barbed wire fences. --No sheet metal or barbed wire fence visible externally shall be erected on the frontage line or street line unless the design thereof has been approved by the Municipality concerned.

9. Parks and Gardens--Trees and plants in, parks or gardens visible from the streets shall be planted, replaced or maintained in a manner which in the opinion of the 'Municipality concerned does not conflict with the aesthetic appearance of the neighbourhood.

10. Decoration --Monuments, decorative and monumental fountains, bridges and viaducts, and in general the decorative and ornamental features of public gardens and squares shall be built only after the approval of the Municipality concerned has been obtained, who, in addition to drawings, may demand the submission of photographs or perspectives of the composition, so that the artistic value of the project will be more efficiently and effectively illustrated.

11. Composition --Where several facades, constitute architectural composition, painting or such other treatment shall only be allowed where no aesthetic disfigurement can result to the composition as a whole.

37. A. Hoarding Signs/Advertisement signs:

1. No hoarding of any shape or size and in any location shall be allowed without the prior specific approval of the Senior Town Planner, and also from P.W.D. when the same happens to fall along P.W.D. road.
2. No hoarding shall be at a distance of less than 50 metres from any of the tangent point; > of a road 'intersection'.
3. No hoarding site shall be allowed within the right of way of road.
4. Hoarding shall not create a blind corner of any road user from any direction.
5. Hoarding sites shall not be permitted at over bridges or under-passes where railway or roads ply over one another.
6. Hoarding shall not be allowed to be erected over the bridge portions of a road or a railway line.
7. Hoardings shall be at such an angle that no light is reflected into the eyes of the road Users.
8. Hoardings shall not obstruct any road sign, road name or other traffic aid to road users.
9. Hoarding shall not be fixed within 15 m. of any official road traffic sign or signal.
10. There shall be a minimum distance of one 'metre between two hoardings.
11. No hoardings shall be permitted within 40 m. from the river front in the rural area. In the urban areas, no hoarding shall be allowed in the river front, except at the jetty points (landing embarkation facilities area) wherein only hoardings making use of illumination (neon lighting etc.) will be allowed. The total number of hoardings in such cases shall not exceed four in number.
12. Hoardings shall be allowed on top of buildings which are within urban limits and with height restrictions, but which make use of neon illumination for this purpose.

Note:

- a) These standards shall be applicable to guide maps and their erection and to directional sign boards, but may be relaxed by the Town Planning Committee on special grounds.
- b) These standards may be suitably relaxed in the case of organised shopping centres" community centres and district centres, provided hoardings are fixed within the areas earmarked for each purposes in the Master Plan, a zonal developmental plan or the development plan of the area.
- c) These standards shall not be applicable to the existing hoardings in urban or rural area. However, hoardings existing in contravention to these rules shall be ordered to be removed to another suitable location within 45 days when the same apply for renewing the licences. A fine of Rs. 100/- shall be levied by the licensing Authority for defaulters in this respect. A fine of not less than Rs. 10/- per day shall be levied in the case of continued contravention of this rule.

B. Petrol Filling Stations/Service Station:

Definitions for the purpose of this sub-section: -

1) Major Road:

A major road is a road with a R/W of 20 m. and above.

2) Minor Road:

Minor road is road with a R/W less than 20m.

3) Petrol Pump:

A petrol pump/diesel/Gasoline filling station and/or filling cum service station.

4) Filling Station:

The term "filling 'Station'" as used in this respect refers to a place of retail business engaged in the supply and dispensing gasoline (motor-fuel) and motor oil essential for the normal operation of automobiles and the sale and service of tyres, batteries and other automobile accessories.

5) Filling cum Service Station:

The term "filling cum service station" as used in this report refers to a place of retail business engaged in supplying goods and services essential for the normal operations of automobiles. These include dispensing gasoline and motor oil; the sale and service of tyres, batteries, and other automobile accessories and replacement items and washing and lubrication. They may not include body or fender work, painting or other major repairs and overhauling.

i. Zones where pumps could be permitted:-

Petrol pumps could be permitted to locate in residential areas, local commercial areas, central commercial areas in industrial areas, subject to such conditions and restrictions included in the rules framed hereunder:

ii. Location along Major Roads:-

Distance between the petrol pumps:

- 1) A distance of approximately 1 km. between petrol pumps along National highways, West Coast Highways and State Highways and Major District Roads; outside the urban areas.
- 2) A distance of approximately %, km. on roads in urban areas will have to be maintained while locating petrol pumps. However this distance is not applicable in case of petrol pumps located in C. C. A. Such locations will, however, be on either side of the roads alternately to facilitate service both to in bound traffic and out bound traffic.

iii. Distance to the Petrol Pumps from road Intersection:

Distance of a petrol pump from any road intersection shall not be less than:

- 1) 45 m. from the tangent point of the intersection in the case of minor roads (however in C. C. A. this could be reduced to 30 m.)
- 2) 90'm. from the tangent point of intersection of major roads.
- 3) 45 m. in case the pump is located on a minor road and 90 m. in case it is located on a major road from the tangent point of the intersection of a major road with a minor road.

iv. Minimum distance to the Property Line:-

The minimum distance of a petrol pump (plotboundary) from the Central line of a road shall not be less than half of the proposed R/W of the road. This will be a general criterian which will be subject to modifications depending on the local conditions of terrain, road improvement required and other traffic considerations.

Any construction within the property line of such a petrol pump shall be as per the building bye-laws and Zoning Regulations within the areas where these Regulations are applicable and in case of rural area and/or along the National Highways, State Highways, West Coast Highways and Major District Roads" the setback will be as prescribed by the P. W. D. from time to time in consultation with the Senior Town Planner.

V. Size of Petrol Pump:

1) .Filling Station:

Minimum Size: 30mX17m (except for C. C. A. where the size shall be 25mX15m).

Frontage: Not less than 30m.

(2) *Filling cum Service Station:* -.

Minimum size: 35m x 30m

Frontage: Not less than 35m.

In Central Commercial Areas no service station will be permitted.

38. Regulations applicable to each land use Zone.

The following general regulations shall apply to each of the land use zones specified in section 38(i) to 38 (xi) Government may, on the recommendations of the Town Planning Committee, make such variations as it deems fit, in the application of these regulations of any specific area.

I. Residential Zone Low Density:

a) *Uses Permitted:-*

Residences, homes and boarding houses, nurseries, kindergartens and schools, clinics,social and cultural institutions with adequate parking facilities; public utilities and

buildings except service and storage yards, non-commercial farms, agricultural gardens, nurseries and greenhouses; any neighbourhood recreational uses including clubs, and other semi-public recreational uses, accessory uses clearly incidental to residential uses (except retail shops and services) which will not create a nuisance or hazard.

b) Uses that may be permitted on Special Grounds by Town Planning Committee:-

Places of 'Worship professional office or customary occupations when situated in the same dwelling as the one occupied by the professional man or woman cottage clean industries of non-nuisance type and employing not more than four persons and using not more than 3 H. P. operated on electricity as listed below:

- (1) Fermentation/ storage of wines & other beverages;
- (2.) Plastic moulding;
- (3) laundry/dry cleaning;
- (4) Radio repairs;

- (5) Tailoring, hotels, motels, hospitals and sanatoria not treating contagious diseases or mental patients; provided the setback and coverage of plots are such as not to constitute a nuisance to the residential zone; colleges and research institutions not to be operated for the production of goods or other materials for sale provided there is no nuisance created; Municipal, State and Central Government offices; raising poultry or cattle for non-commercial use provided that no bird or animal is housed closer than 10.0 metres of a dwelling or a property line; removal of gravel, clay, sand or stone for development of site which will not result in the stagnation of water or cause other nuisance; bus terminal, railway passenger and freight stations; petrol filling stations, taxi and scooter stands.

c) Uses prohibited:-

All uses not specifically permitted herein. Flour mills/rice mills/saw mills are prohibited here. Further all uses mentioned herein shall not be permitted to use machinery involving more than three horse power in capacity.

d) Minimum size of plot:-The minimum area of the plot in this zone shall be 200 Sq. m. where new sub-division of lands is effected. Such sub division would need the approval of the Town Planning Committee and Municipality concerned. Each plot shall have a minimum frontage of 10 metres on any street provided that this shall not apply to existing plot frontages which are less than 10.0 metres.

e) Plot Coverage:-

The maximum permissible coverage on a plot of the size mentioned in column 1 below shall be -as shown in column 2 'below:

	Size of the Plot	Maximum Coverage
i.	Upto 300 Sq. M.	60% the area of the plot
ii.	Upto 300 sq. m and not exceeding 500 sq. m	50% of the area of the plot or 180 sq. m whichever is more.
iii.	Above 500 sq.m and not exceeding 1000 sq.m	40% of the area of the plot or 250 sq.m whichever is more.
iv.	Above 1000 sq.m	33.1/3% of the area of the plot or 400 sq.m whichever is more.

f) *Floor Area Ratio-*

The maximum floor area ratio in this zone shall be 100.

g) *Set back lines:*

i) *Front set back lines:* The building shall be set back from the boundary of the effective plot by a minimum of 3 m. The effective plot is derived after reserving the space for the proposed R/W of the road abutting the plot. However where necessary to maintain the alignment of the building along the streets not likely to be affected by the road widening scheme these setbacks may be relaxed by the Town Planning Committee. However, no part of the building shall encroach the imaginary line drawn from the centre line of the road along the plot fronts at an angle of $63\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the road level upwards the building.

ii) *Rear Set back lines:* Every building shall have a minimum 'rear set back' of 3.0 metres. Further no part of the building shall encroach the imaginary line drawn from the plot boundary at the rear at an angle of $63\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the ground level upwards the building.

ii) *Side set back lines:* If light and ventilation to habitable rooms are to be taken from the sides of the building the width of open spaces specified in the table below will apply:

Where height of the buildings (above plinth) adjoining the open air space does not exceed	Minimum width of open air space throughout upto the plot boundary
4.9 mtrs	3.0 mtrs
7.6 mtrs	3.3 mtrs
10.9 mtrs	4.0 mtrs
14.2 mtrs	4.7 mtrs
17.5 mtrs	5.4 mtrs
20.8 mtrs	6.1 mtrs
24.1 mtrs	7.4 mtrs
27.4 mtrs	9.0 mtrs
30.7 mtrs	10.6 mtrs
34.0 mtrs	12.2 mtrs

If no light and ventilation is to be taken from the side of the building the above mentioned setbacks can only be relaxed if the building is taken right upto the boundary.

In case of row housing, buildings on corner -plots shall further be set back by such a distance from the side street as may be suitable to meet the needs of traffic.

For, group housing, the coverage and floor area ratio will be as above. The maximum floor area ratio however for plots exceeding 5000 sq. m. in area can be 125. The setbacks of buildings garages and other structures will have to be approved in each case but normally the distance 10 be left from the boundary of the plot will be as per requirements mentioned above, and the distance between two buildings within the plot, if belonging to the same owner should be not less than half of the mean heights of the two buildings involved, or three metres whichever ie more. However, garages outhouses, fuel stores and the like if not more than one storey high may be permitted at a minimum distance of 3.0 metres from the main structure. The plans would further be required to indicate, adequate facilities for playing areas, parking, garaging and servicing within the plot.

h) Heights of buildings:-

Heights of buildings as may be fixed by the Town Planning Committee for specific areas for -the purpose of preserving architectural qualities or other reasons as may be specified.

II. Residential Zone R2:

a) Uses permitted:

As per Zone R1.

b) Uses that may be permitted on special grounds by Town Planning Committee:-

As per Zone R1.

e) Uses prohibited:

As per Zone R1.

d) Minimum size of Plot:-

As per Zone R1.

Minimum frontage width of the plot: As per Zone R 1.

e) Plot Coverage:

As per Zone R1.

f) Floor Area ratio:-

The maximum floor area in-zone R2 shall be 1:25

g) Set back lines:-

As per zone R 1 inclusive of notes therein except that for group housing the maximum floor area ratio for plots exceeding 5000 sq. m. in area can be 150.

h) Heights of building:

As per Zone R1.

III. Residential Zone R3:-

Note: - In this residential zone however, the rear set back may be eliminated/relaxed only for constructing private garages with a total area not more than 32 sq. m. wherever the area of the plot is more than 1000 sq. m

a) Uses permitted:.

b) Uses that may be permitted on special ground" by the Town Planning Committee:-

As per Zone R 1.

c) Uses prohibited:

As per Zone R 1.

d) Minimum size of plot:

As per Zone R 1.

Minimum frontage width of the ,plot:

As per Zone R 1.

e) Plot Coverage

As per Zone R1.

f) Floor area ratio

The maximum floor area in zone R3 shall be 150

g) Set back lines:.

As per zone R1 inclusive of notes, therein except that for group housing the maximum floor area ratio for plots .exceeding 5000 sq. m. in area can be 200.

h) Heights of buildings

As per Zone R 1.

Residential Zone with single / double family Dwelling (RO)

Uses Permitted :

As per zone R1.

b) Uses that may be permitted on special ground by the Town Planning Committee:-

As per zone R1.

c) *Uses Prohibited:*

As per zone R1.

d) Minimum size of plot shall not be less than 500 sq. m. Minimum frontage of the plot 15m.

e) *Plot Coverage*

Maximum 40%.

f) F. A. R.:

Floor Area Ratio:-In case of a single family maximum of 60 F. A. R. and in case of double maximum of 90 F. A. R. Are permitted.

g) *Set back lines:*

i) *Front set back:*

As per zone R1.

ii) *Rear set back:*

As per Zone R 1.

iii) *Side set back:*

As per Zone R 1.

Note: In this residential zone however, the rear set back may be eliminated / relaxed only for constructing private garages with a total area not more than 32 sq.m wherever the area of the plot is more than 1000 sq.m.

V. Local Commercial Zone C-I:-

a) *Subject to fulfilling the car parking requirements as decided by the T. P. O. in each case, following uses are permissible:-*

Retail shops, business and professional offices,; service uses like barbers, tailors" laundry and dry cleaner's shop etc. restaurant and entertainment places (e. g. cinemas, theatres, clubs etc.), clinics, meat, fish, and fruit markets; roofed storage for legitimate retails: business; public and semi-public recreational uses; public utilities and buildings; and petrol pumps, service garages.

Parking area requirements for all uses must be approved. Flour mill/rice mill upto horse power of 15 provided the machine is, run on electric motor. Residences, & social and welfare institutions may be allowed provided they are located on the first and higher floors.

b) *Uses permissible if allowed by competent authority:*

Social and welfare institutions (if required to be located on the ground floor), coal wood or timber yards, light manufacturing industries without nuisance or hazard and employment not more than 10 persons with or without power (up to 15 H. p.) provided the goods, manufactured are sold on the premises in retail; taxi and scooter stands, bus terminals; ,

c) *Uses prohibited:*

All uses not specifically permitted herein.

d) *Minimum size of plot*

The minimum area of the plot shall be 200 sq. m. and the minimum width of the plot shall be 10.0 m. where new sub-division of land is effected, such divisions would need the approval of the Municipality concerned.

e) *Plot coverage.*

The maximum permissible coverage on each floor will be 50% of the area of the plot .

f) *Floor Area Ratio:*

The floor area ratio shall not exceed 150.

g) *Set back lines:*

The building shall be set back from the boundary of the plot by a minimum distance of 3.0 metres. Where however necessary to maintain the alignment of the building along streets not likely to be affected by road widening scheme, these setbacks may be relaxed. Further the height of the front of the building shall be governed by the following table in relation of the width of the road right of way it fronts.

Width of the road right of way or double the setback from the center line of the road whichever is less	Height of the front of the building
3.0 mtrs	3.0 mtrs
6.0 mtrs	7.6 mtrs
8.0 mtrs	10.9 mtrs
9.4 mtrs	14.2 mtrs
10.8 mtrs	17.5 mtrs

14.8 mtrs	24.1 mtrs
18.0 mtrs	27.4 mtrs
21.2 mtrs	30.7 mtrs
24.4 mtrs	34.0 mtrs

ii) *Side set back lines:*

As per Zone R 1.

iii) *Rear set back lines:*

As per Zone R 1.

h) *Heights of buildings :*

As per zone R1.

i) *Buildings abutting on two streets:-*

If a building abuts on two or more streets of different widths, the building shall be deemed for the purpose of this order to face upon the street that has the greater width and the height of the buildings shall be related by the width of that street and may be continued at this height to a depth of 13.3 metres along the narrow street in conformity with the prescribed road angles.

j) *Means of access to rear courtyard: -*

Every building should provide access from the front to the rear courtyard of a width of 3.0 metres minimum.

In case where the frontage is inadequate to provide the access as stipulated, then a common access for more than one plot could be provided.

VI. Central Commercial Zone C-2:

a) *Subject to fulfilling the car parking requirements as decided by the T. P. C. in each case, the following uses are permissible:*

Multi-storey buildings and apartment houses, all types of retail business, department stores, hotels and restaurants and their accessory uses; petrol filling stations professional business establishments. Colleges, technical and Research Institutions, Libraries, Offices, Banks, Financial Institutions, Theatres, Cinemas and Public Assembly Halls, Cultural centres, Social and Welfare Institutions, Public utility buildings, Parks, playgrounds, swimming pools and religious buildings.

b) *Uses that may be permitted on special grounds by Town Planning Committee:-*

Service industries, public retail markets, newspaper offices with printing presses, taxi and scooter stands, nursing homes, hospitals and medical centres, clean industries employing not more than 40 persons with or without power (not exceeding 25 H P). Sports stadia, transport terminals for both goods and passengers.

c) *Uses prohibited:-*

All uses 'not specifically mentioned herein.

d) *Minimum size of plot:-*

The minimum area of the plot shall be 300 sq. m. and the minimum width of the plot shall be 10 metres where new sub-division of land is effected. Such sub-division would need the approval of the Municipality concerned.

e) *Plot coverage:-*

The maximum coverage on each floor shall be 50% of the area of the plot.

f) *Floor Area Ratio:-*

The floor area ratio shall not exceed 250.

g) *Set back lines:*

i) *Front set back lines:*

As per zone C1 except that the 3.0 m. minimum set back stipulated therein is not necessary.

ii) *Side set back lines:*

As per zone R 1.

iii) *Rear set back lines:*

As per zone R 1.

h) *Heights of buildings: -*

As per zone R 1.

i) *Buildings abutting on two streets:*

As per zone C 1.

j) *Means of access to rear court yard:*

As per zone C 1.

VII. Wholesale commercial and Warehousing Zone C-3:

a) *Subject to fulfilling car parking requirements as decided by the T. P. Committee in each case, the following uses are permitted:-*

All retail and wholesale business and , their accessory uses, professional business establishments, offices, banks, financial institutions, service industries, petrol filling stations with garages and service stations. public utility buildings, newspaper office" with printing presses, parks, playgrounds, contractor's plants, warehousing, cold storages, public and private, retail and wholesale markets; transport terminal for goods and passengers, hotels and transit visitor's homes.

b) *Uses that may be permitted on special ground by Town Planning Committee:-*

Hotels, and transit visitor's homes, religious buildings, all clean industries and light industries not employing more than 40 persons. Taxi and scooter stands, storage of perishable and inflammable goods, sports stadia, swimming pools and other recreational uses.

c) *Uses prohibited:*

Dwelling except those of essential watch and ward personnel and all other uses not specifically mentioned herein.

d) *Minimum size of plot:-* The minimum area of the plot shall be 500 sq.m and the minimum width of the plot shall be 15 metres where new sub-division of land is effected. Such sub-divisions, would need the approval of the Municipality concerned.

e) *Plot coverage:-*

The maximum coverage on each floor shall be 40% of the area of the plot.

f) *Floor area ratio:-*

The floor area ratio shall not exceed 100. However this could be relaxed by the authority concerned for certain uses like hotels, transit homes and public utility buildings by specific approval.

g) *Set back lines:*

i) *Front set back lines: -*

As per zone C-1.

ii) *Side set back lines: -*

As per zone R-1.

iii) *Rear set back lines: ~*

As per zone R-1.

h) *Heights of the buildings:*

As per zone R-1.

i) *Building abutting on two streets:*

As per zone C-1.

j) *Means of access of rear court yard:*

As per zone C-1.

VIII. Institutional zone:

a) *Uses permitted:*

Educational, cultural and scientific institutions and their accessory uses; dwellings for the inmates of the institution, non commercial hostels.

b) *Uses that may be permitted on special grounds by the Town Planning Committee:-*

Any use permissible in Residential Zone, subject to the coverage, height and F. A. R. of institutional zone.

c) *Uses prohibited:-*

Use not specifically permitted herein.

d) Minimum size of plot shall not be less than 1000 sq.m.

e) *Plot coverage:-*

The maximum permissible coverage on each floor shall be 40% for a plot less than 9000 sq. m. in area and 25% for a plot greater than 9000 sq. m. in area. Areas within the plot used for organised sports will not be taken into account for plot coverage, calculations.

f) *Floor Area Ratio:-*

The Floor Area Ratio shall not exceed 150.

g) *Set back lines:*

i) *Front set back lines:*

There shall be a minimum front set back of 6 metres.

ii) *Side set back lines:*

As per zone R-1.

iii) *Rear set back lines:*

As per zone R-1.

h) *Heights of the buildings:*

As per zone R-1.

Note: -Existing Institutional Buildings in zone other than in Institutional zone may be permitted on special grounds by the Town Planning Committee to construct buildings according to the requirements of that particular zone provided other requirements such as parking, open space, play grounds, etc., are satisfactorily met.

In case of buildings on the same plot minimum distance between any two adjacent buildings to be not less than 3.0 m. (three metres) if the buildings are staggered and no light and ventilation is taken from the facing wall sides. However, if buildings are constructed parallel to one another, then the usual light and ventilation standards are applicable.

In view of the expansion difficulties faced by the existing schools in built up areas, the Committee may allow them commercial coverage for reconstruction on the existing plots.

The F. A. R. to be observed, however will be that allowable in the zone in which they are situated or 150 as per institutional zones whichever is more.

IX. Light and Service Industries Zone I 1:

- a) Subject to fulfilling the car parking requirements as decided by the T. P. C. in each case, following uses are permissible:-

All types of light industries, clean industries and service industries, wholesale business establishments warehousing and storage; newspaper offices with printing presses; petrol filling stations with garages and service stations, cold storage plants.; contractor's plant, parks and playgrounds, general purpose forms, nurseries and green houses, medical centres, restaurants, public utility buildings, transport terminal for goods and passengers.

- b) *Uses that may be permitted on special grounds by Town Planning Committee:-*

Storage of perishable and inflammable goods, sports stadia, swimming pools and other recreational uses.

Junk yards, taxi and scooter stands, hospitals nursing homes, educational technical and research institutions.

- c) *Uses prohibited:-*

Dwelling except those of essential watch and ward personnel, and other uses not specifically mentioned herein.

d) *Minimum size of plot:-* The minimum area of the plot shall be 300 sq.m. where new sub-division of land is effected. Such sub-division would need the approval of the Municipality concerned.

- e) *Plot Coverage:-*

The maximum permissible coverage on each floor shall be 60% of the area of the plot, for plots up to 500 sq.mts. 501 and above sq. mts. plots, coverage will be 50%.

- f) *Floor area ratio:-*

The maximum floor area ratio shall be 100.

- g) *Set back lines:*

i) *Front set back lines:* The building shall have a minimum front set back of 5.0 metres.

- H) *Side set back lines:*

As per zone R-I.

iii) *Rear set back lines:* -As per zone R-I.

- h) *Heights of the buildings:*

As per zone R-I.

X. General Industrial Zone '1-2':

- a) *Uses permissible: -*

All industries except Obnoxious and Hazardous industries, wholesale business, warehouse3, and storage.

All other uses permitted in the light industries zone except Junk yards, taxi and scooter stands.

b) Uses that may be permitted on special grounds by Town Planning Committee:-

Storage of perishable and inflammable goods, sports stadia, swimming pools, and other recreational uses'. Technical or research institutions, quarrying of gravel, sand, clay or stone. All obnoxious and hazardous industries, junk yards, taxi and scooter stands.

c) Uses prohibited:-

Dwellings except those of essential watch and ward personnel and other uses not specifically mentioned herein.

d) Minimum size of plot:-

The minimum area of the plot shall be 1000 sq. metres where new sub-division of land is effected. Such Sub-division would need the approval of the Municipality concerned.

e) Plot coverage:-

The maximum permissible coverage on each floor shall be $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the area of the plot.

f) Floor area ratio:-

The maximum floor area ratio shall not exceed 66%.

g) Set back lines:

i) *Front set back lines:-*

The minimum front \Set back line shall be 6.0 metres.

ii) *Side set back lines:-*

The minimum set back line shall be 6.0 metres.

iii) *Rear set back lines:-*

The minimum set back line shall be 3.0 metres.

h) Heights of the buildings:

As per zone R-I.

XI . Agricultural Zone:

a) Uses permissible:-

Dwellings for the people engaged in the farm, farm houses and accessory buildings. Agriculture, horticulture, dairy, poultry farms, animal rearing and breeding stables etc.; cottage industries and storage, processing and sale of farm produce. Petrol and other fuel filling stations, schools, libraries, religious buildings, public utility buildings.

b) Uses that may be permitted on special grounds by Town Planning Committee:-

Quarrying of gravel, sand, clay or stone, lime kilns, bricklins, workshops for servicing and repair of farm machinery and service stations.

c) *Uses prohibited:-*

All other uses not specified permitted herein.

Regulations are per Zone R-1 would normally apply to this zone. Temporary constructions would be permitted only with the prior permission of the Municipality concerned. The plans would not necessarily be required to fulfil the stipulations of Section 8 herein.

XII. Public and Semi-Public open spaces, parks and Playgrounds:

a) *Uses permissible:-*

Sports stadia, swimming pools, gardens playgrounds, golf courses and other recreational uses requiring extensive open space. Restaurant /bars /public latrines.

b) *Uses that may be permitted on special grounds by Town Planning Committee:-*

Theatres, public assembly halls, etc., transient visitor's camp on non-permanent basis and taxi and scooter stands.

c) *Uses prohibited:-* Dwellings except of watch and ward personnel and other uses specifically permitted herein.

Note: -1. Any new construction to be erected in the Residential and Commercial zones on an existing plot with Existing permanent structures can be permitted on additional coverage of 10% in excess of the one stipulated in the order. This however does not apply to cases where the existing plot coverage is less than the one stipulated in the order.

In cases where the existing coverage is, within 10% in excess of the stipulated one, no coverage in addition to the existing one will be allowed.

2. For determining floor area ratios normally

i) Covered areas used for purposes of parking cars would be excluded from the calculations on the flowing basis:

a) *Residential Zones:* - 1 parking space of 20 sq. m. per dwelling unit not less than 75 sq. m.

floor area.

b) *Commercial Zones:* - 1 parking space of 20 sq. m. area per floor area of 100 sq. m.

c) *Institutional Zones:* - 1 parking space of 20 sq. m. area per floor area of 150 sq. m.

d) *Industrial Zones:* - 1 parking space of 25 sq. m. area per floor area of 250 sq. m.

- Balconies if not projecting beyond 1.0 m. of the external wall would have only half the area of such projections included in the F.A.R. If the balconies project beyond 1.0 metres of the external wall then the entire area of such balconies, would be included in the calculations.,
- Plots affected by proposed road widening/Town Planning Schemes shall be given an additional F.A.R. equal to the half of the affected area of the plot.

39. Layouts of Sub-division of land and development.

i) No plot shall be less than 200sq. m. in area and frontage not less than 10 metres.

ii) Normally the length of the plot shall not be more than three times the width.

iii) Every plot shall have a means of motorable access of not less than 3 m. width. The right of way of such access shall further be determined by:

a) An access of 6 m. R/W when the total area of sub-division of land to be served is not more than 1500 sq. m.

b) An access of 8 m. when the total area of sub-division of land to be served is between 1500 sq. m. and 4000 sq. m.

c) An access of 10 m. R/W when the total area of sub-division of land to be served is between 4000 m. and above

iv) When the land to be sub-divided, whether it be a contiguous, piece or divided by the proposed planning scheme, is more than 4000 sq. m. 15% of total area shall be provided for usable recreational cum open space to the satisfaction of the concerned authority.

Provided that while considering the area of land for sub-division the total area of any contiguous land belonging to the same owner, though not proposed for development shall be taken into account.

v) The recreational space to be provided under sub-clause (iii), shall have a means of access, as if it was a separate plot and as far as possible it shall be in one piece and in no case less than 500 sq. m. in area. No dimension of a recreational space shall not be less than 15 metres.

vi) The layout or sub-divisional proposal shall take into account the provisions of the Development Plan and if the land is affected by any reservation for a public purpose it shall be adjusted and incorporated in the layout plan accordingly.

vii) In case of a layout or sub-division of a plan 1Y2 hectare or more in area in a residential zone (without a shop line) the municipality concerned may permit shops, on the basis of one shop for 30 dwellings, in such a position so as not to affect the surrounding development.

viii) In the case of a layout or sub-division of a land 1 hectare or more in area a suitable site for an electric sub-station shall be provided, if necessary.

ix) In all cases except for a family sub-division and that involving an area of less than 1,500 sq. m. no plot shall be transacted upon before the provision of minimum facilities, such as development of roads and open space provided therein in the approved plan with other provisions, incorporated for drainage, water supply and electricity to the satisfaction of the concerned authority.

x) The roads, open spaces, etc. are to be developed by the owner/developer by himself before making any transaction and such roads will have a minimum gradient of 1 :15.

Any other rules regarding the minimum size of the plot are to be as per the other provisions of the sections herein.

xi) All such sub-divisions of land when submitted if found to be as per the provisions of the zoning plan, will be approved "provisionally". When the necessary development has taken place to the satisfaction of the concerned authorities as per sub-section (iv) and (ix), the plans will have "final" approval after which transactions of plots can be effected.

40. Authority to enter into Land :-

The Municipality concerned or the Town Planning Department of the Government may authorise any person to enter into or upon any land or building with or without assistants or workmen for the purpose of:

- a) Making any inquiry, inspection, measurement or surveyor for taking levels of such land or buildings;
- b) Examining works under construction and ascertaining the courses of sewers and drains;
- c) Digging or 'boring into the sub-soil;
- d) Setting out boundaries and intended lines of work;
- e) Making such levels-, boundaries and lines by placing marks and cutting trenches;
- f) Ascertaining whether any land is being or has been developed in contravention of these bye-laws and regulations or 'without the permission referred to and in contravention of any condition subject to which such permission is granted; or
- g) Doing any other thing necessary for the efficient administration of present regulations and bye-laws;

Provided that:-

- i) No such entry shall be made except between the hour of sunrise and sunset and without giving reasonable notice to the occupier, or if there be no occupier, to the owner of the land or buildings;
- ii) 'Sufficient opportunity shall in every instance be given to enable woman (if any) to withdraw from such land or buildings.
- iii) Due regard shall always be had, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose for which the entry is made, to the social and religious usages, of the occupants of the land or buildings entered.

41. Control of Building activities along Highways. –

1. In order to regulate and control building activities along National Highways, State Highways, West Coast Highways, Major District roads and major urban roads as notified by the Principal Engineer, P. W. D. in consultation with the Senior Town Planner from time to time, persons responsible for carrying out excavation, earth, work, construction, demolition: or repairs to all sides' within 100 m. from these roads shall apply to the Municipality or Panchayat concerned for permission to carry out such work in accordance with the set back mentioned here below:--

Type of building activities	National Highway or State Highway or West Coast Highway	Major District Road	Major Urban Arteries
Theaters, Industrial Units, etc. Major Commercial Establishments	8m front setback	5m front setback	8 m
Residential	5m front setback	3 m front setback	3 m
Institutional	8m front setback	5 m front setback	5m
Excavation	100m front setback	100 m front setback	50 m

2. Compound Wall:--

Any construction of compound wall along the above category roads, and other roads shall be permitted on temporary basis i.e. that part of the plot affected by the proposed R/W compound walls in such cases shall be of the approved design, with 1.0 metres height and construction material of a temporary nature. This compound wall erected along the above category of the roads, and other roads shall be demolished by the owners when the notice is served to them without any compensation for the same.

42. Penal Provisions. --

1. Any construction in contravention to the rules shall be demolished by the owners on receipt of a notice from the concerned authorities within the stipulated time. In C8\$0 the owner fails to demolish the construction illegally put up, the authorities shall demolish the same and the C03t of demolition shall be collected from the defaulters.
2. Any development in contravention to the aforesaid rules shall be subject to the penal action by the authorities concerned.

43. Directions from the Government to the Municipalities. --

The Municipality concerned shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu through Its Town and Country Planning Department for the efficient administration of these regulations.

By order and in the
name of the Administrator
of Goa, Daman and Diu.

J. C. Almeida, Secretary
(Industries & Labour).

Panaji, 14th July, 1971.