

Reg. No. RNP/GOA/32/2024-2026

RNI No. GOAENG/2002/6410

Panaji, 08th August, 2025 (Sravana 17, 1947)

SERIES I No. 19

OFFICIAL  **GAZETTE**
GOVERNMENT OF GOA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SUPPLEMENT

Goa Legislature Secretariat

LA/LEGN/2025/1388

The following bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa on 21st July, 2025 is hereby published for general information in pursuance of Rule-138 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Goa Legislative Assembly.

—◆—

LA/LEGN/2025/1760

The following bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa on 5th August, 2025 is hereby published for general information in pursuance of Rule-138 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Goa Legislative Assembly.

The Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2025

(Bill No. 41 of 2025)

A

BILL

further to amend the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Goa Act No. 14 of 1994).

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 2025.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of Section 47.*— In the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Goa Act No. 14 of 1994) (hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”), for clause (i), following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) to issue licences for construction, repairs, modification or alteration of a building, so also occupancy certificate thereof, in pursuance of the resolution of the Panchayat, except for repairs of building which consists of a single dwelling unit for which no resolution is required;”

3. *Amendment of Section 47-B.*— In Section 47-B of the principal Act, for the words “within one month”, the words “within fifteen days” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of Section 66.*— In Section 66 of the principal Act,—

(i) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) If the Panchayat does not, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the application under sub-section (1), determine whether such permission should be given or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, after expiry of such period of fifteen days, such permission shall be deemed to have been granted to the applicant and the applicant shall be free to execute the work strictly in accordance with the technical clearance and plans as approved by Town and Country Planning Authorities and in conformity with conditions laid down by all other statutory authorities but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or bye-laws made under this Act or of any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that the observations, if any, of the Panchayat in respect of the application under this section to be complied by the applicant shall be communicated by the Panchayat to the applicant compulsorily in one single communication and within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of such application. The period between the date of dispatch of such communication by the Panchayat and the date of compliance by the applicant shall not be considered for calculating such period of fifteen days specified for the purpose of determination of application by the Panchayat.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2A), the expression “within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such permission is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (2)”, shall be omitted;

(iii) for sub-section (2E), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2E) If the Panchayat does not, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of application for occupancy certificate, determine whether such occupancy certificate should be issued or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, after expiry of such period of fifteen days, such occupancy certificate shall be deemed to have been issued if the applicant has obtained necessary completion certificate from the Town and Country Planning Authorities as per the provisions of the Goa (Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction) Act, 2008 (Goa Act 6 of 2008) and the Regulations framed thereunder:

Provided that the observations, if any, of the Panchayat in respect of the application under this section to be complied by the applicant shall be communicated by the Panchayat to the applicant compulsorily in one single communication and within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of such application. The period between the date of dispatch of such communication by the Panchayat and the date of compliance by the applicant shall not be considered for calculating such period of fifteen days specified for the purpose of determination of application by the Panchayat.”;

(iv) in sub-section (2F), the expression “within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such occupancy certificate is deemed to have been issued under sub-section (2E)”, shall be omitted.

5. *Amendment of Section 72.*— In Section 72 of the principal Act,—

(i) for sub-section (2A), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2A) If the Panchayat does not, within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of the application under sub-section (1), determine whether such licence under Section 69, 70 or 71 should be granted or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, after expiry of such period of seven days, such licence shall be deemed to have been granted to the applicant, subject to the condition that the applicant obtains all the requisite other permissions from other statutory authorities for the purpose of carrying out the activity by virtue of such licence, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or bye-laws made under this Act or of any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that the observations, if any, of the Panchayat in respect of the application under this section to be complied by the applicant shall be communicated by the Panchayat to the applicant compulsorily in one single communication and within a period of three days from the date of receipt of such application. The period between the date of dispatch of such communication by the Panchayat and the date of compliance by the applicant shall not be considered for calculating such period of seven days specified for the purpose of determination of application by the Panchayat.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2B), the expression “within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such licence is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (2A)”, shall be omitted.

6. *Insertion of new Section 72-A.*— After Section 72 of the principal Act, following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“72-A. *Sealing of premises carrying on any trade and or occupation without licence.*— (1) If any person without obtaining a licence from the Panchayat under Section 69 or Section 70 or Section 71 carries on any trade or occupation in any premises within the limits of Panchayat jurisdiction, the Panchayat shall, after giving an opportunity of being heard to such person seal such premises:

Provided that if the application for licence is already submitted to the Panchayat, such premises shall not be sealed till such application is rejected on merit:

Provided further that no such premises shall be sealed till the expiry of the period given to rectify any defect thereof.

(2) An appeal against the order of the Panchayat shall lie before the Director and the decision of the Director in the matter shall be final:

Provided that the Director shall not grant any interim relief without hearing the Panchayat.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bill seeks to amend sub-clause (i) of Section 47 of the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Goa Act No. 14 of 1994) hereinafter referred to as the said Act” so as to simplify the process of issuance of repair permission to single dwelling units by giving power to Panchayat Secretary to issue repair permission without placing before Panchayat meeting.

The Bill seeks to amend Section 47-B of the said Act, to reduce the time period to execute the order passed by higher authority, in the interest of justice.

The Bill seeks to amend sub-sections (2) and (2A) of Section 66 of the said Act so as to reduce the time period for disposal of application for construction licence from 30 days to 15 days as envisaged in the reforms proposed in context with Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), 2024.

The Bill seeks to amend sub-sections (2E) and (2F) of Section 66 of the said Act so as to reduce the time period for disposal of application for occupancy certificate from 45 days to 15 days as envisaged in the reforms proposed in context with Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), 2024

The Bill seeks to amend sub-sections (2A) and (2B) of Section 72 of the said Act so as to reduce the time period for disposal of application for trade licence from 15 days to 07 days as envisaged in the reforms proposed in context with Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), 2024.

The Bill seeks to insert new Section 72-A in the principal Act as there is no provision in the said Act to seal the premises if any trade or business is carried out in the Panchayat jurisdiction without valid licence or permission from the concerned Panchayat.

This Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

No financial implications are involved in this Bill.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

No delegated legislation is envisaged in this Bill.

Porvorim-Goa.
August, 2025

Shri MAUVIN GODINHO
Minister of Panchayats.

Assembly Hall,
Porvorim, Goa.
August, 2025

NAMRATA A. ULMAN
Secretary to the
Legislative Assembly of Goa.

ANNEXURE

(Annexure to the Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2025
(Bill No. 41 of 2025)

The Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Act 14 of 1994)

47. *Executive powers and functions of the Secretary.*— Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act and the rules framed thereunder, the Secretary shall also exercise the powers on the following matters, namely:—

- (i) to issue the licences for construction, repairs, modification, alteration, so also occupancy certificate in pursuance of the resolution of the Panchayat;
- (ii) to initiate action for stopping and or demolishing an unauthorized structure/building constructed without the permission of the Panchayat after resolution is passed to that effect;
- (iii) to execute the resolution passed by the Panchayat body.

The Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Act 14 of 1994)

47-B. *Execution of order by the Secretary.*— Notwithstanding anything contained in section 47, the Secretary shall execute the order passed by any

Authority in any appeal or petition made before such Authority under the provisions of this Act or Rules framed thereunder, if the Panchayat fails to execute the same within the time limit as specified in such order and in case no time limit has been specified, within one month of passing of such order.

The Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Act 14 of 1994)

66. *Regulation of the erection of buildings.*— (1) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed, no person shall erect any building or alter or add to any existing building or reconstruct any building without the written permission of the Panchayat. The permission may be granted after an application for the purpose is made and on payment of such fees as prescribed.

Provided that alteration of a building which consists of a single dwelling unit constructed or in existence before the commencement of this Act shall be permitted to the extent of replacement of tiles roofing with the R.C.C. slab roofing upon production of certificate of stability of such building issued by the Registered structural Engineer.

(2) If a Panchayat does not, within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the application under sub-section (1), determine whether such permission should be given or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, the Secretary shall forward the application to the Block Development Officer on expiry of such period of thirty days and the applicant may also file an appeal within a period of thirty days from the date of expiry of aforesaid period to the Block Development Officer.

The Block Development Officer shall immediately upon receipt of such application from the Secretary or appeal from the applicant, whichever is earlier, proceed to determine whether such permission should be given or not. If the Block Development Officer fails to determine whether such permission should be given or not and communicate his decision to the applicant within a period of thirty days from the date of intimation by the

Secretary or receipt of appeal immediately upon expiration of such period of thirty days, such permission shall be deemed to have been granted to the applicant to execute the work strictly in accordance with the technical clearance and plans as approved by Town and Country Planning

Authorities and in conformity with conditions laid down by all other statutory authorities and not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or bye-laws made under this Act or of any other law for the time being in force;

(2A) Where the permission under sub-section (1) is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (2), before proceeding with execution of the work, the applicant shall give intimation notice in such form as prescribed, to the Panchayat, the Block Development Officer and the Town and Country Planning Authorities within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such permission is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (2) and he shall also deposit with the Secretary the fees payable under sub-section (1). The Secretary shall be duty bound to accept such fees and issue proper receipt to the applicant and credit such fees to the Panchayat Fund.

(2B) The applicant after complying with the provisions of sub-section (2A), shall be entitled to execute the work strictly in accordance with the technical clearance and plans approved by the Town and Country Planning Authorities and in conformity with conditions laid down by all other statutory authorities and the applicant shall follow the procedure as may be applicable for obtaining the completion certificate within the validity period.

(2C) Subject to such rules as prescribed, no building erected, re-erected or altered in pursuance of sub-section (1), (2) or (2B), shall be occupied in whole or part until an occupancy certificate is issued by the Panchayat after confirming that such building is in conformity with approved plans.

(2D) The occupancy certificate shall be issued by Panchayat on payment of such occupancy fees as prescribed.

(2E) If a Panchayat does not, within thirty days from the date of receipt of application for occupancy certificate, determine whether such occupancy certificate should be issued or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, such occupancy certificate shall be deemed to have been issued, if the applicant has obtained necessary completion certificate from the Town and Country Planning Authorities as per the provisions of the Goa (Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction) Act, 2008 (Goa Act 6 of 2008) and the Regulations framed thereunder.

(2F) Where the occupancy certificate is deemed to have been issued under sub-section (2E), before proceeding to occupy the premises, the applicant shall give intimation notice in such form as prescribed to the concerned Panchayat and the Block Development Officer within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such occupancy certificate is deemed to have been issued under sub-section (2E) and he shall also deposit with the Secretary the occupancy fees as payable under sub-section (2D). The Secretary shall be duty bound to accept the occupancy fees and issue a proper receipt to the applicant and credit such fees to the Panchayat Fund.

(3) Whenever any building is erected, added to or reconstructed without such permission or in any manner contrary to the rules prescribed under sub-section (1) or any conditions imposed by the permission granted, the Panchayat may,—

(a) direct that the building, alteration or addition be stopped; or

(b) by written notice require within a reasonable period to be specified therein, such building alteration or addition to be altered or demolished

(4) In the event of non-compliance with terms of any notice under clause (b) of sub-section (3) within the period specified in the notice, it shall be lawful for the Panchayat to take such action as may be necessary for

the completion of the act thereby required to be done, and all the expenses therein incurred by the Panchayat shall be paid by the person or persons upon whom the notice was served and shall be recoverable as if it were a tax imposed under this Act.

(5) Where the Panchayat fails to demolish the building which is erected, added to or reconstructed without the permission of the Panchayat, or in any manner contrary to 41 or any conditions imposed in the permission, within a month from the date of the knowledge, the Deputy Director shall assume the powers of the Panchayat under sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) and take such steps as may be necessary for the demolition of such building.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Block Development Officer concerned may, by notice addressed to the person responsible, stop any construction which is being constructed in violation of the provisions of the Act or rules or bye-laws made thereunder and refer the case to the Deputy Director of Panchayat. On receipt of the notice, such person shall forthwith stop the same.

(7) An appeal shall lie to the Director, within a period of thirty days from any order of direction or notice issued under any of the provisions of this section and the decision of the Director on such appeal shall be final.

Explanation:— For the purpose of this section, failure to communicate the decision by the Panchayat under sub-section (2) and failure to demolish the building under sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be deemed to be ‘remiss’ in the performance of duties by the Panchayat.

The Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Act 14 of 1994)

72. *Provisions applicable to permission and licences.*— (1) A permission under Section 68 or the licence under Sections 69, 70 or 71, shall be granted or renewed, only after an application for the purpose is made and on payment in advance of such fee as prescribed.

(2) The Panchayat may, for reasons to be recorded in writing refuse to grant the permission under Section 68 or to grant or renew a licence or suspend or cancel a licence granted or renewed, under Sections 69, 70 and 71 for default of any of

Clarification regarding objectives and aims for proposing amendments to the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994

Sr. No.	Existing provisions of the Act	Proposed Amendments	Clarification & justification for proposing Amendments
1	47. Executive powers and functions of the Secretary. — Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act and the rules framed thereunder, the Secretary shall also exercise the powers on the following matters, namely:—	<u>Amendment of section 47.</u> — In the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Goa Act No. 14 of 1994) (hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”), for clause (i), following clause shall be substituted, namely: —	The word ‘also’ creates an ambiguity in execution of powers which gives impression that besides Secretary there are other authorities who can exercise such powers. The amendment aims to remove such ambiguity.
	(i) to issue the licences for construction, repairs, modification, alteration, so also occupancy certificate in pursuance of the resolution of the Panchayat;	“(i) to issue licences for construction, repairs, modification or alteration of a building, so also occupancy certificate thereof, in pursuance of the resolution of the Panchayat, except for	This amendment would simplify the process of issuance of repair permission to single dwelling units by giving power to Panchayat Secretary to issue repair

		repairs of building which consists of a single dwelling unit for which no resolution is required;”.	permission without placing before Panchayat meeting.
	(ii) to issue the permission/license for trade, business, industry, hotel, restaurant, eating house, coffee house, sweetmeat shop, bakery, boarding house or lodging house (other than a hostel recognized by the Government) or a dharmashala or for manufacturing ice or aerated water or any other permission/licence under section 68, 69, 70 or 71 of this Act, in pursuance of the resolution of the Panchayat;		
	(iii) upon an order of the Block Development Officer to issue permission/license for construction, repairs, modification, alteration, or to issue permissions/license for trade, business, industry, hostel, restaurant, eating house, coffee house, sweetmeat shop, bakery, boarding house or lodging house (other than a hostel recognized by the Government) or a dharmashala or for manufacturing ice or aerated water or any other permission/license under Section 66, 68, 69, 70 or 71 of this Act, or any occupancy certificate.		
	(iv) to initiate action for stopping and or demolishing an unauthorized structure/ building constructed without the permission of the Panchayat after resolution is passed to that effect;		
	(v) to execute the resolution passed by the Panchayat body.		
2.	47-B. Execution of order by the Secretary. — Notwithstanding anything contained in section 47, the Secretary shall execute the	Amendment of Section 47-B. —In section 47-B of the principal Act, for the words “within one month”, the	This amendment aims to reduce the time period to execute the order passed by higher authority, in the interest of justice.

	<p>order passed by any Authority in any appeal or petition made before such Authority under the provisions of this Act or Rules framed thereunder, if the Panchayat fails to execute the same within the time limit as specified in such order and in case no time limit has been specified, within one month of passing of such order.</p>	<p>words “within fifteen days” shall be substituted.</p>	
<p>3.</p>	<p>66. Regulation of the erection of buildings.— (1) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed, no person shall erect any building or alter or add to any existing building or reconstruct any building without the written permission of the Panchayat. The permission may be granted after an application for the purpose is made and on payment of such fees as prescribed.</p> <p>Provided that alteration of a building which consists of a single dwelling unit constructed or in existence before the commencement of this Act shall be permitted to the extent of replacement of tiles roofing with the R.C.C. slab roofing upon production of certificate of stability of such building issued by the Registered structural Engineer.</p>	<p>Amendment of section 66.— In section 66 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted namely:-</p>	
	<p>(2) If a Panchayat does not, within a period of <u>thirty days</u> from the date of receipt of the application under sub-section (1), determine whether such permission should be given or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, the Secretary shall forward the application to the Block Development Officer on expiry of such period of thirty days and the applicant may also file an appeal within a period of</p>	<p>“(2) If the Panchayat does not, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the application under sub-section (1), determine whether such permission should be given or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, after expiry of such period of fifteen days, such permission shall be deemed to have been granted to the applicant and the applicant shall be free to</p>	<p>The amendment to sub-section (2) and (2A), of Section 66 of the principal Act aims to reduce the time period for disposal of application for construction licence from presently 105 days to 30 days as envisaged in the reforms proposed in context with Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), 2024.</p>

	<p><u>thirty days</u> from the date of expiry of aforesaid period to the Block Development Officer. The Block Development Officer shall immediately upon receipt of such application from the Secretary or appeal from the applicant, whichever is earlier, proceed to determine whether such permission should be given or not. If the Block Development Officer fails to determine whether such permission should be given or not and communicate his decision to the applicant within a period of <u>thirty days</u> from the date of intimation by the Secretary or receipt of appeal immediately upon expiration of such period of <u>thirty days</u>, such permission shall be deemed to have been granted to the applicant to execute the work strictly in accordance with the technical clearance and plans as approved by Town and Country Planning Authorities and in conformity with conditions laid down by all other statutory authorities and not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or bye-laws made under this Act or of any other law for the time being in force;</p>	<p>execute the work strictly in accordance with the technical clearance and plans as approved by Town and Country Planning Authorities and in conformity with conditions laid down by all other statutory authorities but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or bye-laws made under this Act or of any other law for the time being in force :</p> <p>Provided that the observations, if any, of the Panchayat in respect of the application under this section to be complied by the applicant shall be communicated by the Panchayat to the applicant compulsorily in one single communication and within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of such application. The period between the date of dispatch of such communication by the Panchayat and the date of compliance by the applicant shall not be considered for calculating such period of fifteen days specified for the purpose of determination of application by the Panchayat.”;</p>	
	<p>(2A) Where the permission under sub-section (1) is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (2), before proceeding with execution of the work, the applicant shall give intimation notice in such form as prescribed, to the Panchayat, the Block Development Officer and the Town and Country Planning Authorities <u>within a period of fifteen days</u> from the date on which such permission is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (2) and he shall also deposit with the Secretary the fees payable under sub-section (1). The</p>	<p>in sub-section (2A), the expression “within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such permission is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (2)”, shall be omitted;</p>	

	<p>Secretary shall be duty bound to accept such fees and issue proper receipt to the applicant and credit such fees to the Panchayat Fund.</p>		
	<p>(2B) The applicant after complying with the provisions of sub-section (2A), shall be entitled to execute the work strictly in accordance with the technical clearance and plans approved by the Town and Country Planning Authorities and in conformity with conditions laid down by all other statutory authorities and the applicant shall follow the procedure as may be applicable for obtaining the completion certificate within the validity period.</p>		
	<p>(2C) Subject to such rules as prescribed, no building erected, re-erected or altered in pursuance of sub-section (1), (2) or (2B), shall be occupied in whole or part until an occupancy certificate is issued by the Panchayat after confirming that such building is in conformity with approved plans.</p>		
	<p>(2D) The occupancy certificate shall be issued by Panchayat on payment of such occupancy fees as prescribed.</p>		
	<p>(2E) If a Panchayat does not, within thirty days from the date of receipt of application for occupancy certificate, determine whether such occupancy certificate should be issued or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, such occupancy certificate shall be deemed to have been issued, if the applicant has obtained necessary completion certificate from the Town and Country Planning Authorities as per the provisions of the Goa (Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction) Act, 2008 (Goa</p>	<p>for sub-section (2E), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— (2E) If the Panchayat does not, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of application for occupancy certificate, determine whether such occupancy certificate should be issued or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, after expiry of such period of fifteen days such occupancy certificate shall be deemed to have been issued if the applicant has</p>	<p>The amendment to sub-section (2E) and (2F) of Section 66 of the principal Act aims to reduce the time period for disposal of application for occupancy certificate from presently 45 days to 15 days as envisaged in the reforms proposed in context with Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), 2024</p>

	<p>Act 6 of 2008) and the Regulations framed thereunder.</p>	<p>obtained necessary completion certificate from the Town and Country Planning Authorities as per the provisions of the Goa (Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction) Act, 2008 (Goa Act 6 of 2008) and the Regulations framed thereunder:</p> <p>Provided that the observations, if any, of the Panchayat in respect of the application under this section to be complied by the applicant shall be communicated by the Panchayat to the applicant compulsorily in one single communication and within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of such application. The period between the date of dispatch of such communication by the Panchayat and the date of compliance by the applicant shall not be considered for calculating such period of fifteen days specified for the purpose of determination of application by the Panchayat.”;</p>		
	<p>(2F) Where the occupancy certificate is deemed to have been issued under sub-section (2E), before proceeding to occupy the premises, the applicant shall give intimation notice in such form as prescribed to the concerned Panchayat and the Block Development Officer within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such occupancy certificate is deemed to have been issued under sub-section (2E) and he shall also deposit with the Secretary the occupancy fees as payable under sub-section (2D). The Secretary shall be duty bound to accept the occupancy fees and issue a proper receipt to the</p>	<p>in sub-section (2F), the expression “within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such occupancy certificate is deemed to have been issued under sub-section (2E)”, shall be omitted.</p>		

	<p>applicant and credit such fees to the Panchayat Fund.</p>		
	<p>(3) Whenever any building is erected, added to or reconstructed without such permission or in any manner contrary to the rules prescribed under sub-section (1) or any conditions imposed by the permission granted, the Panchayat may, — (a) direct that the building, alteration or addition be stopped; or (b) by written notice require within a reasonable period to be specified therein, such building alteration or addition to be altered or demolished.</p>		
	<p>(4) In the event of non-compliance with terms of any notice under clause (b) of sub-section (3) within the period specified in the notice, it shall be lawful for the Panchayat to take such action as may be necessary for the completion of the act thereby required to be done, and all the expenses therein incurred by the Panchayat shall be paid by the person or persons upon whom the notice was served and shall be recoverable as if it were a tax imposed under this Act.</p>		
	<p>(5) Where the Panchayat fails to demolish the building which is erected, added to or reconstructed without the permission of the Panchayat, or in any manner contrary to the rules made under the Act or any conditions imposed in the permission, within a month from the date of the knowledge, the Deputy Director shall assume the powers of the Panchayat under sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) and take such steps as may be necessary for the demolition of such building.</p>		
	<p>(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Block</p>		

	Development Officer concerned may, by notice addressed to the person responsible, stop any construction which is being constructed in violation of the provisions of the Act or rules or bye-laws made thereunder and refer the case to the Deputy Director of Panchayat. On receipt of the notice, such person shall forthwith stop the same.		
	(7) An appeal shall lie to the Director, within a period of thirty days from any order of direction or notice issued under any of the provisions of this section and the decision of the Director on such appeal shall be final.		
	Explanation:—For the purpose of this section, failure to communicate the decision by the Panchayat under sub-section (2) and failure to demolish the building under sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be deemed to be ‘remiss’ in the performance of duties by the Panchayat.		
4.	72. Provisions applicable to permission and licences.— (1) A permission under Section 68 or the licence under Sections 69, 70 or 71, shall be granted or renewed, only after an application for the purpose is made and on payment in advance of such fee as prescribed..	<i>Amendment of Section 72.- In Section 72 of the principal Act,-</i>	
	(2) The Panchayat may, for reasons to be recorded in writing refuse to grant the permission under section 68 or to grant or renew a licence or suspend or cancel a licence granted or renewed, under sections 69, 70 and 71 for default of any of the conditions subject to which the licence was granted.		
	(2A) If a Panchayat does not, within a period of thirty days	(i) for sub-section (2A), the following sub-section shall be	The amendment to sub-section (2A) and (2B) of

<p>from the date of receipt of the application under sub-section (1), determine whether such licence under Section 69, 70 or 71 should be granted or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, the Secretary shall forward the application to the Block Development Officer on expiry of such period of thirty days and the applicant may file an appeal within a period of thirty days from the date of expiry of aforesaid period to the Block Development Officer. The Block Development Officer shall, immediately upon receipt of such application from the Secretary or appeal from the Applicant, whichever is earlier, proceed to determine whether such licence should be granted or not. If the Block Development Officer fails to determine whether such licence should be granted or not and communicate his decision to the applicant within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of such application from Secretary or appeal, immediately upon expiration of such period of thirty days, such licence shall be deemed to have been granted to the applicant, subject to the condition that the applicant obtains all the requisite other permissions from other statutory authorities for the purpose of carrying out the activity by virtue of such licence, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or bye-laws made under this Act or of any other law for the time being in force.</p>	<p>substituted, namely:- “(2A) If the Panchayat does not, within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of the application under sub-section (1), determine whether such licence under section 69, 70 or 71 should be granted or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, after expiry of such period of seven days, such licence shall be deemed to have been granted to the applicant, subject to the condition that the applicant obtains all the requisite other permissions from other statutory authorities for the purpose of carrying out the activity by virtue of such licence, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or bye-laws made under this Act or of any other law for the time being in force:</p> <p>Provided that the observations, if any, of the Panchayat in respect of the application under this section to be complied by the applicant shall be communicated by the Panchayat to the applicant compulsorily in one single communication and within a period of three days from the date of receipt of such application. The period between the date of dispatch of such communication by the Panchayat and the date of compliance by the applicant shall not be considered for calculating such period of seven days specified for the purpose of determination of application by the Panchayat.”;</p>	<p>Section 72 of the principal Act aims to reduce the time period for disposal of application for trade licence from presently 15 days to 7 days as envisaged in the reforms proposed in context with Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), 2024.</p>
<p>(2B) Where such licence under Section 69, 70 or 71 is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (2A), before proceeding to carry out any activity by virtue of</p>	<p>(ii) in sub-section (2B), the expression “within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such licence is deemed to have been granted</p>	

	<p>such licence, the applicant shall give intimation notice in such form as prescribed, to the Panchayat and the Block Development Officer within a period of fifteen days from the date on which such license is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (2A) and he shall also deposit with the Secretary the fee payable under sub-section (1). The Secretary shall be duty bound to accept such fee and issue proper receipt to the applicant and credit such fee to the Panchayat Fund.</p>	<p>under sub-section (2A)”, shall be omitted.</p>	
	<p>(3) Any person aggrieved by the refusal to grant permission under section 68 or to grant or renew licence, or by the suspension or cancellation of a licence under sub-section (2) may, within thirty days of the date of communication of the order, appeal to the Director and his decision on such appeal shall be final.</p>		
<p>5.</p>		<p><i>Insertion of new Section 72-A.</i>— After Section 72 of the principal Act, following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p>	
		<p>“ 72-A. <i>Sealing of premises carrying on any trade and or occupation without licence.</i> — (1) If any person without obtaining a licence from the Panchayat under Section 69 or Section 70 or Section 71 carries on any trade or occupation in any premises within the limits of Panchayat jurisdiction, the Panchayat shall, after giving an opportunity of being heard to such person seal such premises:</p> <p>Provided that if the application for licence is</p>	

		<p>already submitted to the Panchayat, such premises shall not be sealed till such application is rejected on merit:</p> <p>Provided further that no such premises shall be sealed till the expiry of the period given to rectify any defect thereof.</p> <p>(2) An appeal against the order of the Panchayat shall lie before the Director and the decision of the Director in the matter shall be final:</p> <p>Provided that the Director shall not grant any interim relief without hearing the Panchayat.”.</p>	
--	--	--	--