



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
LAW AND JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

MAHARASHTRA ACT No. XXVII OF 2001

THE MAHARASHTRA GUNTHEWARI DEVELOPMENTS (REGULATION, UPGRADATION AND CONTROL) ACT, 2001

(As modified upto the 29th August 2012)



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**THE MAHARASHTRA *GUNTHEWARI*
DEVELOPMENTS (REGULARISATION,
UPGRADATION AND CONTROL) ACT, 2001**

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MAHARASHTRA ACT No. XXVII OF 2001¹.

**[THE MAHARASHTRA GUNTHEWARI DEVELOPMENTS (REGULARISATION,
UPGRADATION AND CONTROL) ACT, 2001]**

(This Act received the assent of the Governor on the 10th August 2001; the assent was first published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part IV, on the 13th August 2001)

An Act to provide for the regularisation and upgradation of certain *Gunthewari* developments and for the control of *Gunthewari* developments and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

WHEREAS both houses of the State Legislature were not in session ;

AND WHEREAS the Governor of Maharashtra was satisfied that circumstances existed which rendered it necessary for him to take immediate action to promulgate an Ordinance to provide for the regularisation and upgradation of certain *Gunthewari* developments and for the control of *Gunthewari* developments and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto ; and, therefore, promulgated the Maharashtra *Gunthewari* Developments (Regularisation, Upgradation and Control) Ordinance, 2001, on the 30th April 2001;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of the State Legislature ; It is hereby enacted in the Fifty-second year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra *Gunthewari* Developments (Regularisation, Upgradation and Control) Act, 2001.

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th April 2001.

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

Definitions.

(a) “*Gunthewari* development” means plots formed by unauthorisedly sub-dividing privately owned land, with buildings, if any, on such plots, including excess vacant land under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, not vested in the State Government but excluding land under encroachment ;

33 of
1976.

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, 2001, Extraordinary Part V-A, p. 245, dated the 18th July 2001.

(b) “layout” means a piece of land or contiguous land under common ownership sub-divided into plots ;

(c) “Planning Authority” means—

(I) for the areas within their respective jurisdiction,—

(i) the Nagpur Municipal Corporation, constituted under the City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948 ; or

C. P.
and
Berar II
of 1950.

(ii) the concerned Municipal Corporation, constituted under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 ; or

Bom.
LIX of
1949.

(iii) the concerned Municipal Council, constituted under the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, *Nagar Panchayats* and Industrial Townships Act, 1965 ; or

Mah.
XL of
1965.

(iv) the Nagpur Improvement Trust, constituted under the Nagpur Improvement Trust Act, 1936 ; or

C. P.
and
Berar
XXXVI
of 1936.

(v) the concerned Special Planning Authority, constituted or appointed or deemed to have been appointed under section 40 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 ; and

Mah.
XXXVII
of 1966.

(II) in respect of areas other than those covered by sub-clause (I), the Collector or an officer authorised by him in this behalf ;

(d) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined herein, shall have their respective meanings as assigned to them in the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966.

Mah.
XXXVII
of 1966.

Regularisation
of *Gunthewari*
developments.

3. (1) All *Gunthewari* developments existing as on the 1st January 2001, shall, on an application being made in this behalf by the plot-holder, to the Planning Authority, as provided in section 4, be eligible for being considered by the Planning Authority for regularisation :

Provided that, *Gunthewari* developments existing in the following areas shall not be eligible for regularisation, namely :—

(a) Mumbai Metropolitan Region as established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 ;

Mah.
XXXVII
of 1966.

(b) Scheduled Areas, declared as such by the President of India by an order under paragraph 6 of Schedule V of the Constitution of India ;

^{69 of 1980.} (c) forests to which the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 applies ;

^{29 of 1986.} (d) Coastal Regulation Zone as declared under clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ;

^{29 of 1986.} (e) Eco-Sensitive Zones or Ecologically Fragile Areas as declared under section 1 and clause (v) of sub-section (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ;

(f) Hill Stations as notified by the State Government ;

(g) Special Tourism Areas, declared as such, by the Central or State Government :

Provided further that, the *Gunthewari* developments in respect of the following categories of plots and buildings shall also not be eligible for regularisation, namely :—

(a) plots formed and transferred after the 1st January 2001;

(b) plots existing on lands under acquisition for a public purpose;

(c) plots existing on lands where the provision, or to which the extension, of civic services is not technically feasible or financially viable ;

(d) plots or buildings (or parts thereof), posing hindrance in the provision of infrastructure facilities and change in the plans for such facilities to enable the said plots or buildings (or parts thereof), to continue to exist is not feasible ;

(e) plots or buildings (or parts thereof) which, in the opinion of the State Government or the Planning Authority, ought not to be regularised,—

(i) in the public interest ; or

(ii) because of the matter being *sub-judice* ; or

(iii) as the same is barred by court decisions or orders.

(2) The regularisation of any *Gunthewari* development shall be subject to the following general conditions, namely :—

(a) In the layout, ten per cent., of the plots shall vest in the Planning Authority, free of cost :

Provided that, such plots are unsold and unbuilt;

(b) Wherever necessary, open marginal spaces shall be surrendered, to achieve a road-width of nine meters or required Development Plan road width in the areas of a Municipal Corporation, a Special Planning Authority and a New Town Development Authority and four and half meters or required Development Plan road width in other areas ;

(c) It shall not be the responsibility of the Planning Authority to provide alternate plots or otherwise compensate plot-holders displaced or affected by any development or rectification carried out in the process, or for the purpose, of regularisation and upgradation of *Gunthewari* developments ;

(d) The regularisation of any *Gunthewari* development shall not confer any title or claim in respect of the land or building not already enjoyed by its holder prior to such regularisation.

(3) The regularisation of *Gunthewari* development shall also be subject to the prior payment of compounding fee and development charge, as may be determined by the State Government, from time to time :

Provided that, the State Government may, authorise the Planning Authority to determine the compounding fee or development charge or both, in the area of its jurisdiction.

Procedure for
regularisation.

4. (1) The concerned plot-holder shall apply for regularisation of *Gunthewari* development within a period of six months from the date of the coming into force of this Act or such extended time as the Planning Authority may permit.

(2) The application shall be accompanied, *inter alia*, by,—

(a) documentary proof of ownership or lawful possession of the plot ;

(b) existing layout plan ;

(c) plan of existing construction on such plot ;

(d) rectification plan ;

(e) an undertaking by the applicant to rectify uncompoundable infringements ;

(f) demand draft, drawn on any scheduled bank to cover the amount due as compounding fee and development charge.

(3) The Planning Authority shall scrutinise the case for fulfillment of the stipulated requirements laid down under sub-section (2), including proof of actual rectification of uncompoundable infringements, and thereafter, issue a certificate of regularisation, if satisfied on all these counts.

33 of 1976. Mah. XLI of 1966. 5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, on being regularised, the *Gunthewari* development shall be deemed to have been exempted under section 20 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 from the provisions of Chapter III of the said Act and converted to non-agricultural use for all purposes of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, subject to the payment of non-agricultural assessment and the other terms and conditions of such conversion and the provisions of the Development Plan or the Regional Plan, as the case may be, shall, so far as such development is concerned, stand modified or relaxed, as may be required.

Consequences
of
regularisation.

(2) On such regularisation of *Gunthewari* development under section 3, by the concerned Planning Authority, all court cases or other proceedings, filed by such Planning Authority, and pending in any court in so far as they relate to such unauthorised development, shall abate.

6. (1) The amounts accruing to the Planning Authority on account of compounding fee shall be kept by the Planning Authority in a separate head of account layout-wise and utilised for providing on-site infrastructure (other than electricity supply) in the layout :

Upgradation
of
regularised
Gunthewari
development.

Provided that, fifteen per cent. of such amount shall be retained by the Planning Authority towards administrative charges.

(2) The on-site development of the layout shall be undertaken in proportion to the amount of compensation received by the Planning Authority.

(3) Common or indivisible infrastructure or services or amenities or facilities shall be provided by the Planning Authority only after such minimum proportion of number of plots in the layout, as may be determined by the State Government, from time to time, have been regularised.

(4) Individual or divisible infrastructure or services or amenities or facilities may be provided as per the terms and conditions prescribed under the relevant law, after the plot has been regularised.

(G.C.P.) H 780—3 (4,742—9-2012)

Control of
Gunthewari
development.

7. (1) If any plot-holder has not applied for regularisation within the specified period, as provided in sub-section (1) of section 4, the Planning Authority shall, before initiating any action under sub-section (2), against the holder of such plot, for demolition of such unauthorised construction, give such plot-holder, one month's notice, to apply for regularisation of such unauthorised development.

(2) On the plot-holder's failure to apply for such regularisation, as provided in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4, within the time limit specified in the notice, or his application for regularisation is rejected by the Planning Authority, the Planning Authority shall demolish the unauthorised construction.

(3) The police shall provide adequate protection and support to the Planning Authority for carrying out the demolition under sub-section (2).

(4) (a) The chief executive officer of the Planning Authority or the Collector, as the case may be, who fails to remove any *Gunthewari* development undertaken after the date of coming into force of this Act, within a period of six months from the date of its occurrence or the Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police, as the case may be, who fails to provide adequate police protection and support for carrying out the demolition as aforesaid; or

(b) a person who in any way prevents or obstructs the Planning Authority or Collector or Commissioner of Police or Superintendent of Police, in the discharge of their duties as aforesaid ; or

(c) a person who after the date of coming into force of this Act, carries out any *Gunthewari* development; or

(d) a person who aids or abets such unauthorised development or prevention or obstruction of such demolition ;

shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act, and shall, on conviction be punishable with fine upto rupees ten thousand :

Provided that, the incumbent chief executive officer of the Planning Authority or the Collector shall not be liable unless he has held the post for not less than six months, immediately before the date of commission of the offence :

Provided further that, no prosecution of the chief executive officer of a Planning Authority or a Collector or a Commissioner of Police or a Superintendent of Police for any offence under this sub-section, shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government.

8. (1) The Planning Authority or any officer authorised by it, may enter into or upon any land or building with or without assistants or workmen for the purpose of,— Power of entry.

(a) ascertaining whether any land is being or has been developed in contravention of any provision of this Act or any other law ;

(b) making any measurement or survey or taking levels of such land or building ;

(c) setting out and marking boundaries and intended lines of development ;

(d) marking such levels, boundaries and lines by placing marks and cutting trenches ;

(e) examining works under construction and ascertaining the course of sewers and drains :

Provided that,—

(i) in the case of any building used as a dwelling-house, or upon any enclosed part of garden attached to such building, no such entry shall be made except between the hours of sunrise and sunset and without giving its occupier at least twenty-four hours notice, in writing, of the intention to enter ;

(ii) sufficient opportunity shall, in every instance, be given to enable women (if any), to withdraw from such land or building ;

(iii) due regard shall always be had, so far 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 building entered.

(2) The powers of the Planning Authority or any person authorised by the Planning Authority in this behalf, shall extend only to the area under its jurisdiction.

9. (1) All documents including notices and orders required by this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder, to be served upon any person shall be deemed to be duly served,— Service of notice, etc.

(a) Where a document is to be served on a Government department, railway, local authority, statutory authority, company, corporation, society or other body, if the document is addressed to the head of the Government department, General Manager of the railway, Secretary or Principal Officer of the local authority, statutory authority,

company, corporation, society or any other body, at its principal branch, local or registered office, as the case may be, and is either,—

(i) sent by registered post to such office ; or

(ii) delivered at such office ;

(b) where the person to be served is partnership firm and if the document is addressed to such firm at its principal place of business, identifying it by the name or style under which its business is carried on, and is either,—

(i) sent by registered post to such office; or

(ii) delivered at the said place of business ;

(c) in any other case, if the document is addressed to the person to be served, and,—

(i) is given or tendered to him ; or

(ii) if such person cannot be found, is affixed on some conspicuous part of his last known place of residence or business, or is given or tendered to some adult member of his family or is affixed on some conspicuous part of the land or building to which it relates ; or

(iii) is sent by registered post to that person.

(2) Any document which is required or authorised to be served on the owner or occupier of any land or building may be, addressed “the owner” or “ the occupier”, as the case may be, of that land or building (naming or describing that land or building) without further name or description and shall be deemed to be duly served,—

(a) if the document so addressed is sent or delivered in accordance with clause (c) of sub-section (1) ; or

(b) if the document so addressed or a copy thereof so addressed is delivered to some person on the land or building.

(3) Where a document is served on a partnership firm in accordance with this section, the document shall be deemed to have been served on each partner of such firm.

(4) For the purpose of enabling any documents to be served on the owner of any property, the Planning Authority may, by notice in writing, require the occupier (if any), of the property to state the name and address of the owner thereof.

(5) Where the person on whom a document is to be served is a minor the service upon his guardian or any adult member of his family shall be deemed to be service upon the minor.

Explanation.—A domestic servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this section.

10. Every public notice given under this Act or rules or regulations made thereunder shall be in writing over the signature of such officer who may be authorised in this behalf by the Planning Authority and shall be widely made known in the locality to be affected thereby, affixing copies thereof in conspicuous public places within the said locality and by publishing the same by beat of drum or by advertisement in one or more local newspapers, and by such other means which the officer thinks fit.

Public notice
how to be
made known.

11. Where any notice, order or other document issued or made under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder requires anything to be done for the doing of which no time is fixed in this Act or rule or regulations made thereunder, the notice, order or other document shall specify a reasonable time for doing the same.

Notices, etc.
to fix
reasonable
time.

12. All permissions, orders, decisions, notices and all documents of a Planning Authority shall be authenticated by the signature of such officer as may be authorised by such Authority in this behalf.

Authentication
of orders and
documents.

13. (1) Where an offence under this Act, or the rules made thereunder, is committed by a company, every person who at the time when the offence was committed, was in-charge of, and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly :

Offences by
companies.

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

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Act or the rules made thereunder, has been committed by a company with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to or on the part of, any Director, Manager, Secretary or other Officer or servant of the Company, such Director, Manager, Secretary or other Officer or servant concerned shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “ company” means a body corporate and includes a trust, a firm, a society, an institution or other association of individuals ; and

(b) “ director ” in relation to,—

(i) a firm means a partner in the firm ;

(ii) a society, a trust, an institution or other association of persons, or body of individuals, means the person who is interested under the rules or bye-laws of the society, trust, institution or other association or body with the management of the affairs of the society, trust, institution or other association or body, as the case may be.

Withdrawal
of cases and
compounding
of offences.

14. (1) No court case initiated for any offence punishable under this Act or rules made thereunder shall be withdrawn except with previous sanction of the Planning Authority or any officer authorised by such Authority in this behalf.

(2) Except with regard to offences, the prosecution for which requires previous sanction of the State Government, the Planning Authority or any person authorised in this behalf by the Planning Authority, by general or special order may, either before or after the institution of the proceedings, compound any offence made punishable by or under this Act or rules made thereunder.

(3) When an offence has been compounded, the offender, if in custody, shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of the offence compounded.

Jurisdiction
of courts.

15. No court inferior than that of a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class shall try an offence punishable under this Act.

Protection of
action taken
in good faith.

16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder.

Members
and officers
to be public
servants.

17. Every member and every officer and other employee of the Planning Authority shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of
1860.

Finality of
orders.

18. Every order passed or direction issued by the State Government or order passed or notice issued by any Planning Authority under this Act shall be final and shall not be questioned in any suit or other legal proceedings.

19. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, delegate any power exercisable by it under this Act, or rules made thereunder to any officer of the State Government in such case and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notification.

Power to delegate.

(2) The Planning Authority may, by an order in writing, delegate any power exercisable by it under this Act or rules or regulations made thereunder, to any officer of the Planning Authority in such cases and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified therein.

20. The power and functions of a Planning Authority shall, for the purposes of this Act, be exercised and performed by the following officers, namely :—

Powers of Planning Authority to be exercised by certain officers.

(a) in the case of a Municipal Corporation, by the concerned Municipal Commissioner or such other officer as he may appoint in this behalf ;

(b) in the case of a Municipal Council, by the concerned Chief Officer of the Council ;

(c) in the case of the Nagpur Improvement Trust or a Special Planning Authority, by the chief executive officer or person exercising such powers under the Acts applicable to such authorities ; and

(d) in the case of Collector, either the Collector or such other officer as he may authorise in this behalf.

21. (1) Every Planning Authority shall carry out such directions or instructions as may be issued from time to time by the State Government for the efficient administration of this Act.

Control by State Government.

(2) If in, or in connection with, the exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions by any Planning Authority under this Act, any dispute arises between the Planning Authority and the State Government, the decision of the State Government on such dispute shall be final.

22. Every Planning Authority shall furnish to the State Government such reports, returns and other information as the State Government may, from time to time, require.

Returns and information.

23. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, and subject to the condition of previous publication make rules to carry out the all or any of the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be, after it is made before each House of the State Legislature, while it is

in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session or sessions immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both houses agree that the rule should not be made, and notify such decision in the *Official Gazette*, the rule shall, from the date of publication of such decision, have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be ; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done or omitted to be done under that rule.

Power to
make
regulations. **24.** The Planning Authority may, with the previous approval of the State Government, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Repeal of
Mah. Ord
XIII of 2001
and
saving. **25.** (1) The Maharashtra *Gunthewari* Developments (Regularisation, Upgradation and Control) Ordinance, 2001, is hereby repealed. Mah.
Ord.
XIII of
2001.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken (including any rule made or notification or order issued) under the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done, taken or issued, as the case may be, under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

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