

Panaji, 20th February, 2020 (Phalguna 1, 1941)

SERIES I No. 47

# OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT OF GOA GAZETTE



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

## NOTE

There is one Extraordinary issues to the Official Gazette, Series I No. 46 date 13-02-2020, namely, Extraordinary dated 13-02-2020 from pages 1541 to 1542, Notification No. 5-6-2019-Fin (DMU) regarding Market Borrowing Programme from Department of Finance (Debt Management Division).

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## GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Co-operation  
Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

### Notification

3/3/Urban Credit/TS-II/PZ/2017/  
/RCS/Suppl/5306

The Government in exercise of the powers vested under section 126A of the Goa

Co-operative Societies Act, 2001 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) is pleased to modify provision of sub-section (1) of section 91D of the Act and authorise the Registrar Co-operative Societies to appoint officers of Co-operative Credit Societies, V.K.S.S. Societies having credit counters and Multipurpose societies as Recovery Officer/ Sale Officer upon receipt of the individual

proposals subject to the terms and conditions as may be incorporated in the order.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

*Vikas S. N. Gaunekar*, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, ex officio & Joint Secretary.

Panaji, 10th February 2020.



Department of Environment

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**Notification**

1/24/2010/STE-DIR/1327

The following Notification published in the Gazette of India is hereby published for the general information of public:—

(3) S.O. 2502(E) dated 12-07-2019;

(4) S.O. 125(E) dated 09-01-2020;

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

*Johnson Bedy Fernandes*, Director & ex officio & Joint Secretary (Environment).

Porvorim, 12th February 2020.



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST  
AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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**Order**

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2019

**S.O. 2502(E).**—Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in order to conserve, protect and improve the quality of environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution has decided to identify beaches for the purpose of Blue Flag Certification. To achieve the internationally recognised highest standard for the purpose of beach management, planning and execution of projects for infrastructure development, cleanliness, safety and security services,

these beaches have been identified for Blue Flag Certification in different States and Union territories such as Shivrajpur (Devbhumi Dwarka, Gujarat), Bhogave (Sindhudurg, Maharashtra), Ghoghla (Diu, Daman and Diu), Miramar (Panjim, Goa), Kasarkod (Karwar, Karnataka), Padubidri (Udipi, Karnataka), Kappad (Kozhikode, Kerala), Eden (Puducherry), Mahabalipuram (Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu), Rushikonda (Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh), Golden (Puri, Odisha), and Radhanagar (Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar).

And whereas, the Central Government, under sub-rule (4) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in public interest dispense with the requirement of notice under clause (a) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the said rules.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (i) to (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby declares that for the purpose of obtaining Blue Flag certification in the above mentioned twelve beaches, the following structures and facilities, shall be permitted in the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) areas subject to maintaining a minimum distance of 10 meters from HTL viz:

(a) Container based toilet blocks, change rooms, shower panels;

(b) Mini grey water treatment plant enclosed in temporary structures;

(c) Mini solid waste recycling plant enclosed in temporary structures;

(d) Off grid solar PV panels;

(e) Purified drinking water kiosk;

(f) Beach access pathway to bathing zone made of interlinking paver blocks;

(g) LED landscape lighting with poles duly grouted;

(h) Portable bamboo made seating benches and sit-out umbrellas;

- (i) Outdoor children play equipment;
- (j) Container based CCTV control room and First aid station;
- (k) Watch towers; and
- (l) Beach Information hoarding boards and beach layout map hoarding boards.

[F. No. 19-27/2015-IA-III (Pt.)]  
RITESH KUMAR SINGH,  
Joint Secretary.

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**Order**

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2020

**S.O. 125(E).**—Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, with a view to protect and conserve the environment and control and abate pollution in coastal beaches and sea waters, has decided to identify beaches for the purpose of internationally recognised “Blue Flag” Certification.

Whereas the stringent “Blue Flag” Certification Standards call for responsible and sustainable amenities and infrastructure development, cleanliness, safety and security services etc.;

And whereas, the Central Government, under sub-rule (4) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in public interest dispenses with the requirement of notice under clause (a) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the said rules.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and in supersession of the Order of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, published vide number S. O. 2502(E), dated the 12th July, 2019, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, hereby declares that for the purpose of Blue Flag Certification in such identified beaches,

the following activities and facilities shall be permitted in the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), including Islands, subject to maintaining a minimum distance of 10 meters from HTL:—

- (a) Portable toilet blocks, change rooms and shower panels;
- (b) Grey water treatment plant;
- (c) Solid waste management plant;
- (d) Solar power plant;
- (e) Purified drinking water facility;
- (f) Beach access pathways;
- (g) Landscaping lighting;
- (h) Seating benches and sit-out umbrellas;
- (i) Outdoor play/fitness equipment;
- (j) CCTV surveillance and control room;
- (k) First aid station;
- (l) Cloak room facility;
- (m) safety watch towers and beach safety equipments;
- (n) Beach layout, environment information boards and other signages;
- (o) Fencing, preferably vegetative;
- (p) Parking facilities;
- (q) Entry gate, tourist facilitation centre; and
- (r) Other associated facilities or infrastructure, as per requirements of Blue Flag Certification.

*Note:-* the activities and facilities mentioned above shall be exempt from prior clearance under the provisions of CRZ Notification, Island Protection Zone Notification and Island Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications respectively.

[F. No. 19-27/2015-IA-III (Pt.)]  
ARVIND KUMAR NAUTIYAL,  
Joint Secretary.

Department of Home  
Home—General Home

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**Notification**

2/42/2017-HD(G)/418

The following scheme enunciated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide judgement dated 05-12-2018 in case of Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016, Mahender Chawla & Ors. V/s Union of India & Ors.; in terms of Article 141/142 of the constitution of India is hereby adopted by the Government of Goa and published for the information of the general public.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

*Nilesh K. Dhaigodkar*, Under Secretary (Home).

Porvorim 11th February, 2020.

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WITNESS PROTECTION SCHEME, 2018

**PREFACE**

*Aims & Objective.*— The ability of a witness to give testimony in a judicial setting or to cooperate with law enforcement and investigations without fear of intimidation or reprisal is essential in maintaining the rule of law. The objective of this scheme is to ensure that the investigation, prosecution and trial of criminal offences is not prejudiced because witnesses are intimidated or frightened to give evidence without protection from violent or other criminal recrimination. It aims to promote law enforcement by facilitating the protection of persons who are involved directly or indirectly in providing assistance to criminal law enforcement agencies and overall administration of Justice. Witnesses need to be given the confidence to come forward to assist law enforcement and Judicial Authorities with full assurance of safety. It is aimed to identify series of measures that may be adopted to safeguard witnesses and their family members from intimidation and threats against their lives, reputation and property.

*Need and justification for the scheme.*— Jeremy Bentham has said that “Witnesses are the eyes and ears of justice.” In cases involving influential people, witnesses turn hostile because of threat to life and property. Witnesses find that there is no legal obligation by the state for extending any security.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India also held in *State of Gujrat v. Anirudh Singh* (1997) 6 SCC 514 that: “It is the salutary duty of every witness who has the knowledge of the commission of the crime, to assist the State in giving evidence.” Malimath Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System, 2003 said in its report that “By giving evidence relating to the commission of an offence, he performs a sacred duty of assisting the court to discover the truth”. *Zahira Habibulla H. Shiekh and Another v. State of Gujarat* 2004 (4) SCC 158 SC while defining Fair Trial said “If the witnesses get threatened or are forced to give false evidence that also would not result in a fair trial”.

First ever reference to Witness Protection in India came in 14th Report of the Law Commission of India in 1958. Further reference on the subject are found in 154th and 178th report of the Law Commission in India. 198th Report of the Law Commission of India titled as “Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programmes, 2006” is dedicated to the subject.

Hon'ble Supreme Court observed in *Zahira* case supra, “country can afford to expose its morally correct citizens to the peril of being harassed by anti-social elements like rapists and murderers”. The 4th National Police Commission Report, 1980 noted ‘prosecution witnesses are turning hostile because of pressure of accused and there is need of regulation to check manipulation of witnesses.’

Legislature has introduced Section 195A IPC in 2006 making Criminal Intimidation of Witnesses a criminal offence punishable with seven years of imprisonment. Likewise, in statues namely Juvenile Justice (Acre and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Whistle

Blowers Protection Act, 2011, Protection of Children from Sexual Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 also provides for safeguarding witnesses against the threats. However no formal structured programme has been introduced as on date for addressing the issue of witness protection in a holistic manner.

In recent year's extremism, terrorism and organized crimes have grown and are becoming stronger and more diverse. In the investigation becoming and prosecution of such crimes, it is essential that witnesses, have trust in criminal justice system. Witnesses need to have the confidence to come forward to assist law enforcement and prosecuting agencies. They need to be assured that they will receive support and protection from intimidation and the harm that criminal groups might seek to inflict upon them in order to discourage them from co-operating with the law enforcement agencies and deposing before the court of law. Hence, it is high time that a scheme is put in place for addressing the issues of witness protection uniformly in the country.

*Scope of the Scheme.*— Witness Protection may be as simple as providing a police escort to the witness up to the Courtroom or using modern communication technology (such as audio video means) for recording of testimony. In other more complex cases, involving organised criminal group, extraordinary measures are required to ensure the witness's safety viz. anonymity, offering temporary residence in a safe house, giving a new identity, and relocation of the witness at an undisclosed place. However, Witness protection needs of a witness may have to be viewed on case to case basis depending upon their vulnerability and threat perception.

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (a) The scheme shall be called "Witness Protection Scheme, 2018".

(b) It shall come into force from the date of Notification.

## Part I

2. *Definitions.*— (a) "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974);

(b) "Concealment of Identity of Witness" means and includes any condition prohibiting publication or revealing, in any manner, directly or indirectly, of the name, address and other particulars which may lead to the identification of the witness during investigation, trial and post-trial stage;

(c) "Competent Authority" means a Standing Committee in each District chaired by District and Sessions Judge with Head of the Police in the District as Member and Head of the Prosecution in the District as its Member Secretary.

(d) "Family Member" includes parents/guardian, spouse, live-in partner, siblings, children, grandchildren of the witness;

(e) "Form" means "Witness Protection Application Form" appended to this scheme;

(f) "In Camera Proceedings" means proceedings wherein the Competent Authority/Court allows only those persons who are necessary to be present while hearing and deciding the witness protection application or deposing in the court;

(g) "Live Link" means and include a live video link or other such arrangement whereby a witness, while not being physically present in the courtroom for deposing in the matter or interacting with the Competent Authority;

(h) "Witness Protection Measures" means measures spelt out in Clause 7, Part-III, Part-IV and Part V of the scheme.

(i) "Offence" means those offences which are punishable with death or life imprisonment or an imprisonment up to seven years and above and also offences punishable under Section 354, 354A, 354B, 354C, 354D and 509 of IPC.

(j) "Threat Analysis Report" means a detailed report prepared and submitted by the Head of Police in the District Investigating

the case with regard to the seriousness and credibility of the threat perception to the witness or his family members. It shall contain specific details about the nature of threats by the witness or his family to their life, reputation or property apart from analyzing the extent, the or persons making the threat, have the intent, motive and resources to implement the threats.

It shall also categorize the threat perception apart from suggesting the specific witness protection measures which deserves to be taken in the matter;

(k) "Witness" means any person, who posses information or document about any offence;

(l) "Witness Protection Application" means an application moved by the witness in the prescribed form before a Competent Authority for seeking Witness Protection Order. It can be moved by the witness, his family member, his duly engaged counsel or IO/SHO/SDPO/Prison SP concerned and the same shall preferably be got forwarded through the Prosecutor concerned;

(m) "Witness Protection Fund" means the fund created for bearing the expenses incurred during the implementation of Witness Protection Order passed by the Competent Authority under this scheme;

(n) "Witness Protection Order" means an order passed by the Competent Authority detailing the witness protection measures to be taken.

(o) "Witness Protection Cell" means a dedicated Cell of State/UT Police or Central Police Agencies assigned the duty to implement the witness protection order.

## Part II

3. *Categories of Witness as per Threat Perception.*— Category 'A': Where the threat extends to life of witness or his family members, during investigation/trial or thereafter.

Category 'B': Where the threat extends to safety, reputation or property of the witness

or his family members, during the investigation/trial or thereafter.

Category 'C': Where the threat is moderate and extends to harassment or intimidation of the witness or his family member's, reputation or property, during the investigation/trial or thereafter.

4. *State Witness Protection Fund:*— (a) There shall be a Fund, namely, the Witness Protection Fund from which the expenses incurred during the implementation of Witness Protection Order passed by the Competent Authority and other related expenditure, shall be met.

(b) The Witness Protection Fund shall comprise the following:—

i. Budgetary allocation made in the Annual Budget by the State Government;

ii. Receipt of amount of costs imposed/ordered to be deposited by the courts/tribunals in the Witness Protection Fund;

iii. Donations/contributions from Charitable Institutions/Organizations and individuals permitted by Central/State Governments.

iv. Funds contributed under Corporate Social Responsibility.

(c) The said Fund shall be operated by the Department/Ministry of Home under State/UT Government.

5. *Filing of Application Before Competent Authority.*— The application for seeking protection order under this scheme can be filed in the prescribed form before the Competent Authority of the concerned District where the offence is committed, through its Member Secretary along with supporting documents, if any.

6. *Procedure for Processing the Application.*— (a) As and when an application is received by the Member Secretary of the Competent Authority, in the prescribed form, it shall forthwith pass an order for calling for the Threat Analysis Report from the ACP/DSP in charge of the concerned Police Sub-Division.

(b) Depending upon the urgency in the matter owing to imminent threat, the Competent Authority can pass orders for interim protection of the witness or his family members during the pendency of the application.

(c) The Threat Analysis Report shall be prepared expeditiously while maintaining full confidentiality and it shall reach the Competent Authority within five working days of receipt of the order.

(d) The Threat Analysis Report shall categorize the threat perception and also include suggestive protection measures for providing adequate protection to the witness or his family.

(e) While processing the application for witness protection, the Competent Authority shall also interact preferably in person and if not possible through electronic means with the witness and/or his family members/employers or any other person deemed fit so as to ascertain the witness protection needs of the witness.

(f) All the hearings on Witness Protection Application shall be held in-camera by the Competent Authority while maintaining full confidentiality.

(g) An application shall be disposed of within five working days of receipt of Threat Analysis Report from the Police authorities.

(h) The Witness Protection Order passed by the Competent Authority shall be implemented by the Witness.

Protection Cell of the State/UT or the Trial Court, as the case may be. Overall responsibility of implementation of all witness protection orders passed by the Competent Authority shall lie on the Head of the Police in the State/UT.

However the Witness Protection Order passed by the Competent Authority for change of identity and/or relocation shall be implemented by the Department of Home of the concerned State/UT.

(i) Upon passing of a Witness Protection Order, the Witness Protection Cell shall file a monthly follow-up report before the Competent Authority.

(j) In case, the Competent Authority finds that there is a need to revise the Witness Protection Order or an application is moved in this regard, and upon completion of trial, a fresh Threat Analysis Report shall be called from the ACPIDSP in charge of the concerned Police Sub-Division.

7. *Types of Protection Measures.*— The witness protection measures ordered shall be proportionate to the threat and shall be for a specific duration not exceeding three months at a time. They may include:

(a) Ensuring that witness and accused do not come face to face during investigation or trial;

(b) Monitoring of mail and telephone calls;

(c) Arrangement with the telephone company to change the witness's telephone number or assign him or her an unlisted telephone number;

(d) Installation of security devices in the witness's home such as security doors, CCTV, alarms, fencing etc;

(e) Concealment of identity of the witness by referring to him/her with the changed name or alphabet;

(f) Emergency contact persons for the witness;

(g) Close protection, regular patrolling around the witness's house;

(h) Temporary change of residence to a relative's house or a nearby town;

(i) Escort to and from the court and provision of Government vehicle or a State funded conveyance for the date of hearing;

(j) Holding of in-camera trials;

(k) Allowing a support person to remain present during recording of statement and deposition;

(l) Usage of specially designed vulnerable witness court rooms which have special arrangements like live video links, one way mirrors and screens apart from separate passages for witnesses and accused, with option to modify the image of face of the witness and to modify the audio feed of the witness' voice, so that he/she is not identifiable;

(m) Ensuring expeditious recording of deposition during trial on day to day basis without adjournments;

(n) Awarding time to time periodical financial aids/grants to the witness from Witness Protection Fund for the purpose of re-location, sustenance or starting a new vocation/profession, if desired;

(o) Any other form of protection measures considered necessary.

8. *Monitoring and Review.*— Once the protection order is passed, the Competent Authority would monitor its implementation and can review the same in terms of follow-up reports received in the matter. However, the Competent Authority shall review the Witness Protection Order on a quarterly basis based on the monthly follow-up report submitted by the Witness Protection Cell.

### Part III

9. *Protection of Identity.*— During the course of investigation or trial of any offence, an application for seeking identity protection can be filed in the prescribed form before the Competent Authority through its Member Secretary.

Upon receipt of the application, the Member Secretary of the Competent Authority shall call for the Threat Analysis Report. The Competent Authority shall examine the witness or his family members or any other person it deem fit to ascertain whether there is necessity to pass an identity protection order.

During the course of hearing of the application, the identity of the witness shall

not be revealed to any other person, which is likely to lead to the witness identification:

The Competent Authority can thereafter, dispose of the application as per material available on record.

Once, an order for protection of identity of witness is passed by the Competent Authority, it shall be the responsibility of Witness Protection Cell to ensure that identity of such witness/his or her family members including name/parentage/occupation/address/digital footprints are fully protected.

As long as identity of any witness is protected under an order of the Competent Authority, the Witness Protection Cell shall provide details of persons who can be contacted by the witness in case of emergency.

### Part IV

10. *Change of Identity.*— In appropriate cases, where there is a request from the witness for change of identity and based on the Threat Analysis Report, a decision can be taken for conferring a new identity to the witness by the Competent Authority.

Conferring new identities includes new name/profession/parentage and providing supporting documents acceptable by the Government Agencies. The new identities should not deprive the witness from existing educational/professional/property rights.

### Part V

11. *Relocation of Witness.*— In appropriate cases, where there is a request from the witness for relocation and based on the Threat Analysis Report, a decision can be taken for relocation of the witness by the Competent Authority.

The Competent Authority may pass an order for witness relocation to a safer place within the State/UT or territory of the Indian Union keeping in view the safety, welfare and wellbeing of the witness. The expenses shall be borne by the Witness Protection Fund.



Part VI

12. *Witnesses to be apprised of the scheme*:— Every state shall give wide publicity to this scheme. The IO and the Court shall inform witnesses about the existence of “Witness Protection Scheme” and its salient features.

13. *Confidentiality and Preservation of Records*.— All stakeholders including the Police, the Prosecution Department, Court Staff, Lawyers from both sides shall maintain full confidentiality and shall ensure that under no circumstance, any record, document or information in relation to the proceedings under this scheme shall be shared with any person in any manner except with the Trial Court/Appellate Court and that too, on a written order.

All the records pertaining to proceedings under this scheme shall be preserved till such time the related trial or appeal thereof is pending before a Court of Law. After one year of disposal of the last Court proceedings, the hard copy of the records can be weeded out by the Competent Authority after preserving the scanned soft copies of the same.

14. *Recovery of Expenses*.— In case the witness has lodged a false complaint, the Home Department of the concerned Government can initiate proceedings for recovery of the expenditure incurred from the Witness Protection Fund.

15. *Review*.— In case the witness or the police authorities are aggrieved by the decisions of the Competent Authority, a review application may be filed within 15 days of passing of the orders by the Competent Authority.

Witness Protection Scheme, 2018

**Witness Protection Application under Witness Protection Scheme, 2018**

(To be filed in duplicate)

Before,  
The Competent Authority,  
District .....

Application for:

- 1. Witness Protection
- 2. Witness Identity Protection
- 3. New Identity
- 4. Witness Relocation

- 1. Particulars of the Witness (Fill in Capital): .....
  - 1) Name .....
    - 2) Age .....
    - 3) Gender (Male/Female/Other) .....
    - 4) Father's/Mother's Name .....
    - 5) Residential Address .....
    - 6) Name and other details of family members of the witness who are receiving or perceiving threats .....
    - 7) Contact details (Mobile/e-mail) .....
- 2. Particulars of criminal matter: .....
  - 1) FIR No. ....
  - 2) Under Section .....
  - 3) Police Station .....
  - 4) District .....
  - 5) D.D. No. (in case FIR not yet registered) .....
  - 6) Cr. Case No. (in case of private complaint) .....

- 3. Particulars of the Accused (if available/known):
  - 1) Name .....
  - 2) Address .....
  - 3) Phone No. ....
  - 4) Email id .....
- 4. Name & other particulars of the person giving/  
/suspected of giving threats .....
- 5. Nature of threat perception. Please give brief  
details of threat received in the matter with  
specific date, place, mode and words used .....
- 6. Type of witness protection measures prayed  
by/for the witness .....
- 7. Details of Interim/urgent Witness Protection  
needs, if required .....

• Applicant/witness can use extra sheets for giving additional information.

.....  
(Full name with signature)

Date:

Place:

**UNDERTAKING**

- 1. I undertake that I shall fully cooperate with the competent authority and the Department of Home of the State and Witness Protection Cell.
- 2. I certify that the information provided by me in this application is true and correct to my best knowledge and belief.
- 3. I understand that in case, information given by me in this application is found to be false, competent authority under the scheme reserves the right to recover the expenses incurred on me from out of the Witness Protection Fund.

.....  
(Full name with signature)

Date:

Place:



Department of Law & Judiciary  
Law (Establishment) Division

—  
**Notification**

12/12/2019-LD(Estt.)/329

In pursuance of the directives issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide Order dated 25-7-2019 and Order dated 13-11-2019 passed in Suo Moto Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 1/2019 and provisions contained in sub-clause iii b of clause 8 of the Scheme on Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCS) for Expeditious

Disposal of Cases of Rape and Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, the Government of Goa, with the concurrence of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, conveyed vide Letter No. B(W)A-2108 of 2019 dated 20th December, 2019, hereby constitutes a Fast Track Special Court at Panaji, Goa, for expeditious trial and disposal of rape cases and cases of offences under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (Central Act No. 32 of 2012) with jurisdiction over whole of State of Goa.

This Notification shall come into force with immediate effect.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

*Amir Y. Parab*, Under Secretary (Law-Estt.).

Porvorim, 12th February, 2020.



Department of Mines

Directorate of Mines & Geology

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**Notification**

DMG/SCHEME/LOAN/PART-III/11438

- Read:- (i) Notification No. DMG/SCHEME/LOAN/1781 published in the (Extraordinary) Official Gazette, Series I No. 22 dated 03-09-2014.
- (ii) Notification No. DMG/SCHEME/LOAN/3530 dated 27-02-2015 published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 48 dated 27-02-2015.
- (iii) Notification No. DMG/SCHEME/LOAN/2558 dated 03-09-2015 published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 23 dated 03-09-2015.
- (iv) Notification No. DMG/SCHEME/LOAN/PART-I/3563 dated 27-11-2015 published in the (Extraordinary) Official Gazette, Series I No. 23 dated 27-11-2015.
- (v) Notification No. DMG/SCHEME/LOAN/PART-III/2298 dated 05-10-2017 published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 28 dated 12-10-2017.
- (vi) Notification No. DMG/SCHEME/LOAN/PART-III/3370 dated 09-01-2018 published in the Extraordinary Official Gazette Series I No. 40 dated 10-01-2018.
- (vi) Notification No. DMG/SCHEME/LOAN/PART-III/5018 dated 29-05-2018 published in the Official Gazette, Series II No. 9 dated 31-05-2018.

- (vii) Notification No. DMG/SCHEME/LOAN/PART-III/7298 dated 21-11-2018 published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 35 dated 29-11-2018.

In terms of the above said Notifications and in exercise of the powers conferred as per clause IX of the Notification referred at (i) above, the "Debt Relief Scheme for mining affected Borrowers of Financial Institutions" is further extended upto 31-03-2020 from the date of the expiry of the said scheme. The proposed extension is limited to only those proposals that are pending with the banks or those which were rejected earlier on technical ground.

Since this is the last revision of the scheme, the final authority to grant the benefit either fully or partly in exceptional cases in either single case or group of cases shall lie with Hon'ble Chief Minister whose decision shall be final, in case Screening Committee either defers the decision on proposal or decides on such proposal in negative.

This issues with the approval of the Government.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

*Ashutsh Apte*, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (Mines & Geology).

Panaji, 12th February, 2020.



Department of Personnel

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**Notification**

15/18/2003-PER(Part-I)/508

- Read: (1) Government Notification No. 15/50/87-PER-Part-I dated 12-12-1997, published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 44 dated 29-1-1998.
- (2) Government Notification No. 15/7/2003-PER dated 17-02-2011, published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 49 dated 03-03-2011.

(3) Government Notification No. 15/18/2003-PER(Part-I)/3855 dated 17-12-2019, published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 40 dated 02-01-2020.

The Government of Goa hereby makes the following rules so as to further amend the Goa Departmental Examination for the Officers in the Cadre of Mamlatdars/Joint Mamlatdars/Assistant Director of Civil Supplies Rules, 1997, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Goa Departmental Examination for the Officers in the Cadre of Mamlatdars/Joint Mamlatdars/Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Third Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of Annexure.*— In the Annexure appended to the Goa Departmental Examination for the Officers in the Cadre of Mamlatdars/Joint Mamlatdars/Assistant Director of Civil Supplies Rules, 1997,—

(i) in paper IV, in clause A, for item 9, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“9. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (Central Act No. 43 of 2005).”;

(ii) after Note (2), the following note shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) The Paper-I, Paper-II, Paper-III and Paper-IV shall be with books and Paper-V and Paper-VI shall be without books.”.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

*Shashank V. Thakur*, Under Secretary (Personnel-I).

Porvorim, 12th February, 2020.

## Department of Planning

Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation

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### Notification

DPSE/IV/Population Census-2021/  
/2019-20/423

The following Notification No. S.O. 119(E) dated 07-01-2020.

Notification No. S.O. 120(E) dated 07-01-2020.

Issued by the Office of the Register General and Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi is hereby published for general information.

Dr. Y. Durga Prasad, Director.

Porvorim, 7th February, 2020.

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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Office of the Registrar General, India)

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### Notification

New Delhi the 7th January, 2020

S.O. 119(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 and section 17A of the Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948) read with rule 6A of the Census Rules, 1990, the Central Government hereby declares that the houselisting operations of the Census of India 2021 shall take place from the 1st April, 2020 to the 30th September, 2020 in India.

[F. No. 9/7/2019-CD(Cen)/3]

VIVEK JOSHI,

Registrar General and  
Census Commissioner, India.

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### Notification

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2020

S.O. 120(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948), the Central Government hereby instructs that all Census Officers may, within the limits of the local areas for which they have been respectively appointed, ask all such questions from all

persons on the items enumerated below for collecting information through the houselisting and housing census schedules in connection with the Census of India 2021, namely:—

1. Building number (Municipal or local authority or census number).
2. Census house number.
3. Predominant material of floor, wall and roof of the census house.
4. Ascertain use of census house.
5. Condition of the census house.
6. Household number.
7. Total number of persons normally residing in the household.
8. Name of the head of the household.
9. Sex of the head of the household.
10. Whether the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other.
11. Ownership status of the census house.
12. Number of dwelling rooms exclusively in possession of the household.
13. Number of married couple(s) living in the household.
14. Main source of drinking water.
15. Availability of drinking water source.
16. Main source of lighting.
17. Access to latrine.
18. Type of latrine.
19. Waste water outlet.
20. Availability of bathing facility.
21. Availability of kitchen and LPG/PNG connection.
22. Main fuel used for cooking.
23. Radio/Transistor.
24. Television.
25. Access to internet.
26. Laptop/Computer.
27. Telephone/Mobile Phone/Smartphone.
28. Bicycle/Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped.
29. Car/Jeep/Van.
30. Main Cereal consumed in the household.
31. Mobile Number (for census related communications only).

Note: Items 1 to 5 relate to building particulars, items 6 and 7 relate to household particulars (for census house used wholly or partly as a residence), items 8 to 10 relate to head of the household, and items 9 to 31 relate only to normal household of which items 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29 relate to the assets of the household.

[F. No. 9/7/2019-CD(CEN)/3]  
VIVEK JOSHI,  
Registrar General and  
Census Commissioner, India.

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Department of Revenue

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**Notification**

16/1/1/2020-Rev-I/3058

Notification No. 16/1/1/2020-Rev-I/2989 dated 29-01-2020 regarding designation of 'urban area' under section 2(38) of the Goa Land Revenue Code, 1968, stands withdrawn with immediate effect.

This is issued with the approval of competent authority.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

*Sudin A. Natu*, Under Secretary (Revenue-I)

Panaji, 18th February, 2020.

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Department of Town & Country Planning

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**Notification**

21/1/TCP/2019/Steering Committee/383

Whereas, the draft regulations, namely, the Goa Land Development and Building Construction (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the "said Amendment Regulations"), which the Government of Goa proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Goa (Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction) Act, 2008 (Goa Act 6

of 2008) (hereinafter referred to as the “said Act”) so as to further amend the Goa Land Development and Building Construction Regulations, 2010, were pre-published as required by section 5 of the said Act, vide the Government Notification No. 21/1/TCP/2019/Steering Committee/1051 dated 18-06-2019, in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 12, dated 20-06-2019, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the said Notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas, the said Official Gazette was made available to the public on 20-06-2019;

And whereas, the Government received objections and suggestions from the public on the said Amendment Regulations and the Sub-Committee appointed under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act, vide Notification No. 21/1/TCP/2014/SC/Sub-Comm/3630 dated 08-08-2014, considered the said objections and suggestions and submitted its report to the Steering Committee constituted under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act vide the Government Notification No. 21/1/TCP/2018/SC/481 dated 22-02-2018, published in the Official Gazette, Series II No. 48 dated 01-03-2018;

And whereas, the Steering Committee considered the said Report of the Sub-committee and submitted its report together with the recommendations to the Government;

And whereas, the Government has considered the report and recommendations of the Steering Committee and directed the Chief Town Planner (Administration) to notify the said Amendment Regulations in the Official Gazette.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of

section 4 of the Goa (Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction) Act, 2008 (Goa Act 6 of 2008) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Goa hereby makes the following regulations so as to further amend the Goa Land Development and Building Construction Regulations, 2010, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These regulations may be called the Goa Land Development and Building Construction (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Amendment of regulation 12.4.*— In regulation 12.4 of the Goa Land Development and Building Construction Regulations, 2010,—

(i) in clause (a), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the Goa Industrial Development Corporation may re-align, revise or reduce the open spaces maintained by it in any existing Industrial Estate or Industrial Area as per the standards specified in the Table below;”

(ii) in Table-XI, against the entry in respect of zone I1, I2, I3, in column 3, the following expression shall be added at the end, namely:—

“The open space area that may be available to be released over and above the requirement of 7.5% of the total area shall be deemed to be zoned as industrial area.”.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

*James Mathew*, Chief Town Planner (Administration) & ex. officio Joint Secretary. (TCP)

Panaji, 13th February, 2020.

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