



The Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords,
Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders and Dangerous Persons Act, 1981

Act 55 of 1981

Keyword(s):

Acting in any Manner Prejudicial to the Maintenance of Public Order,
Bootlegger, Detention Order, Detenu, Drug Offender, Slumlord,
Unauthorised Structure

Amendments appended: 32 of 2007, 24 of 2009, 5 of 2016

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**THE MAHARASHTRA PREVENTION OF DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES
OF SLUMLORDS, BOOTLEGGERS, DRUG-OFFENDERS AND
DANGEROUS PERSONS ACT, 1981**

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MAHARASHTRA ACT No. LV OF 1981¹

[THE MAHARASHTRA PREVENTION OF DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES OF
SLUMLORDS, BOOTLEGGERS, DRUG-OFFENDERS AND DANGEROUS PERSONS ACT, 1981]

[This Act received assent of the President on 21st September 1981; assent was published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-IV, Extraordinary on 23rd September 1981.]

Amended by Mah. 24 of 1988:

Mah. 29 of 1996 (11-12-1996)†

An Act to provide for preventive detention of Slumlords, Bootleggers [Drug-offenders and Dangerous Persons] for preventing their dangerous activities prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

WHEREAS public order was adversely affected every now and then by the dangerous activities of certain persons, who are known as Slumlords, Bootleggers and Drug-offenders ;

AND WHEREAS both Houses of the State Legislature were not in session ;

AND WHEREAS, having regard to the resources and influence of the persons by whom, the large scale on which, and the manner in which, the dangerous activities were being clandestinely organised and carried on in violation of law by them, as Slumlords, Bootleggers of Drug-offenders in the State of Maharashtra, and particularly in its urban areas, the Governor of Maharashtra was satisfied that circumstances existed which rendered it necessary for him to take immediate action to have a special law in this State to provide for preventive detention of these three classes of persons and for matters connected therewith and, therefore, promulgated the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers and Drug-offenders Ordinance, 1981, on the 11th June 1981 ;

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

1. (1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers ²[Drug-offenders and Dangerous Persons] Act, 1981. Short title, extent and commencement.

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

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 11th June 1981.

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

(a) “ acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order ” Definitions.
means—

(i) in the case of a slumlord, when he is engaged, or is making preparations for engaging, in any of his activities as a slumlord, which affect adversely, or are likely to affect adversely, the maintenance of public order ;

(ii) in the case of a bootlegger, when he is engaged, or is making preparations for engaging, in any of his activities as a bootlegger, which affect adversely, or are likely to affect adversely, the maintenance of public order ;

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, 1981, Part V, at p. 340-341.

² These words were substituted for the words “ and drug-offenders ” by Mah. 29 of 1996, s. 2.

³ These words were substituted for the words “ and Drug-offenders ” *ibid.*, s. 3.

† This indicates the date of commencement of Act.

(iii) in the case of a drug-offender, when he is engaged, or is making preparations for engaging, in any of his activities as a drug-offender, which affect adversely, or are likely to affect adversely, the maintenance of public order ;

¹[(iv) in the case of a dangerous person, when he is engaged, or is making preparation for engaging, in any of his activities as a dangerous person, which affect adversely, or are likely to affect adversely, the maintenance of public order.]

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause (a), public order shall be deemed to have been affected adversely, or shall be deemed likely to be affected adversely, *inter alia*, if any of the activities of any of the persons referred to in this clause directly or indirectly, is causing or calculated to cause any harm, danger or alarm or a feeling of insecurity, among the general public or any section thereof or a grave or widespread danger to life or public health;

(b) “ bootlegger ” means a person, who distills, manufactures, stores, transports, imports, exports, sells or distributes any liquor, intoxicating drug or other intoxicant in contravention of any provisions of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 and the rules and orders made thereunder, or of any other law for the time being in force or who knowingly expends or applies any money or supplies any animal, vehicle, vessel or other conveyance or any receptacles or any other materials whatsoever in furtherance or support of the doing any of the abovementioned things by or through any other person, or who abets in any other manner the doing of any such thing; Bom.
XXV
of
1949.

²[(b-1) “ dangerous person ” means a person, who either by himself or as a member or leader of a gang, habitually commits, or attempts to commit or abets the commission of any of the offences punishable under Chapter XVI or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or any of the offences punishable under Chapter V of the Arms Act, 1959;] XLV
of
LIV
of
1959.

(c) “ detention order ” means an order made under section 3;

(d) “ detenu ” means a person detained under a detention order;

(e) “ drug offender ” means a person who manufactures, stocks, imports, exports, sells or distributes any drug or cultivates any plant or does any other thing in contravention of any provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 or the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, or the rules and orders made under either Act or in contravention of any other law for the time being in force, or who knowingly expends or applies any money in furtherance or support of the doing of any of the abovementioned things by or through any other person, or who abets in any other manner the doing of any such thing; XIII
of
1040.
II of
1930.

(f) “ slumlord ” means a person, who illegally takes possession of any lands (whether belonging to Government, local authority or any other person) or enters into or creates illegal tenancies or lease and licence agreements or any other agreements in respect of such lands, or who constructs unauthorised structures thereon for sale or hire, or gives such lands to any persons on rental or lease and licence basis for construction, or use and occupation, of unauthorised structures, or who knowingly gives financial aid to any persons for taking illegal possession of such lands, or for construction of unauthorised structures thereon, or who collects or attempts to collect from any occupiers of such lands rent, compensation or other charges by criminal intimidation, or who evicts or attempts to evict any such occupiers by force without resorting to the lawful procedure, or who abets in any manner the doing of any of the abovementioned things;

¹ Clause (iv) is added by Mah. 29 of 1996, s. 4(a).

² Clause (b-1) was inserted *ibid.*, s. 4(b).

*Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and
Dangerous Persons Act, 1981*

(g) "unauthorised structure" means any structure constructed, without express permission in writing of the Municipal Commissioner in Municipal Corporation area, and elsewhere of the Collector, or except in accordance with any law for the time being in force in the area concerned.

3. (1) The State Government may, if satisfied with respect to any person that with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order, it is necessary so to do, make an order directing that such person be detained. Power to make orders detaining certain persons.

(2) If, having regard to the circumstances prevailing or likely to prevail in any area within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a District Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police, the State Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do, it may, by order in writing, direct, that during such period as may be specified in the order such District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may also, if satisfied as provided in sub-section (1), exercise the powers conferred by the said sub-section :

Provided that the period specified in the order made by the State Government under this sub-section shall not, in the first instance, exceed three months, but the State Government may, if satisfied as aforesaid that it is necessary so to do, amend such order to extend such period from time to time by any period not exceeding three months at any one time.

(3) When any order is made under this section by an officer mentioned in sub-section (2), he shall forthwith report the fact to the State Government, together with the grounds on which the order has been made and such other particulars as, in his opinion, have a bearing on the matter, and no such order shall remain in force for more than twelve days after the making thereof, unless, in the meantime, it has been approved by the State Government.

4. A detention order may be executed at any place in the State in the manner Execution of detention orders.
II of provided for the execution of warrants of arrest under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1974, clause 1973.

5. Every person in respect of whom a detention order has been made shall be liable—

- (a) to be detained in such place and under such conditions, including conditions as to maintenance, discipline and punishment for breaches of discipline, as the State Government may, by general or special order, specify; and Power to regulate place and conditions of detention.
- (b) to be removed from one place of detention to another place of detention, within the State by order of the State Government.

1[5A. Where a person has been detained in pursuance of an order of detention under section 3 which has been made on two or more grounds, such order of detention shall be deemed to have been made separately on each of such grounds and severably. Grounds of detention severable.

(a) such order shall not be deemed to be invalid or inoperative merely because one or some of the grounds is or are—

- (i) vague,
(ii) non-existent,
(iii) not relevant,
(iv) not connected or not proximately connected with such person, or
(v) invalid for any other reason whatsoever,

¹ Section 5A was inserted by Mah. 24 of 1988, s. 2.

and it is not, therefore, possible to hold that the State Government or an officer mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 3 making such order would have been satisfied as provided in section 3 with reference to the remaining ground or grounds and made the order of detention;

(b) the State Government or such officer making the order of detention shall be deemed to have made the order of detention under the said section 3 after being satisfied as provided in that section with reference to the remaining ground or grounds.]

Detention orders not to be invalid or inoperative on certain grounds.

6. No detention order shall be invalid or inoperative merely by reason—

(a) that the person to be detained thereunder though within the State is outside the limit of the territorial jurisdiction of the officer making the order, or

(b) that the place of detention of such person though within the State is outside the said limits.

Powers in relation to absconding persons.

7. (1) If the State Government, or an officer mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 3, has reason to believe that a person in respect of whom a detention order has been made has absconded, or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed, then the provisions of sections 82 to 86 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall apply in respect of such person and his property, II of subject to the modifications mentioned in this sub-section and, irrespective of the 1974. place where such person ordinarily resides, the detention order made against him shall be deemed to be a warrant issued by a competent Court. Where the detention order is made by the State Government, an officer, not below the rank of Districts Magistrate or Commissioner of Police authorised by the State Government in thin behalf, or where the detention order is made by an officer mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 3, such officer, as the case may be, shall irrespective of his ordinary jurisdiction, be deemed to be empowered to exercise all the powers of the competent Court under sections 82, 83, 84 and 85 of the said Code for issuing a proclamation for such person and for attachment and sale of his property situated in any part of the State and for taking any other action under the said sections. An appeal from any order made by any such officer rejecting an application for restoration of a attached property shall lie to the Court of Session, having jurisdiction in the place where the said person ordinarily resides, as provided in section 86 of the said code.

(2) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if the State Government or an officer mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 3 has reason to believe that a person in respect of whom a detention order has been made has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed, the State Government of the officer, as the case may be, may, by order notified in the *Official Gazette*, direct the said person to appear before such officer, at such place and within such period as may be specified in the order.

(b) If such person fails to comply with such order, unless he proves that it was not possible for him to comply therewith, and that he had, within the period specified in the order, informed the officer mentioned in the order of the reasons which rendered compliance therewith impossible and of his whereabouts, or proves that it was not possible for him to so inform the officer mentioned in the order, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(c) Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, every offence under clause (b) shall be cognizable.

8. (1) When a person is detained in pursuance of a detention order, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, but not later than five days from the date of detention, communicate to him the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order to the State Government.

Grounds of order of detention to be disclosed to persons affected by the order.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

9. (1) The State Government shall, whenever necessary, constitute one or more Advisory Boards for the purposes of this Act.

Constitution of Advisory Boards.

(2) Every such Board shall consist of a Chairman and two other members, who are, or have been, Judges of any High Court or who are qualified under the Constitution of India to be appointed as Judges of a High Court.

10. In every case where a detention order has been made under this Act, the State Government shall within three weeks from the date of detention of a person under the order, place before the Advisory Board constituted by it under section 9 the grounds on which the order has been made and the representation, if any, made by the person affected by the order, and in the case where the order has been made by an officer, also the report by such officer under sub-section (3) of section 3.

Reference to Advisory Boards.

11. (1) The Advisory Board shall, after considering the materials placed before it and, after calling for such further information as it may deem necessary from the State Government or from any person called for the purpose through the State Government or from the person concerned, and if, in any particular case, the Advisory Board considers it essential so to do or if the person concerned desires to be heard, after hearing him in person, submit its report to the State Government, within seven weeks from the date of detention of the person concerned.

Procedure of Advisory Boards.

(2) The report of the Advisory Board shall specify in a separate part thereof the opinion of the Advisory Board as to whether or not there is sufficient cause for the detention of the person concerned.

(3) When there is a difference of opinion among the members forming the Advisory Board, the opinion of the majority of such members shall be deemed to be the opinion of the Board.

(4) The proceedings of the Advisory Board and its report, excepting that part of the report in which the opinion of the Advisory Board is specified, shall be confidential.

(5) Nothing in this section shall entitle any person against whom a detention order has been made to appear by any legal practitioner in any matter connected with the reference to the Advisory Board.

12. (1) In any case where the Advisory Board has reported that there is, in its opinion, sufficient cause for the detention of a person, the State Government may confirm the detention order and continue the detention of the person concerned for such period, not exceeding the maximum period prescribed by section 13, as it thinks fit. Action upon report of Advisory Board.

(2) In any case where the Advisory Board has reported that there is, in its opinion, no sufficient cause for the detention of the person concerned, the State Government shall revoke the detention order and cause the person to be released forthwith.

13. The maximum period for which any person may be detained, in pursuance of any detention order made under this Act which has been confirmed under section 12, shall be ¹[twelve months] from the date of detention. Maximum period of detention.

14. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 21 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904, a detention order may, at any time, be revoked or modified by the State Government, notwithstanding that the order has been made by an officer mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 3. Revocation of detention orders.

(2) The revocation or expiry of a detention order shall not bar the making of a fresh detention order under section 3 against the same person, in any case, where fresh facts have arisen after the date of revocation or expiry, on which the State Government or an officer, as the case may be, is satisfied that such an order should be made.

15. (1) The State Government may, at any time, direct that any person detained in pursuance of a detention order may be released for any specified period, either without conditions or upon such conditions specified in the direction as that person accepts, and may, at any time, cancel his release. Temporary release of persons detained.

(2) In directing the release of any detenu under sub-section (1), the State Government may require him to enter into a bond, with or without sureties, for the due observance of the conditions specified in the direction.

(3) Any person released under sub-section (1) shall surrender himself at the time and place, and to the authority, specified in the order directing his release or cancelling his release, as the case may be.

(4) If any person fails without sufficient cause to surrender himself in the manner specified in sub-section (3), he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

(5) If any person released under sub-section (1) fails to fulfil any of the conditions imposed upon him under the said sub-section or in the bond entered into by him, the bond shall be declared to be forfeited and any person bound thereby shall be liable to pay the penalty thereof.

¹ These words were substituted for the words " six month " by Mah. 24 of 1988, s. 3.

Protection of
action taken
in good
faith. 16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the State Government or any officer or person, for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act.

Detention
order against
any slumlord,
boot-
legger, drug
offender or
dangerous
person to
be made
under this
Act and not
under
National
Security
Act. 17. No order of detention under the National Security Act, 1980 shall be made by the State Government or any of its officer under that Act,—

LXV
of
1980.

(a) on and after the commencement of this Act, in respect of any slumlord, bootlegger or drug-offender; and

(b) on and after the commencement of the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers and Drug-offenders (Amendment) Act, 1996, in respect of any dangerous person,

Mah.
XXIX
of
1996.

on the ground of preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order, where an order of detention may be or can be made against such person under this Act.]

Repeal of
Mah. Ord.
II of 1981
and saving. 18. (1) The Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers and Drug-offenders Ordinance, 1981, is hereby repealed.

Mah.
Ord.
III of
1981.

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



महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र

असाधारण
प्राधिकृत प्रकाशन

बुधवार, डिसेंबर २६, २००७/पौष ५, शके १९२९

स्वतंत्र संकलन म्हणून फाईल करण्यासाठी या भागाला वेगळे पृष्ठ क्रमांक दिले आहेत.

भाग आठ

महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडळाचे अधिनियम व राज्यपालांनी प्रख्यापित केलेले अध्यादेश व केलेले विनियम आणि विधी व न्याय विभागाकडून आलेली विधेयके (इंग्रजी अनुवाद).

In pursuance of clause (3) of article 348 of the Constitution of India, the following translation in English of the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous persons (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Mah. Act No. XXXII of 2007), is hereby published under the authority of the Governor.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

A. M. SHINDEKAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law and Judiciary Department.

MAHARASHTRA ACT No. XXXII OF 2007.

(First published, after having received the assent of the Governor, in the "Maharashtra Government Gazette", on the 26th December 2007.)

An Act further to amend the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous Persons Act, 1981.

Mah
LV of
1981. WHEREAS, it is expedient further to amend the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous Persons Act, 1981, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous Persons (Amendment) Act, 2007.

Short title
and
commence-
ment.

(५४९)

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.

Amendment
of section 3
of Mah. LV
of 1981.

2. In section 3 of the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous Persons Act, 1981, in the proviso to sub-section (2), for the words "three months", at both the places where they occur, the words "six months" shall be substituted.

Mah
LV of
1981.



महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र असाधारण भाग आठ

वर्ष १, अंक ५१]

सोमवार, डिसेंबर २१, २००९/अग्रहायण ३०, शके १९३१ [पृष्ठे ३, किंमत : रुपये २०.००

असाधारण क्रमांक ९७

प्राधिकृत प्रकाशन

महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडळाचे अधिनियम व राज्यपालांनी प्रख्यापित केलेले अध्यादेश व केलेले विनियम आणि
विधी व न्याय विभागाकडून आलेली विधेयके (इंग्रजी अनुवाद)

In pursuance of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India, the following translation in English of the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous persons (Amendment) Act, 2009 (Mah. Act No. XXIV of 2009), is hereby published under the authority of the Governor.

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

H. B. PATEL,
Secretary to Government,
Law and Judiciary Department.

MAHARASHTRA ACT No. XXIV OF 2009.

(First published, after having received the assent of the President, in the "Maharashtra Government Gazette", on the 21st December 2009).

An Act further to amend the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous Persons Act, 1981.

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 further to amend the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous persons Act, 1981, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; and, therefore, promulgated the Maharashtra

Mah.
LV of
1981.

Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous persons (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009, on the 15th July 2009;

Mah.
Ord. X
of
2009.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of the State Legislature; it is hereby enacted in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title
and
commence-
ment

1. (1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous persons (Amendment) Act, 2009.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 15th July 2009.

Amendment
of long title
of Mah. LV
of 1981.

2. In the long title of Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous persons Act, 1981 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Act"), for the words "Drug-offenders and Dangerous persons" the words "Drug-offenders, Dangerous persons and video pirates" shall be substituted.

Mah.
LV of
1981.

Amendment
of section 1
of Mah. LV
of 1981.

3. In section 1 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "and Dangerous persons" the words " Dangerous persons and video pirates" shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 2
of Mah.
LV of 1981.

4. In section 2 of the principal Act,—

(a) in clause (a),—

(i) after sub-clause (iv), the following sub-clause shall be added, namely :—

" (v) in the case of video pirate, when he is engaged or is making preparations for engaging in any of his activities as a video pirates, which affect adversely or likely to affect adversely, the maintenance of public order." ;

(ii) in the *Explanation*, the following portion shall be added at the end, namely :—

" or disturbs the life of the community by producing and distributing pirated copies of music or film products, thereby resulting in a loss of confidence in administration" ;

(b) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(f-1) "video pirate" means a person against whom at least one chargesheet has already been filed under

14 of
1957.

the Copyrights Act, 1957 for infringement of copyrights relating to cinematograph film or sound recording and the Court has taken cognizance of such offence ; and who commits or attempts to commit or abets the commission of offences of infringement of copyrights in relation to cinematograph film or sound recording or any part of sound track associated with the film or sound recording, punishable under the said Act;”.

5. In section 17 of the principal Act,—

(a) in clause (a), the word “and” shall be deleted;

(b) in clause (b); the word “and” shall be added at the end ;

(c) after clause (b), the following clause shall be added, namely :—

“ (c) on and after the commencement of the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous persons (Amendment) Act, 2009, in respect of any video pirate.”.

Mah.
XXIV
of
2009.

Mah.
Ord. X
of
2009.

6. (1) The Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous persons (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009, is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken (including any 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 the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

Amendment
of section
17 of
Mah. L V. of
1981.

Repeal of
Mah. Ord.
X of 2009.
and saving.



महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र

असाधारण भाग आठ

वर्ष २, अंक ८]

शुक्रवार, जानेवारी २९, २०१६/माघ ९, शके १९३७

[पृष्ठे ३, किंमत : रुपये २७.००

असाधारण क्रमांक १०

प्राधिकृत प्रकाशन

महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडळाचे अधिनियम व राज्यपालांनी प्रख्यापित केलेले अध्यादेश व केलेले विनियम आणि विधी व न्याय विभागाकडून आलेली विधेयके (इंग्रजी अनुवाद).

In pursuance of clause (3) of article 348 of the Constitution of India, the following translation in English of the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous persons and video pirates (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Mah. Act No. V of 2016), is hereby published under the authority of the Governor.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

PRAKASH H. MALI,

Secretary (Legislation) to Government,
Law and Judiciary Department.

MAHARASHTRA ACT No. V OF 2016.

(First published, after having received the assent of the President in the
“*Maharashtra Government Gazette*”, on the 29th January 2016)

An Act further to amend the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous persons and video pirates Act, 1981.

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

AND WHEREAS the Governor of Maharashtra was satisfied that
Mah. circumstances existed which rendered it necessary for him to take
LV of immediate action further to amend the Maharashtra Prevention of
1981. Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous
Mah. persons and video pirates Act, 1981, for the purposes hereinafter appearing ;
Ord. and, therefore, promulgated the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous
XXIII of Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous persons
2015. and video pirates (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 on the 1st December 2015 ;

(१)

AND WHEREAS the instructions of the President of India under the proviso to clause (1) of article 213 of the Constitution of India had been obtained ;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to replace the said Ordinance, by an Act of the State Legislature ; it is hereby enacted in the Sixty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous persons and video pirates (Amendment) Act, 2015.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st December 2015.

Amendment of long title of Mah. LV of 1981.

2. In the long title of the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous persons and video pirates Act, 1981 (hereinafter referred to as “ the principal Act ”), for the words “ and video pirates ”, the words , “ Video Pirates, Sand Smugglers and persons engaged in Black-marketing of Essential Commodities ” shall be substituted.

Mah. LV of 1981.

Amendment of section 1 of Mah. LV of 1981.

3. In section 1 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “ and video pirates ”, the words , “ Video Pirates, Sand Smugglers and persons engaged in Black-marketing of Essential Commodities ” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 2 of Mah. LV of 1981.

4. In section 2 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (a),—

(A) after sub-clause (iv), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

“ (iv-a) in the case of a sand smuggler, when he is engaged, or is making preparations for engaging, in any of his activities as a sand smuggler, which affect adversely, or are likely to affect adversely, the maintenance of public order ;

(iv-b) in the case of a person engaged in black-marketing of essential commodities, when he is engaged, or is making preparations for engaging, in any of his activities as a person engaged in black-marketing of essential commodities, which affect adversely, or are likely to affect adversely, the maintenance of public order ;”;

(B) in the *Explanation*, after the words “ public health ” the words “ or disturbance in public safety and tranquility or disturbs the day to day life of the community by black-marketing in the essential commodities which is resulting in the artificial scarcity in the supply of such commodities and rises in the prices of essential commodities which ultimately causes inflation ” shall be inserted ;

(ii) after clause (e), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

“ (e-1) “ person engaged in black-marketing of essential commodities ” means a person who is acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of the commodities essential to the community.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, the expression “ acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of the commodities essential to the community ” means,—

(i) committing or instigating to commit any offence punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 or under any other law for the time being in force relating to the control of the production, procurement, supply or distribution of, or trade and commerce in, any commodity essential to the community ; or

10 of 1955.

10 of 1955. (ii) dealing in any commodity which is essential commodity as defined in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, or with respect to which provision have been made in any other law as is referred to in clause (i),

10 of 1955. with a view to make any gain in any manner which may directly or indirectly defeat or tend to defeat the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 or any other law referred to in clause (i);

67 of 1957. (e-2) “sand smuggler” means a person who individually or as a part of a group of persons is engaged in or is preparing to engage in or associated with or abets unauthorized extraction, removal, collection, replacement, picking up or disposal of sand and its transportation, storing and selling or who commits or attempts to commit or abets the commission of offences in respect of sand which are punishable under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 or under the Maharashtra Minor Mineral Extraction (Development and Regulation) Rules, 2013;”.

5. In section 17 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (b), the word “and” at the end shall be deleted;

(ii) in clause (c), the word “and” shall be added at the end;

(iii) after clause (c), the following clause shall be added, namely:—

Mah. V of 2016. “(d) on and after the commencement of the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous persons and video pirates (Amendment) Act, 2015, in respect of any sand smugglers.”.

Amendment of section 17 of Mah. LV of 1981.

6. After section 17 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of section 17A in Mah. LV of 1981.

7 of 1980. “17A. No order of detention shall be made by the State Government or any of its officer under the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 on or after the commencement of the Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous persons and video pirates (Amendment) Act, 2015 in respect of any person engaged in black-marketing of essential commodities.”.

Mah. V of 2016.

Detention order against any person engaged in black-marketing of essential commodities to be made under this Act and not under Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Mah. Ord. XXIII of 2015. 7. (1) The Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous persons and video pirates (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Mah. Ord. XXIII of 2015 and Saving.

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