

The Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Act No. 67 of 1948 MH293

For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1948, Part V, page 295.

[Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th December, 1948; assent first published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part IV, on the 28th December, 1948]

An Act to amend the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands and to make certain other provisions in regard to those lands.

Whereas It is necessary to amend the law which governs the relations of landlords and tenants of agricultural lands;

And Whereas On account of the neglect of a landholders or disputes between a landholder and his tenants, the cultivation of his estate has seriously suffered, or for the purpose of improving the economic and social conditions of peasants or ensuring the full and efficient use of land for agriculture, it is expedient to assume management of estates held by landholders and to regulate and impose restrictions on the transfer of agricultural lands, dwelling houses, sites and lands appurtenant thereto belonging to or occupied by agriculturists, agricultural labourers and artisans in the Province of Bombay and to make provisions for certain other purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. **Short title and extent:** - (1) This Act may be called [the Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act].
(2) It extends to the [Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra].
2. **Definitions.**- In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

[(1) "*Agriculture*" includes horticulture, the raising of crops, grass or garden produce, [the use by an agriculturist of the land held by him or a part thereof for the grazing of his cattle, the use of any land, whether or not an appanage to rice or paddy land for the purpose of rab manure] but does not include allied pursuits or the cutting of wood only;]

(1A) "*Agricultural labourer*" means a person whose principal means of livelihood is manual labour on land;

(2) "*Agriculturist*" means a person who cultivates land personally;

[(2A) "*allied pursuits*" means dairy farming, poultry farming, breeding of livestock, grazing [(other than the pasturage of one's own agricultural cattle)] and such other pursuits as may be prescribed;

(2B) "*appointed day*" means the 15th day of June, 1955;

(2C) "*backward area*" means any area declared by the State Government to be a backward area being an area in which, in the opinion of the State Government, socially, economically and educationally backward classes of citizen predominate; and includes an area declared to be a scheduled area under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India;

(2D) "*ceiling area*" means in relation to land held by a person whether as an owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant the area of land fixed as ceiling area under section 5 or 7;

(2E) "*Collector*" includes an Assistant or Deputy Collector performing the duties and exercising the powers of the Collector under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or any other officer specially empowered by the State Government to perform the functions of the Collector under this Act;]

(3) "*Co-operative Society*" means a society registered under the provisions of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, or a society deemed to have been registered under the said Act;

(4) "*Co-operative Farming Society*" means a society registered as such under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925;

[(5) "*to cultivate*" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means to till or husband the land for the purpose of raising or improving agricultural produce, whether by manual labour or by means of cattle or machinery, or to carry on any agricultural operation thereon; and the expression "uncultivated" shall be construed correspondingly;

Explanation. - A person who takes up a contract to cut grass, or to gather the fruits or other produce of trees on any land, shall not on that account only be deemed to cultivate such land;]

[(6) "*to cultivate personally*" means to cultivate land on one's own account-

(i) by one's own labour, or

(ii) by the labour of any member of one's family, or

(iii) under the personal supervision of oneself or any member of one's family, be hired labour or by servants on wages payable in cash or kind but not in crop share,

being land, the entire area of which-

(a) is situate within the limits of a single village, or

(b) is so situated that no piece of land is separated from another by a distance of more than five miles, or

(c) forms one compact block.

Provided that the restrictions contained to clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall not apply to any land,-

(i) which does not exceed twice the ceiling area,

(ii) upto twice the ceiling area, if such land exceeds twice the ceiling area.

Explanation I. - A widow or a minor, or a person who is subject to physical or mental disability, or a serving member of the Armed Forces shall be deemed to cultivate the land personally if such land is cultivated by servants, or by hired labour, or through tenants.

Explanation II. - In the case of a joint family, the land shall be deemed to have been cultivated personally, if it is cultivated by any member of such family;]

[* * *]

[(6A) "*economic holding*" means, in relation to land held by a person whether as an owner or tenant, or partly as owner and partly as tenant, the area of land fixed as an economic holding under section 6 or 7;

(6B) "*fragment*" means a fragment as defined in sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947;]

[(6C) "*to hold land*" as an owner or tenant shall, for the purpose of clause (2D) of this section and [sections 32(1B), 32A], 32B, [and 63], mean to be lawfully in actual possession of land as an owner or tenant, as the case may be;]

(7) "*Improvement*" means with reference to any land, any work which adds to the value of the land and which is suitable thereto as also consistent with the purpose for which it is held; and includes,-

(a) the construction of tanks, wells, water channels, embankments and other works for storage, supply or distribution of water for agricultural purposes;

(b) the construction of works for the drainage of land or for the protection of land from floods or from erosion or other damage from water;

(c) the reclaiming, clearing, enclosing, levelling or terracing of land;

(d) the erection of buildings on the land, required for the convenient or profitable use of such land for agricultural purposes; and

(e) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works or alterations therein or additions thereto as are not of the nature of ordinary repairs; but does not include such clearances, embankments, levelling, enclosures, temporary wells, water channels and other works as are commonly made by the tenants in the ordinary course of agricultural;

[(7A) "*joint family*" means an undivided Hindu Family, and in case of other persons, a group of unit the members of which are by custom joint in estate or residence;]

[(8) "*land*" means,-

(a) land which is used for agricultural purposes [or which is so used but is left fallow, and includes the sites of farm buildings] appurtenant to such land; and

(d) for the purposes of sections 11, 16, 17, 17A, 17B, 18, 19, 20, 26, 28, 29, 29A, 30, 41, 63, 64, 64A, 84A, 84B and 84C-

(i) the sites of dwelling houses occupied by agriculturists, agricultural labourers or artisans and land appurtenant to such dwelling houses;

(ii) the sites of structures used by agriculturists for allied pursuits].

(9) "*Landholder*" means a zamindar, jagirdar, saranjamdar, inamdar, talukdar, malik or a khot or any person not hereinbefore specified who is a holder of land or who is interested in land, and whom the [State] Government has declared on account of the extent and value of the land or his interests therein to be a landholder for the purposes of this Act;

[(9A) "*landless person*" means a person who, holding no land for agricultural purposes, whether as an owner or tenant, earns his livelihood principally by manual labour; and intends to take to the profession of agriculture and is capable of cultivating land personally;]

(10) "*Mamlatdar*" includes a Mahalkari and any other officer, whom the [State]Government may appoint to perform the duties of a *Mamlatdar* under this Act.

[(10A) "*permanent tenant*" means a person-

(a) who immediately before the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955 (hereinafter called "the Amending Act, 1955"),-

(i) holds and as mulgenidar or mirasdar; or

(ii) by custom, agreement, or the decree or order of a Court holds the land on lease permanently; or

(b) the commencement or duration of whose tenancy cannot satisfactorily be proved by reason of antiquity;

and includes a tenant whose name or the name of whose predecessor-in-title has been entered in the record of rights or in any public record or in any other revenue record as a permanent tenant immediately before the commencement of the Amending Act, 1955;]

(11) "*Person*" includes [a joint] [* * *] family;

(12) "*Prescribed*" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(13) "*Profits of Agriculture*" in respect of any land means the surplus remaining [with the holder] after the expenses of cultivation including the wages of the cultivator working on the land are deducted from the gross produce;

[*Explanation.* - If the members of the family of a holder work on the land for the purpose of cultivation thereof, the labour of such members shall be taken into account in estimating the expenses of cultivation referred to in this clause;]

(14) "*Protected tenant*" means person who is recognised to be protected tenant [under section 4-A;]

[* * *]

(16) "*Rent*" means any consideration, in money or kind of both, paid or payable by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of the land held by him but shall not include the rendering of any personal service or labour;

[(16A) "*Serving member of the armed forces*" means a person in the service of the armed forces of the Union:

Provided that if question arises whether any person is a serving member of the armed forces of the Union, such question shall be decided by the State Government, and its decision shall be final;

(16B) "*Small holder*" means an agriculturist cultivating land less in area than an economic holding who earns his livelihood principally by agriculture or by agricultural labour;]

(17) "*Tenancy*" means the relationship of landlord and tenant;

[(18) "*tenant*" means a person who holds land on lease and include,-

(a) a person who is deemed to be a tenant under section 4;

(b) a person who is protected tenant; and

(c) a person who is permanent tenant; and the word "landlord" shall be construed accordingly;]

(19) "*Tribunal*" means the Agricultural Land Tribunal constituted under section 67;

[(20) "*village*" means a village recognized as such in the revenue accounts;]

[(20A) "*warkas land*" means land which is used for the purpose of rab manure in connection with rice cultivation and is classified in the revenue record as *warkas*;]

(21) Words and expression used in this Act but not defined shall have the meaning assigned to them in the [Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879], and the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II

General Provisions Regarding Tenancies

3. **Application of Chapter V of Transfer of Property Act.**- The provisions of Chapter V of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, shall in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, apply to the tenancies of leases of land to which this Act applies.

4. **Persons to be deemed tenants.**- [(1) A person lawfully cultivating any land belonging to another persons shall be deemed to be a tenant if such land is not cultivated personally by the owner and if such person is not,-

(a) a member of the owner's family, or

(b) a servant on wages payable in cash or kind but not in crop share or a hired labourer cultivating the land under the personal supervision of the owner or any member of the owner's family, or

(c) a mortgagee in possession.

Explanation [(I)]. - A person shall not be deemed to be a tenant under this section if such person has been on an application made by the owner of the land as provided under section 2A of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, declared by a competent authority not to be a tenant.

[Explanation II. - Where any land is cultivated by a widow or a minor or a person who is subject to physical or mental disability or a serving member of the armed forces through a tenant then notwithstanding anything contained in Explanation I to clause (6) of section 2, such tenant shall be deemed to be tenant within the meaning of this section.]

[(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any land in the Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts is being cultivated by a person (other than the person who, according to the Records of Rights, has right to cultivate, for not less than 12 years, such person shall be deemed to be a tenant for the purposes of this section if there is circumstantial evidence that he has been uninterruptedly cultivating the land personally, and [the *Sarpanch*, *Police Patil* or the Chairman of *Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Society*, and the cultivator of the adjoining land state on affidavit that, the said land is in the possession of, and is being cultivated by, such person, uninterruptedly for not less than 12 years].

Explanation I. - For the purpose of this sub-section, the expression "land" includes the "*warkas* land".

Explanation II. - For the purpose of this sub-section, the expression "circumstantial evidence" includes extract of voters list, ration card, electricity bill or house assessment receipt from the same village or any receipt in respect of sale of agricultural produce or any document regarding permission of felling of trees or excavation of minor mineral or any such permission granted with respect of such land.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (a) of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 32H, the purchase price in such cases shall be 200 times the assessment.]

[4A . Protected tenants. - For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be recognised to be a protected tenant, if such person has been deemed to be a protected tenant under Sections 3, 3A and 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, referred to in Schedule I to this Act.

4B. Tenancy not to be terminated by efflux of time. - No tenancy of any land [other than the tenancy of the land duly sanctioned under section 36 or section 36A of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966] shall be terminated merely on the ground that the period fixed by agreement or usage for its duration has expired.]

[5. Ceiling area. - (1) For the purposes of this Act, the ceiling area of lands shall be,-

(a) 48 acres of *jirayat* land, or

(b) 24 acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy or rice land, or

(c) 12 acres of perennially irrigated land.

(2) Where the land held by a person consists of two or more kinds of land specified in sub-section (1), the ceiling area of such holdings shall be determined on the basis of one acre of perennially irrigated land being equal to two acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy or rice land or four acres of *jirayat* land.

[*Explanation.* - In calculating the ceiling area, warkas land shall be excluded.]

6. Economic holding- (1) For the purposes of this Act, an economic holding shall be,-

(a) 16 acres of *jirayat* land, or

(b) 8 acres of seasonally irrigated land, or paddy or rice land, or

(c) 4 acres of perennially irrigated land.

(2) Where the land held by a person consists of two or more kinds of land specified in sub-section (1), an economic holding shall be determined on the basis applicable to the ceiling area under sub-section (2) of section 5.

[*Explanation.* - In calculating an economic holding, warkas land shall be excluded.]

6A. Irrigated land. - For the purposes of this Act,-

(a) irrigated land, whether perennially or seasonally irrigated, shall not include land irrigated by sources other than canals or bundharas within the meaning of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, or any lift irrigation system constructed or maintained by the State Government;

(b) seasonally irrigated and shall include alluvial land and and situated in the bed of a river and seasonally flooded by the water of such river.

7. Power of Government to vary ceiling area and economic holding.-

Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 5 and 6, it shall be lawful for the State Government, if it is satisfied that it is expedient so to do in the public interest, to vary, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, the acreage of the ceiling area or economic holding under sub-section (2) of section 5, regard being had to-

(a) the situation of the land,

(b) its productive capacity,

(c) the fact that the land is located in a backward area, and

(d) any other factors which may be prescribed.

8. Rent and its maximum and minimum.- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act,-

(a) but notwithstanding any law, custom, usage, agreement or the decree or order of a court, the rent payable shall be paid annually, and in cash;

(b) such rent shall be exceed five times the assessment payable in respect of the land or twenty rupees per acre, whichever is less, and shall not be less than twice such assessment:

Provided that where the amount equal to twice the assessment exceeds the sum of twenty rupees per acre, the rent shall be twice the assessment.

(2) For the purpose of this section "assessment" means,-

(i) in areas in which a settlement has been made under Chapter VIII-A of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or in which the assessment has been fixed under section 52 of the said Code, the assessment so settled or fixed;

(ii) in areas to which rule 19N of the Land Revenue Rules, 1921 applies, such assessment as may be leviable under that rule;

(iii) in areas to which the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953, applies the assessment fixed under section 7 of that Act;

(iv) in areas in which the assessment is payable in crop share or produce such assessment as may be fixed by the State Government in accordance with the principles laid down in rule 19-O of the Land Revenue Rules, 1921.

(3) If by custom, usage, agreement or the decree or order of a court, the amount of rent payable is less than the maximum or minimum specified in subsection (1), the amount so payable shall be the rent in respect of the land.

Explanation. - In respect of any land which is partially or wholly exempt from the payment of land revenue, the full amount of assessment leviable in respect of such land shall be deemed to be the assessment in respect thereof for the purpose of subsection (1), as if the land was not exempt from the payment of land revenue either partially or wholly.

9. **Rate of rent payable by tenant to his landlord.**- (1) Subject to the maximum and minimum limits of rent fixed under section 8, the *Mamlatdar* shall for each village, or group of villages or for any area in such village or group, within his jurisdiction, fix the rate of rent payable by a tenant for the lease of different classes of land situate in such village or group of villages, or areas as the case may be:

[Provided that the sub-section shall not apply to rent payable in accordance with the provision of sub-section (3) of section 8 where it is lower than the rent at the rate fixed by the *Mamlatdar* under this section.]

(2) In arriving at such rate the *Mamlatdar* shall have regard to the rents, prevalent in the locality, the productivity of the lands, the prices of commodities and such other factors as may be prescribed.

(3) The rate of rent so fixed shall continue for a period of five years and shall be liable to be revised by the *Mamlatdar* thereafter at the end of each successive period of five years:

Provided that the rate of rent so fixed, if not revised at the end of any such period, shall continue until it is so revised.

(4) The rent payable by tenant to his landlord in respect of any land in a village, or group of villages, or areas, shall be at the rate fixed under sub-section (1):

Provided that the *Mamlatdar* or the Collector, subject to the provisions of section 8, may at any time during any such period of five years, on an application made to him in this behalf.

(i) reduce the rent, if he is satisfied that on account of the deterioration of the land by flood, or other cause beyond the control of the tenant the land has been wholly or partially rendered unfit for cultivation, or

(ii) enhance the rent, if he is satisfied that on account of any improvement made in the land, at the expense of the landlord, there has been an increase in the agricultural produce thereof.

9A. Quantum of rent payable by tenant to landlord. - (1) The rent payable by a tenant shall, subject to the maximum and minimum fixed under section 8, be the rent at the rate fixed under section 9 in respect of the class of land to which the land held by the tenant belongs [or where rent payable under the operation of sub-section (3) of section 8 is lower than the rent at the rate fixed under section 9, such lower rent]:

[Provided that, where any land held by a tenant is wholly or partially exempt from the payment of land-revenue and the rent payable in respect of such land is at the rate fixed under section 9, then the amount of rent shall be increased by a sum equal to the aggregate of the following amounts, that is to say,-

(i) the amount of full assessment leviable in respect of such land,

(ii) the amounts of the cesses mentioned in Clauses (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10A, levied or leviable in respect of such land under the relevant law,

and the tenant shall be liable to pay rent as so increased:

Provided further that, if the amount of rent as so increased payable by the tenant for any year exceeds the value of one-sixth of the produce of the land in that year, the tenant shall be entitled to deduct from the rent for that year the amount so in excess, and the quantum of rent payable by the tenant to his landlord for that year shall be deemed to have been reduced to the extent of such deduction.]

(2) If there is a dispute regarding the class to which any land belongs, either of the parties to the dispute, may apply to the *Mamlatdar* who shall after making an inquiry, decide the dispute.

9B. Landlord not liable to make contribution towards cost of cultivation. - Notwithstanding any law, usage or agreement or the decree or order of a court in the case of land in respect of which the rent has been fixed under section 9, a landlord shall not be liable to make any contribution towards the cultivation of the land in the possession of his tenant.

9C. Liability of tenant to payment until rent is fixed under preceding sections. - Until the rent is fixed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding sections, a tenant shall, subject to the maximum provided under section 8, be liable to pay to the landlord the rent at the rate at which it was payable immediately before the commencement of the Amending Act, 1955, and if such rent was payable in crop share or produce, either partly or wholly, the value of such crop share or produce shall be determined in the prescribed manner.]

10. Refund of rent recovered in contravention of the provisions of the Act and other penalties.- If any landlord recovers rent from any tenant in contravention of the provisions of Sections [8, 9, 9A or 9C], he shall forthwith refund the excess amount recovered to the tenant and shall be liable to pay such compensation to the tenant as may be determined by the *Mamlatdar* in this behalf and shall also be liable to such penalty as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act.

[10A. Liability of tenant to pay land revenue and certain other cesses. - (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every tenant shall be liable to pay in respect of the land held by him as a tenant,-

(a) the land revenue in accordance with the provisions of the [Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.]

(b) the irrigation cess in accordance with the provisions of the [Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879] [*].

(c) the cess levied under section 93 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, as amended in Schedule II to this Act, [and].

[(d) the cess levied under section 89-B of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933.]

(2) If the aggregate amount of,-

(i) the land revenue payable by a tenant under clause (a) of subsection (1),

(ii) the cess payable by him under [clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (1)], and

(iii) the rent payable by him to the landlord under section 9 or 9C, as the case may be,

for any year exceeds the value of one-sixth of the produce of such land in that year the tenant shall be entitled to deduct from the rent for that year the amount so in excess and the quantum of rent payable by the tenant to his landlord for that year shall be deemed to have been reduced to the extent of such deduction.

(3) Nothing in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply to any land held by,-

(a) a tenant in a Scheduled area;

(b) a tenant who is paying to the landlord the rent [* * *] under subsection (3) of section 8 [until such tenant is deemed to have purchased the land under section 32 or purchases the land under section 32F or 32-0 and the purchase price is determined under section 32-H];

[(c) a tenant where such land is wholly or partially exempt from the payment of land revenue]]

11. Abolition of all cesses, etc.- [(1) Notwithstanding any agreement, usage or law, it shall not be lawful for any landlord to levy any cess, rate, *vero*, *hukor* tax or service of any description or denomination whatsoever from any tenant in respect of any land held by him as a tenant other than the rent lawfully due in respect of such land.]

[(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall affect the liability of a tenant to pay any of the cesses under section 10A.]

12. **[Enquiries as regards reasonable rent.]**- Deleted by Bombay 13 of 1956, Section 8.

13. **Suspensions or remissions or rent.**- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 84A of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 whenever from any cause the payment of the whole land revenue payable to Government [* * *] in respect of any lands is suspended or remitted, the landlord shall [unless the State Government by any general or special order otherwise directs,] suspend or remit, as the case may be, the payment to him of the rent of such land by his tenant. If, in the case of such land, the land revenue is partially suspended or remitted, the landlord shall [unless the State Government by any general or special order otherwise directs,] suspend or remit the rent payable by the tenant of such land in the same proportion.

(2) If no land revenue is payable to Government in respect of such land and if, from any cause, the payment of the whole or any part of the land revenue payable to Government in respect of any other land in the neighbourhood of such land has been suspended or remitted, the Collector shall, subject to the general or special orders of Government, in the manner provided in sub-section (1), suspend or remit, as the case may be, the payment to the landlord of the rent or part of its due in respect of such land

(3) No application for assistance under sections 86 and 87 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, shall be entertained, no suit shall lie and no decree of a Civil Court shall be executed for recovery by a landlord of any rent, the payment of which has been remitted; or during the period for which the payment of such rent has been suspended under this section. The period during which the payment of rent is suspended under this section shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or proceeding for the recovery of such rent.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 86 and 87 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Collector shall in passing an order under subsection (2) of section 87 of the said Code, for rendering assistance to the landlord, allow to that tenant a set-off for the sum, if any, paid by such tenant to the landlord in excess of the amount of rent due from him after deducting the amount required to be remitted under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of this section or under section 84-A of the said Code. The set-off under this sub-section shall be allowed only in respect of the sums paid by such tenant to such landlord during a period of three years immediately preceding the date of the application made under section 86 of the said Code.

(5) If any landlord fails to suspend or remit the payment of rent as provided in this section, he shall be liable to refund to the tenant the amount recovered by him in contravention of this section. The tenant may apply to the *Mamlatdar* for the recovery of the amount and the *Mamlatdar* may after making an inquiry make an

order for the refund [and for inflicting such penalty on the landlord as may be prescribed].

[14.Termination of tenancy for default of tenant. - (1) Notwithstanding any law, agreement or usage, or the decree or order of a court, the tenancy of any land shall not be terminated-

(a) unless the tenant-

(i) has failed to pay the rent for any revenue year before the 31st day of May thereof;

(ii) has done any act which is destructive or permanently injurious to the land;

(iii) has sub-divided, sub-let or assigned the land in contravention of section 27;

(iv) has failed to cultivate it personally; or

(v) has used such land for a purpose other than agriculture or allied pursuits; and

(b) unless the landlord has given three months' notice in writing informing the tenant of his decision to terminate the tenancy and the ground for such termination, and within that period the tenant has failed to remedy the breach for which the tenancy is liable to be terminated.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to the tenancy of any land held by a permanent tenant unless by the conditions of such tenancy the tenancy is liable to be terminated on any of the grounds mentioned in the said sub-section.]

[15.Termination of tenancy by surrender thereof. - (1) A tenant may terminate the tenancy in respect of any land at any time by surrendering his interest therein in favour of the landlord:

Provided that such surrender shall be in writing, and verified before the *Mamlatdar* in the prescribed manner.

(2) Where a tenant surrenders his tenancy, the landlord shall be entitled to retain the land so surrendered for the like purposes, and to the like extent, and in so far as the conditions are applicable subject to the like conditions, as are provided in sections 31 and 31A for the termination of tenancies.

[(2A) The *Mamlatdar* shall in respect of the surrender verified under subsection (1), hold an inquiry and decide whether the landlord is entitled under subsection (2) to retain the whole or any portion of the land so surrendered, and specify the extent and particulars in that behalf.]

(3) The land, or any portion thereof, which the landlord is not entitled to retain under sub-section (2), shall be liable to be disposed of in the manner provided under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 32P.]

16. Bar to eviction from dwelling house.- (1) If in any village, a tenant is in occupation of a dwelling house built at the expense of such tenant or his predecessor-in-title on a site belonging to his landlord, such tenant shall not be evicted from such dwelling house (with the materials and the site thereof and the land immediately appurtenant thereto and necessary for its enjoyment) unless-

(a) the landlord proves that the dwelling house was not built at the expense of such tenant or his predecessor-in-title; and

(b) such tenant makes [any three defaults] in the payment of rent, if any, which he had been paying for the use and occupation of such site.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to a dwelling house which is situated on any land used for the purposes of agriculture from which he has been evicted under [section 31].

17. Tenant to be given first option of purchasing site on which he has built a dwelling house.- (1) If a landlord to whom the site referred to in section 16 belongs intends to sell such site, the tenant at the expenses of whom or whose predecessor-in-title, a dwelling house is built thereon shall be given in the manner provided in subsection (2) of the first option of purchasing the site at a value determined by the Tribunal.

(2) The landlord intending to sell such site shall give notice in writing to the tenant requiring him to state within three months from the date of service of such notice whether he is willing to purchase the site.

(3) If within the period of three months so specified the tenant intimates in writing to the landlord that he is willing to purchase the site, the landlord shall make an application to the Tribunal for the determinations of the value of the site. On receipt of such application the Tribunal after giving notice to the tenant and after holding an inquiry shall determine the value of the site [which shall not exceed 20 times the

annual rent thereof]. The Tribunal may, by an order in writing require the tenant to deposit the amount of value of such site [within one year] from the date of such order. On the deposit of such amount the site shall be deemed to have been transferred to the tenant and the amount deposited shall be paid to the landlord. The Tribunal shall on payment of the prescribed fees grant a certificate in the prescribed form to such tenant specifying therein the site so transferred and the name of such tenant.

(4) If the tenant fails to intimate his willingness to purchase the site within the time specified in sub-section (2) or fails to deposit the amount of the value within the time specified in sub-section (3), the tenant shall be deemed to have relinquished his right of first option to purchase the site and the landlord shall then be entitled to evict the tenant either on payment of such compensation for the value of the structure of such dwelling house as may be determined by the Tribunal or allow the tenant at his option to remove the materials of the structure.

(5) Any sale of a site held in contravention of this section shall be null and void.

[17A. Tenant's right to purchase site referred to in section 16. - (1) If a tenant referred to in section 16 intends to purchase the site on which a dwelling house is built, he shall give notice in writing to the landlord to that effect.

(2) If the landlord refuses, or fails to accept the offer and to execute the sale-deed within three months from the date thereof, the tenant may apply to the Tribunal for the determination of the reasonable price of the land which shall not exceed 20 times the annual rent thereof; and thereupon the provisions of the determination and payment of the price and the issue of a certificate of purchase contained in the next succeeding section shall apply thereto.

17B. Tenant to be deemed to have purchased sites referred to in section 16 from specific date. - (1) After the commencement of the Amending Act, 1955, the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, direct a record of rights relating to the sites and the houses thereon in villages to be made in the manner prescribed.

(2) On the completion of such record of rights, the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify a date on which the tenants referred to in section 16 whose names are entered in such record or their successors-in-title shall be deemed to have purchased the site of such dwelling houses free from encumbrances at the price to be fixed by the Tribunal, being a price not exceeding 20 times the annual rent for the site.

(3) As soon as may be thereafter, the Tribunal shall publish or cause to be published a notice in such village within its jurisdiction in which all such sites are situate and shall, as far as practicable, issue notice to each such landlord and tenant and to any other person interested in such site to appear before it on the date specified on the notice. The notice published in a village shall be affixed in the Chavdi or at such public place as the Tribunal may direct.

(4) The Tribunal shall, after giving an opportunity to such landlord, tenant and other person interested to be heard and after holding an inquiry, determine the price of the site.

(5) On the determination of the price of the site under sub-section (4), the tenant shall deposit the amount of such price with the Tribunal-

(a) either in lump sum within one year from such date, or

(b) in such instalments not exceeding three with simple interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, and at such intervals, during the period not exceeding three years and on or before such dates, as may be fixed by the Tribunal and the Tribunal shall direct that the amount deposited in lump sum or the amount of the instalments deposited at each interval shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of section 32Q so far as they are applicable.

(6) On the deposit of the amount of the price in lump sum or of the last instalment of such price, the Tribunal shall, on payment of a prescribed fee, grant a certificate in the prescribed form, to the tenant declaring him to be the purchaser of the site. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the sale.

(7) If the tenant fails to pay any instalment on or before the date fixed by the Tribunal under sub-section (5), the amount of such instalment and the interest thereon shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

(8) If after holding an inquiry under sub-section (4), the Tribunal is satisfied that the tenant is not willing to purchase the site, the Tribunal shall issue a certificate to the landlord to that effect. On the issue of such certificate the landlord shall be entitled to evict the tenant and dispose of the site in such manner as he may think fit, either on payment of such compensation for the value of the structure of such dwelling house as may be determined by the Tribunal, or after allowing the tenant, at his option, to remove the materials of the structure.]

[18. Dwelling houses of agricultural labourers, etc. - The provisions of sections 16, 17, 17A and 17B shall apply-

(a) to the dwelling houses and sites thereof occupied by agricultural labourers and artisans in any village; and

(b) to the lands held on lease in any village by persons carrying on an allied pursuit for the purpose of such pursuit.]

19. Tenant's rights to trees planted by him.- If a tenant has planted or plants any trees on any land leased to him, he shall be entitled to the produce and the wood of such trees during the continuance of his tenancy and shall on the termination of his tenancy be entitled to such compensation for the said trees as may be determined by the *Mamlatdar*:

Provided that a tenant shall not be entitled to compensation under this section if the tenancy is terminated by surrender on the part of the tenant:

Provided further that the landlord shall during the continuance of the tenancy be entitled to the rent of the land as if the trees had not been planted.

20. Right to produce of naturally growing trees.- (1) A tenant shall during the continuance of his tenancy be entitled to two-thirds of the total produce of trees naturally growing on the land, the landlord, being entitled to one-third of the produce of such trees.

(2) If there is any dispute regarding the right to the produce of such trees or the apportionment of such produce as provided under sub-section (1) the tenant or the landlord may apply to the *Mamlatdar*. Such application shall be made in such form as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of such application, the *Mamlatdar* shall, after holding an inquiry, pass such order thereon as he deems fit.

21. [Sub-letting of land by or on behalf of person in military, naval or air service of the union not to terminate tenancy.] Deleted by Bombay 13 of 1956, section 16.

22. Tenants responsible for maintenance of boundary marks.- Notwithstanding anything contained in section 123 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the responsibility for the maintenance and good repair of the boundary marks of the land held by the tenant and any charges reasonably incurred on account

of service by revenue officers in case of alteration, removal or disrepair of such boundary marks shall be upon the tenant.

23. Repairs of protective bunds.- (1) Notwithstanding any agreement, usage or custom to the contrary, if it appears to the [State] Government that the construction, maintenance or repairs of any bunds protecting any land held by a tenant is neglected due to a dispute between the landlord and the tenant, or for any other reason, it may be an order in writing direct that the construction, maintenance or repairs shall be carried out by such persons as may be specified in the order and the cost thereof shall be recoverable from the person in actual possession of the land as arrears of land revenue.

(2) The persons from whom the costs are recovered under sub-section (1) shall be entitled to recover the same or any part thereof from any person who under an agreement, usage or custom is wholly or partially liable to construct, maintain or repair the bunds.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), it shall be lawful for the tenant of any land, the protective bunds of which are neglected, to construct, maintain or repair such bunds at his costs and the costs so incurred by him shall on application made by him to the *Mamlatdar* be recoverable by him from the landlord according to his liability under the agreement, usage or custom. The costs of the proceedings of the tenant's application shall also be recoverable from the landlord in case the landlord is held wholly or partially liable to pay the costs incurred by the tenant for construction, maintenance or repairs to the bunds.

24. Relief against termination of tenancy in certain cases.- Where any tenancy of any land held by any tenant is terminated on the ground that the tenant has done any act which is destructive or permanently injurious to the land, no proceeding for ejectment against such tenant shall lie, unless and until the landlord has served on the tenant a notice in writing specifying the act of destruction or injury complained of and the tenant fails within a period of one year from the service of notice to restore the land to the condition in which it was before such destruction or injury.

25. Relief against termination of tenancy for non-payment of rent.- [(1)] Where any tenancy of any land held by any tenant is terminated for nonpayment of rent and the landlord files any proceeding to eject the tenant, the *Mamlatdar* shall call upon the tenant to tender to the landlord the rent in arrears together with the cost of the proceeding within [three months] from the date of order, and if the tenant complies with such order, the *Mamlatdar* shall, in lieu of making an order for ejectment, pass an order directing that the tenancy had not been terminated and thereupon the tenant shall hold the land as if the tenancy had not been terminated:

[Provided that if the *Mamlatdar* is satisfied that in consequence of total or partial failure of crops or similar calamity the tenant has been unable to pay the rent due, the *Mamlatdar* may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that the arrears of rent together with the costs of the proceedings if awarded, shall be paid within one year from the date of the order and that if before the expiry of the said period the tenant fails to pay the said arrears of rent and costs, the tenancy shall be deemed to be terminated and the tenant shall be liable to be evicted.]

[(2) Nothing in this section] shall apply to any tenant whose tenancy is terminated for non-payment of rent if he has failed for any three years to pay rent [and the landlord has given intimation to the tenant to that effect within a period of three months on each default].

[25A. Tenancy to be in abeyance during usufructuary mortgage in favour of tenant. - If any land is mortgaged by a landlord by way of a usufructuary mortgage to a tenant cultivating such land, the tenancy of such land shall be in abeyance during the period the mortgage subjects. After the expiry of the said period, it shall, notwithstanding any other law for the time being in force, be lawful to the tenant to continue to hold the land on the terms and conditions on which he held it before the mortgage was created.]

26. Receipts for rent.- (1) In the absence of an express intimation in writing to the contrary by a tenant, every payment made by a tenant to the landlord shall be presumed to be a payment on account of rent due by such tenant for the year in which the payment is made.

[(2) When any amount of rent is received in respect of any land by a landlord or by a person on behalf of such landlord, the landlord or, as the case may be, the person shall at the time, when such amount is received by him, give a written receipt therefor in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.]

[27. Sub-division, sub-letting and assignment prohibited. - (1) [Save as otherwise provided in section 32F no sub-division] or sub-letting of the land held by a tenant or assignment of any interest therein shall be valid:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of a permanent tenant:

Provided further that if the tenant dies,-

(i) if he is member of a joint family, the surviving members of the said family, and

(ii) if he is not a member of a joint family, his heirs,

shall be entitled to partition and sub-divide the land leased subject to the following conditions

(a) each sharer shall hold his share as a separate tenant,

(b) the rent payable in respect of the land leased shall be apportioned among the sharers, as the case may be, according to the share allotted to them,

(c) the area allotted to each sharer shall not be less than the unit which the State Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf having regard to the productive capacity and other circumstances relevant to the full and efficient use of the land for agriculture,

(d) if such area is less than the unit referred to in clause (c), the sharers shall be entitled to enjoy the income jointly, but the land shall not be divided by metes and bounds,

(e) if any question arises regarding the apportionment of the rent payable by the sharers, it shall be decided by the *Mamlatdar*, whose decision shall be final.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), it shall be lawful for a tenant-

(a) who is a widow, minor or a person subject to any physical or mental disability, or a serving member of the armed forces, to sub-let such land held by her or him as a tenant; or

(b) who is a member of a co-operative farming society and as such member to sub-let; assign, mortgage or to create a charge on his interest in the land in favour of such society, or in consideration of a loan advanced by any person authorised under section 54 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), it shall also be lawful for a tenant to mortgage or create a charge on his interest in the land in favour of the State Government in consideration of a loan advanced to him by the State Government under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or the Bombay Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1928, or in favour of a co-operative society in consideration of a loan advanced to him by such co-

operative society, as the case may be, in the event of his making default in payment of such loan in accordance with the terms on which such loan was granted, it shall be lawful for the State Government or the co-operative society, as the case may be, to cause his interest in the land to be attached and sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of such loan.]

28. Bar to attachment, seizure or sale by process of Court.- Save as expressly provided in this Act or as provided in the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, or the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 for the recovery of loans permitted under section 27, any interest in the land held by him as a tenant shall not be liable to be attached, seized or sold in execution of a decree or order of a Civil Court.

[29. Procedure of taking possession.] - (1) A tenant or an agricultural labourer or artisan entitled to possession of any land or dwelling house under any of the provisions of this Act may apply in writing for such possession to the *Mamlatdar*. The application shall be made in such form as may be prescribed [and within a period of two years from the date on which the right to obtain possession of the land or dwelling house is deemed to have accrued to the tenant, agricultural labourer or artisan, as the case may be.]

(2) [Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (3A), no landlord] shall obtain possession of any land or dwelling house held by a tenant except under an order of the *Mamlatdar*. For obtaining such order he shall make an application in the prescribed form [and within a period of two years from the date on which the right to obtain possession of the land or dwelling house, as the case may be, is deemed to have accrued to him.]

(3) On receipt of application under sub-section (1) or (2) the *Mamlatdar* shall, after holding an inquiry, pass such order thereon as he deems fit :

[Provided that where an application under sub-section (2) is made by a landlord in pursuance of the right conferred on him under section 31, the *Mamlatdar* shall first decide, as preliminary issues, whether the conditions specified in clauses (c) and (d) of section 31A and sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 31B are satisfied. If the *Mamlatdar* finds that any of the said conditions is not satisfied, he shall reject the application forthwith.]

[(3A) Where a landlord proceeds for termination of the tenancy under sub-section (1) of section 43-1B, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the application for possession of the land shall be made to the Collector, who shall, after

holding an inquiry in the prescribed manner, pass such order thereon as he deems fit.]

(4) Any person taking possession of any land or dwelling house except in accordance with the provisions of [sub-sections (1), (2) or as the case may be, (3A)], shall be liable to forfeiture of crops, if any, grown in the land in addition to payment of costs as may be directed by the *Mamlatdar* or by the Collector and also to the penalty prescribed in section 31.

[29A. Provisions of section 29 apply to sites used for allied pursuits. - The provisions of section 29 shall apply to the sites used for allied pursuits as they apply to the sites of dwelling houses of an agricultural labourer or artisan in regard to taking possession of any land or dwelling house under the provisions of this Act.]

[30. Rights and privileges of tenants not to be affected. - Save as provided in this Act, the rights or privileges of any tenant under usage or for the time being in force or arising out of any contract, grant, decree or order of a court or otherwise howsoever shall not be limited or abridged.]

CHAPTER III

[Special Rights and Privileges of Tenants and Provisions for Distributions of Land for Personal Cultivation]

[(I) Termination of tenancy for personal cultivations and non-agricultural use]

31. Landlord's right to terminate tenancy for personal cultivation and non-agricultural purpose.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 14 and 30 but subject to sections 31A to 31D (both inclusive), a [landlord (not being a landlord within the meaning of Chapter III-AA) may], after giving notice and making an application for possession as provided in sub-section (2), terminate the tenancy of any land (except a permanent tenancy), if the landlord *bona fide* requires the land for any of the following purposes :-

(a) for cultivating personally, or

(b) for any non-agricultural purpose.

(2) The notice required to be given under sub-section (1) shall be in writing, shall state the purpose for which the landlord requires the land and shall be served on the tenant on or before the 31st day of December; 1956. A copy of such notice shall, at

the same time, be sent to the *Mamlatdar*. An application for possession under section 29 shall be made to the *Mamlatdar* on or before the 31st day of March, 1957.

(3) Where a landlord is a minor, or a widow, or a person subject to mental or physical disability [* * *] then such notice may be given [and an application for possession under section 29 may be made,] -

(i) by the minor within one year from the date on which he attains majority;

(ii) by the successor-in-title of a widow within one year from the date on which her interest in the land ceases to exist;

(iii) within one year from the date on which mental or physical disability ceases to exist; and

[* * *]

[Provided that where a person of such category is a member of a joint family, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply if at least one member of the joint family is outside the categories mentioned in this sub-section unless before the 31st day of March, 1958 the share of such person in the joint family has been separated by metes and bounds and the *Mamlatdar* on inquiry, is satisfied that the share of such person in the land is separated having regard to the area, assessment, classification and value of the land, in the same proportion as the share of that person in the entire joint family property, and not in a larger proportion.]

31A. Conditions of termination of tenancy. - The right of a landlord to terminate a tenancy for cultivating the land personally under section 31 shall be subject to the following conditions :-

(a) If the landlord at the date on which the notice is given and on the date on which it expires has no other land of his own or has not been cultivating personally any other land, he shall be entitled to taken possession of the land leased to the extent of a ceiling area.

(b) If the land cultivated by him personally is less than a ceiling area, the landlord shall be entitled to take possession of so much area of the land leased as will be sufficient to make up the area in his possession to the extent of a ceiling area

(c) The income by the cultivation of the land of which he is entitled to take possession is the principal source of income for his maintenance.

[(d) The land leased stands in the record of rights or in any public record or similar revenue record on the 1st day of January, 1952 and thereafter during the period between the said date and the appointed day in the name of the landlord himself, or of any of his ancestors [but not of any person from whom title is derived, whether by assignment or Court sale or otherwise)], or if the landlord is a member of a joint family, in the name of a member of such family.]

(e) If more tenancies than one are held under the same landlord, then the landlord shall be competent to terminate only the tenancy or tenancies which are the shortest in point of duration.

31B. No termination of tenancy in contravention of Bombay LXII of 1947 or if tenant is member of co-operative farming society. - In no case a tenancy shall be terminated under section 31,-

(1) in such manner as will result in leaving with a tenant, after termination, less than half the area of the land leased to him, or

(2) in such a manner as will result in a contravention of the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, or in making any part of the land leased a fragment within the meaning of that Act, or

(3) If the tenant has become a member of a co-operative farming society and so long as he continues to be such member.

31BB. [Certain provisions of Act not to apply to landlords on ceasing to be serving members of armed forces.] Deleted by Maharashtra 39 of 1964, section 3.

31C. Landlord not entitled to terminate tenancy for personal cultivation of land left with tenant. - The tenancy of any land left with the tenant after the termination of the tenancy under section 31 shall not at any time afterwards be liable to termination again on the ground that the landlord *bona fide* requires that land for personal cultivation.

31D. Apportionment of rent after termination of tenancy for land left with tenant. - If, in consequence of the termination of the tenancy under section 31, any

part of the land leased is left with the tenant, the rent shall be apportioned in the prescribed manner in proportion to the area of the land left with the tenant.

(II) Purchase of land by tenants

32. Tenants deemed to have purchased land on tillers' day.- [(1)]On the first day of April, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as "the tillers' day") every tenant shall, [subject to the other provisions of this section and the provisions of] the next succeeding sections, be deemed to have purchased from his landlord, free of all encumbrances subsisting thereon on the said day, the land held by him as tenant, if,

- (a) such tenant is a permanent tenant thereof and cultivates land personally;
- (b) such tenant is not a permanent tenant but cultivates the land leased personally; and
- (i) the landlord has not given notice of termination of his tenancy under section 31; or
- (ii) notice has been given under section 31, but the landlord has not applied to the *Mamlatdar* on or before the 31st day of March, 1957 under section 29 for obtaining possession of the land; [or]
- [(iii) the landlord has not terminated his tenancy on any of the grounds specified in section 14, or has so terminated the tenancy but has not applied to the *Mamlatdar* on or before the 31st day of March, 1957 under section 29 for obtaining possession of the lands:]

Provided that if an application made by the landlord under section 29 for obtaining possession of the land has been rejected by the *Mamlatdar* or by the Collector in appeal or in revision by the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] under the provisions of this Act, the tenant shall be deemed to have purchased the land on the date on which the final order of rejection is passed. The date on which the final order of rejection is passed is hereinafter referred to as "the postponed date".

[Provided further that the tenant of a landlord who is entitled to the benefit of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 31 shall be deemed to have purchased the land on the 1st day of April, 1958, if no separation of his share has been effected before the date mentioned in that proviso.]

[(1A) (a) Where a tenant, on account of his eviction from the land by the landlord, before the 1st day of April, 1957, is not in possession of the land on the said date but has made or makes an application for possession of the land under sub-section (1) of section 29 within the period specified in that sub-section, then if the application is allowed by the *Mamlatdar*, or as the case may be, in appeal by the Collector or in revision by the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal], he shall be deemed to have purchased the land on the date on which the final order allowing the application is passed.

(b) Where such tenant has not made an application for possession within the period specified in sub-section (1) of section 29 or the application made by him is finally rejected under this Act, and the land is held by any other person as tenant on the expiry of the said period or on the date of the final rejection of the application, such other person shall be deemed to have purchased the land on the date of the expiry of the said period or as the case may be, on the date of the final rejection of the application.]

[(1B) Where a tenant who was in possession on the appointed day and who on account of his being dispossessed before the 1st day of April, 1957 otherwise than in the manner and by an order of the Tahsildar as provided in section 29, is not in possession of the land on the said date and the land is in the possession of the landlord or his successor-in-interest on the 31st day of July, 1969 and the land is not put to a non-agricultural use on or before the last mentioned date, then, the Tahsildar shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said section 29, either *suo mote* or on the application of the tenant, hold an inquiry and direct that such land shall be taken from the possession of the landlord or, as the case may be, his successor-in-interest, and shall be restored to the tenant; and thereafter, the provisions of this section and sections 32A to 32R (both inclusive) shall, in so far as they may be applicable, apply thereto, subject to the modification that the tenant shall be deemed to have purchased that land on the date on which the land is restored to him:

Provided that, the tenant shall be entitled to restoration of the land under this sub-section only if he undertakes to cultivate the land personally and of so much thereof as together with the other land held by him as owner or tenant shall not exceed the ceiling area.

Explanation. - In this sub-section, "successor-in-interest" means a person who acquires the interest by testamentary disposition or devolution on death.]

[(2) Where by custom, usage or agreement or order of a Court, any *warkas* and belonging to the landlord is used by the tenant for the purpose of rab manure in connection with rice cultivation in the land held by him as tenant,-

(a) the whole of such *warkas* land, or

(b) as the case may be, such part thereof as the Tribunal may determine in cases where such *warkas* land is jointly used by more persons than one for the purpose of rab manure.

shall be included in the land to be deemed to have been purchased by the tenant under sub-section (1):

Provided that in cases referred to in clause (b) the Tribunal may determine that such *warkas* land shall be jointly held by persons entitled to use the same, if in the opinion of the Tribunal, the partition of such *warkas* land by metes and bounds is neither practicable nor expedient in the interest of such persons.]

[(3) In respect of the land deemed to have been purchased by a tenant under sub-section (1),-

[(a) the tenant-purchaser shall be liable to pay to the former landlord compensation for the use and occupation of the land, a sum equal to the rent of such land every year, and]

(b) the [former landlord] shall continue to be liable to pay to the State Government the dues, if any, referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 10A, where [the tenant-purchaser] is not liable to pay such dues under sub-section (3) of that section.

until the amount of the purchase price payable by [the tenant-purchaser] to the [former landlord] is determined under section 32-H.]

[(4) Where any land held by a tenant is wholly or partially exempt from the payment of land revenue and is deemed to have been purchased by him under sub-section (1) or under section 32-F, section 32-O or section 33-C then,-

(a) the tenant-purchaser shall in respect of such land, be liable to pay the full land revenue leviable thereon, and

(b) the State Government shall, with effect from the date on which the tenant is deemed to have purchased the land, but so long only as the tenure on which the land was held by the landlord continues and is not abolished, pay annually to the former landlord,-

(i) where such land is wholly exempt from the payment of land revenue, a cash allowance of an amount equal to the full land revenue leviable on such land; and

(ii) in other cases, an amount equal to the difference between the full land revenue leviable on such land and the land revenue payable thereon immediately before the said date.]

32A. Tenants deemed to have purchased upto ceiling area. - A tenant shall be deemed to have purchased and under section 32,-

(1) in the case of a tenant who does not any land as owner but holds land as tenant in excess of the ceiling area, upto the ceiling area;

(2) in the case of a tenant who holds land as owner below the ceiling area, such part of the land only as will raise his holding to the extent of the ceiling area

32B. When tenants not deemed to have purchased lands. - If a tenant holds land partly as owner and partly as tenant but the area of the land held as owner is equal to or exceeds the ceiling area, he shall not be deemed to have purchased the land held by him as a tenant under section 32.

32C. When tenants entitled to choose lands to be purchased. - If a tenant holds the land separately from more than one landlord, the tenant shall, subject to the rules made by the State Government in this behalf, be entitled to choose the area and the location of the land to be purchased from each of such landlords:

Provided that the area so chosen shall not, as far as may be practicable, be other than a survey number or a sub-division of a survey number.

32D. When tenants deemed to have purchased fragments. - [(1) If the land held on tenancy is only a fragment, the tenant shall be deemed to have purchased such fragment under section 32 notwithstanding anything contained in the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947.]

[(2) If the tenancy of the land is attached to a holding or part thereof under section 29A of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, be deemed in the circumstances set out in section 32, to have purchased the land held on such tenancy.]

32E. Disposal of balance of lands after purchase by tenants. - The balance of any land after the purchase by the tenant under section 32 shall be disposed of in the manner laid down in section 15 as if it were land surrendered by the tenant.

32F. Right of tenant to purchase where landlord is minor, etc. - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding section,-

(a) where the landlord is a minor, or a widow, or a person subject to any mental or physical disability [* * * * *] the tenant shall have the right to purchase such land under section 32 within one year from the expiry of the period during which such landlord is entitled to terminate the tenancy under section 31 [and for enabling the tenant to exercise the right of purchase, the landlord shall send an intimation to the tenant of the fact that he has attained majority, before the expiry of the period during which such landlord is entitled to terminate the tenancy under section 31] :

[Provided that where a person of such category is a member of a joint family, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply if at least one member of the joint family is outside the categories mentioned in this sub-section unless before the 31st day of March, 1958 the share of such person in the joint family has been separated by metes and bounds and the *Mamlatdar* on inquiry is satisfied that the share of such person in the land is separated, having regard to the area, assessment, classification and value of the land, in the same proportion as the share of that person in the entire joint family property and not in a larger proportion.]

(b) where the tenant is a minor, or a widow, or a person subject to any mental or physical disability or a serving member of the armed forces, then subject to the provisions of clause (a), the right to purchase land under section 32 may be exercised,-

(i) by the minor within one year from the date on which he attains majority;

(ii) by the successor-in-title of the widow within one year from the date on which her interest in the land ceases to exist;

(iii) within one year from the date on which the mental or physical disability of the tenant ceases to exist;

(iv) within one year from the date on which the tenant ceases to be a serving member of the armed forces;

[Provided that where a person of such category is a member of a joint family, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply if at least one member of the joint family is outside the categories mentioned in this sub-section unless before the 31st day of March, 1958 the share of such person in the joint family has been separated by metes and bounds and the *Mamlatdar* on inquiry is satisfied that the share of such person in the land is separated, having regard to the area, assessment, classification and value of the land, in the same proportion as the share of that person in the entire joint family property, and not in a larger proportion].

[(1A) A tenant desirous of exercising the right conferred on him under sub-section (1) shall give an intimation in that behalf to the landlord and the Tribunal in the prescribed manner within the period specified in that sub-section;]

[Provided that, if a tenant holding land from a landlord [who was a minor and has attained majority before the commencement of the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Act, 1969] has not given intimation as required by this sub-section but being in possession of the land on such commencement is desirous of exercising the right conferred upon him under sub-section (1), he may give such intimation within a period of two years from the commencement of that Act.]

(2) The provisions of sections 32 to 32E (both inclusive) and sections 32G to 32R (both inclusive) shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to such purchase.

32G. Tribunal to issue notices and determine price of land to be paid by tenants. - (1) As soon as may be after the tillers' day the Tribunal shall publish or cause to be published a public notice in the prescribed form in each village within its jurisdiction calling upon,-

(a) all tenants who under section 32 are deemed to have purchased the lands,

(b) all landlords of such lands, and

(c) all other persons interested therein,

to appear before it on the date specified in the notice. The Tribunal shall issue a notice individually to each such tenant, landlord and also, as far as practicable, other persons calling upon each of them to appear before it on the date specified in the public notice.

(2) The Tribunal shall record in the prescribed manner the statement of the tenant whether he is or is not willing to purchase the land held by him as a tenant.

(3) Where any tenant fails to appear or makes a statement that he is not willing to purchase the land, the Tribunal shall by an order in writing declare that such tenant is not willing to purchase the land and that the purchase is ineffective:

Provided that if such order is passed in default of the appearance of any party, the Tribunal shall communicate such order to the parties and any party on whose default the order was passed may within 60 days from the date on which the order was communicated to him apply for the review of the same.

(4) If a tenant is willing to purchase, the Tribunal shall, after giving an opportunity to the tenant and landlord and all other persons interested in such land to be heard and after holding an inquiry, determine the purchase price of such land in accordance with the provisions of section 32-H of sub-section (3) of section 63A :

[Provided that where the purchase price in accordance with the provisions of section 32-H is mutually agreed upon by the landlord and the tenant, the Tribunal after satisfying itself in such manner as may be prescribed that the tenant's consent to the agreement is voluntary may make an order determining the purchase price and providing for its payment in accordance with such agreement.]

(5) In the case of a tenant who is deemed to have purchased the land on the postponed date the Tribunal shall, as soon as may be after such date determine the price of the land.

(6) If any land which, by or under the provisions of any of the Land Tenures Abolition Acts referred to in Schedule III to this Act, is regranted to the holder thereof on condition that it was not transferable, such condition shall not be deemed to affect the right of any person holding such land on lease created before the regrant and such person shall as a tenant be deemed to have purchased the land under this section, as if the condition that it was not transferable was not the condition of regrant.

32H. Purchase price and its maxima. - [(1) Subject to the additions and deductions as provided in sub-sections (1A) and (1B), the purchase price shall be reckoned as follows, namely:-

(i) in the case of a permanent tenant who is cultivating the land personally the purchase price shall be the aggregate of the following amounts, that is to say,

(a) an amount equal to six times the rent of the land;

(b) the amount of the arrears of rent, if any, lawfully due on the tillers day or the postponed date;

(c) the amounts, if any, paid by or recovered from the landlord as land revenue and cesses referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 10A, in the event of the failure on the part of the tenant to pay the same;

(ii) in the case of other tenants, the purchase price shall be the aggregate of the following amounts, that is to say,-

(a) such amount as the Tribunal may determine not being less than 20 times the assessment and not more than 200 times the assessment;

(b) the value of any structures, wells, and embankments constructed and other permanent fixtures made and trees planted by the landlord on the land;

(c) the amount of the arrears of rent, if any, lawfully due on the tillers' day or the postponed date;

(d) the amounts, if any, paid by or recovered from the landlord as land revenue and other cesses referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10A, in the event of the failure on the part of the tenant to pay the same.]

Explanation [(1)]. - For the purposes of calculating the price under the sub-section, the amount of water rate, if any, levied under section 55 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and included in such assessment, shall be excluded.

[Explanation 2. - For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "assessment" shall have meaning assigned to it in section 8.]

[(1A) Where a tenant to whom sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 10A do not apply, has, after the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955, paid in respect of the land held by him as tenant land revenue and other cesses referred to in sub-section (1) of that section on account of the failure of the landlord to pay the same, a sum, equal to the total amount so paid by the tenant until the date of the determination of the purchase price shall be deducted from the aggregate of the amounts determined under sub-section (1).

(1B) (a) On the amount arrived at in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (1A), there shall be calculated interest at 4½ per cent per annum for the period between the date on which the tenant is deemed to have purchased the land under section 32 and the date of the determination of the purchase price.

(b) (i) The amount of interest so calculated shall be added to, and

(ii) the amount of [compensation for use and occupation of the land], if any paid by [the tenant-purchaser to the former landlord] and the value of any products of trees planted by [such landlord] if such products are removed by [that landlord] during the said period shall be deducted from the amount so arrived at.]

(2) The State Government may, the general or special order, fix different minima and maxima for the purpose of sub-clause (a) of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) in respect of any kind of land held by tenants in any backward area. In fixing such minima and maxima, the State Government shall have regard to the rent payable for the land and the factors specified in sub-section (3) of section 63A.

32I. Sub-tenant of permanent tenant to be deemed to have purchased land. - (1) Where a permanent tenant has sub-let the land held by him the subtenant shall, to the extent and subject to the conditions specified in sections 32 to 32E (both inclusive), be deemed to have purchased the land on the tillers' day.

(2) The purchase price thereof shall be determined in the manner provided in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 32H.

(3) Out of the purchase price payable by such sub-tenant the amount equal to six times the rent shall, in lump sum, be payable to the owner and the balance shall be paid to the permanent tenant.

(4) The provisions of sections 32 to 32H (both inclusive) and sections 323 to 32R (both inclusive) in so far as they may be applicable, shall apply to the purchase of the land by such sub-tenant and the payment to be made, to and on behalf of the permanent tenant.

32J. [Appeal to State Government against decision of Tribunal.] - *Deleted by [Maharashtra 8 of 1963, Section 3].*

32K. Mode of payment of price by [tenant-purchaser] [and the power of Tribunal to recover purchase price]. - (1) On the determination of the purchase price [payable under section 32H], the [tenant-purchaser],-

(i) if he is a permanent tenant shall deposit with the Tribunal the entire amount of the purchase price within one year from such date as may be fixed by the Tribunal:

Provided that if the Tribunal is satisfied that such [tenant-purchaser] has failed to make the payment within the time specified for any reason beyond his control, the Tribunal may extend the period by a period not exceeding one year;

(ii) if he is not a permanent tenant, shall deposit with the Tribunal the entire amount of the price,-

(a) either in lump sum within one year from such date, or

(b) in such annual instalments not exceeding twelve with simple interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum on or before such dates as may be fixed by the Tribunal; and

the Tribunal shall direct that the amount deposited in lump sum or the amount of instalments deposited shall be paid to the [former landlord].

[(1A) If a tenant-purchaser is unable to deposit with the Tribunal the entire amount of the purchase price in lump sum before the expiry of the period fixed under clause (ii) of sub-section (1), he may deposit with the Tribunal within three months after the expiry of such period or six months from the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1964, whichever is later an amount equal to one-twelfth of the purchase price, and also an amount equal to one year's interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum on the balance; and apply to the Tribunal to pay the balance in instalments. On such deposit being made, the Tribunal shall grant the tenant-purchaser reasonable facility (not exceeding eleven annual instalments) for payment of the balance as it deems fit.

(1B) Where a tenant-purchaser,-

(a) fails to pay the price in lump sum within the period referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (1), or

(b) is in arrears of four instalments, where the number of instalments fixed is four or more, and all the instalments in any other case, he may during the period of six months from the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1964 or from the date of default of the payment of price in lump sum, or of the last instalment, whichever is later, apply to the Tribunal to condone the default on the ground that he, for sufficient reasons, was incapable of paying the price in lump sum or the instalments within time; and if the Tribunal after holding such inquiry as it thinks fit, is satisfied with the reasons given, it may allow further time,-

(i) of one year to the tenant-purchaser to pay the price in lump sum, or

(ii) for payment of the arrears, and may, for that purpose increase the total number of instalments to sixteen].

(2) During any period for which payment of rent is suspended or remitted under section 13, the [tenant-purchaser] shall not be bound to pay the purchase price in lump sum or the amount of any instalments fixed under this section or any interest thereon, if any.

[(3) If a tenant-purchaser fails to pay the entire amount of the purchase price within the period fixed under the provisions of this section or is in arrears of four instalments where the number of instalments fixed is four or more, and all the instalments in any other case, the amount of the purchase price remaining unpaid and the amount of interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum if any, shall be recoverable by the Tribunal as an arrear of and revenue.]

32L. Purchase price recoverable as arrears of land revenue - *[Repealed by Maharashtra XXXI of 1965, section 3.]*

32M. Purchase to be ineffective on [tenant-purchaser's] failure to pay purchase price [* * *]. - (1) On the deposit of the price in lump sum or of the last instalment of such price, the Tribunal shall issue a certificate of purchase in the prescribed form, to the [tenant-purchaser] in respect of the land. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of purchase [In the event of failure of recovery of purchase price as arrears of land revenue under sub-section (3) of section 32K, the purchase shall] be ineffective and the land shall be at the disposal of the [Tribunal] under section 32P and any amount deposited by such [tenant-purchaser] towards the price of the land shall be refunded to him.

[(2) Where the purchase of any land has become ineffective for default of payment in time of the price in lump sum or in instalments, but the tenant-purchaser has nevertheless continued in possession at the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1964, then the purchase of the land shall not be deemed to be ineffective, until the Tribunal fails to recover the amount of the purchase price under sub-section (3) of section 32K.]

[32MM. Certain purchases not to become ineffective. - Where the purchase of any land has become ineffective under sub-section (1) of section 32M for default of payment in time of the price in lump sum, but the tenant-purchaser has nevertheless continued in possession at the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960, then the purchase of the land shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 32M, not be deemed to be ineffective, and the tenant-purchaser may, within a period of six months from such commencement apply to the Tribunal to condone the default on the ground referred to in sub-section (2) of section 32M; and if the Tribunal after holding such inquiry as it thinks fit, is satisfied of the sufficiency of the reasons given by the tenant-purchaser, it may allow a further period of one year to pay the price in lump sum, and thereupon the provisions of section 32M shall apply as they apply on deposit of the price in lump sum, or as the case may be, on failure to pay it; but the Tribunal shall not allow any further time for paying the price.]

32N. Landlord's right to recover rent when purchase becomes ineffective. - [(1) Where any purchase of land becomes ineffective, the former landlord shall be entitled to recover from his former tenant compensation for use and occupation of the land equal to the rent thereof any such compensation due may be recovered from the former tenant as an arrear of land revenue, and paid to the former landlord. The amount so recoverable shall be deducted from the amount, if any, to be refunded to the former tenant.]

(2) if within three months from the date on which the purchase of any land has become ineffective the [former landlord] fails to refund [former tenant] the amount paid after deducting any [compensation] referred to in sub-section (1) due to him, it shall be recovered from him as an arrear of land revenue and paid to the [former tenant].

32O. Right of tenant whose tenancy is created after tillers' day to purchase land. - (1) In respect of any tenancy created after the tillers' day [by a landlord (not being a serving member of the armed forces)] notwithstanding any agreement or usage to the contrary, a tenant cultivating personally shall be entitled within one year from the commencement of such tenancy to purchase from the landlord the land held by him or such part thereof as will raise the holding of the tenant to the ceiling area.

[* * *]

[(1A) A tenant desirous of exercising the right conferred on him under sub-section (1) [* * *] shall give an intimation in that behalf to the landlord and the Tribunal in the prescribed manner within the period specified in that sub-section.]

(2) The provisions of sections 32 to 32N (both inclusive) and of sections 32P, 32Q and 32R in so far as they may be applicable shall apply to the purchase of the land by a tenant under sub-section (1). [* * *]

32P. Power of [Tribunal] to resume and dispose of land not purchased by tenant. - (1) Where the purchase of any land by tenant under section 32 becomes ineffective under section 32G or 32M or where a tenant fails to exercise the right to purchase the land held by him within the specified period under section 32F, [32-O, 33-C or 43-ID], the [Tribunal] may *suo motu* or on an application made in this behalf [* * *] [and in cases other than those in which the purchase has become ineffective by reason of section 32G or 32M, after holding a formal inquiry] direct that the land shall be disposed of in the manner provided in sub-section (2).

(2) Such direction shall provide-

(a) that [* * *] the [former tenant] be summarily evicted;

(b) that the land shall, subject to the provisions of section 15, be surrendered to the [former landlord];

(c) that if the entire land or any portion thereof cannot be surrendered in accordance with the provisions of section 15, the entire land or such portion thereof, as the case may be, notwithstanding that it is a fragment, shall be disposed of by sale to any person in the following order of priority (hereinafter called "the priority list") :-

(i) a co-operative farming society the members of which are agricultural labourers, landless persons or small holders or a combination of such persons;

(ii) agricultural labourers;

(iii) landless persons;

(iv) small holders;

(v) a co-operative farming society of agriculturists (other than small holders) who hold either as owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant, landless in area than an economic holding and who are artisans;

(vi) an agriculturist (other than a small holder) who holds either as owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant, landless in area than an economic holding and who is an artisan;

(vii) any other co-operative farming society;

(viii) any agriculturist who holds either as owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant land larger in area than an economic holding but less in area than the ceiling area;

(ix) any person, not being an agriculturist, who intends to take to the profession of agriculture:

[Provided that the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette* give in relation to such local areas as it may specify, such priority in the above order as it thinks fit to any class or persons who, by reason of the acquisition of their land for any development project approved for the purpose by the State Government have been displaced, and require to be re-settled.]

(3) Where any land is to be surrendered in favour of the [former landlord], under sub-section (2), the [former landlord] shall not be entitled to the possession thereof until any amount refundable to the [former tenant] is refunded to him or recovered from the [former landlord]; and until such refund or recovery is made, the [former tenant] shall continue to hold the land on the same terms on which it was held by him previously.

(4) Where any land or portion thereof cannot be surrendered in favour of the landlord and where such land or portion is offered for sale under sub-section (2), but no person comes forward to purchase such land or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the State Government and the [Tribunal] shall determine the price of such land or portion in accordance with the provisions of section 63A and the amount of the price so determined shall, subject to the provisions of section 32Q, be paid to the owner thereof.

(5) Where any land is sold under sub-section (2), the [Tribunal] shall determine the price of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 63A and the price so determined shall be payable by annual instalments not exceeding six with simple

interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, per annum as the [Tribunal] may determine and the price of the land recovered from the purchaser shall, subject to the provisions of section 32Q, be paid to the owner thereof.

[(6) On the deposit of the last instalment of the purchase price, the Tribunal shall issue a certificate of purchase in the prescribed form from the purchaser in respect of the land. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of purchase. If the purchaser is at any time in arrears of two instalments, then unless the [Tribunal] after holding such inquiry as it thinks fit is satisfied with the reasons given and allows a further period not exceeding one year to pay the arrears, the purchase shall be ineffective and the amount deposited by such purchaser shall be refunded to him.]

32Q. Amount of purchase price to be applied towards satisfaction of debts. - (1) During an inquiry held under section 32Q the Tribunal shall determine any encumbrances lawfully subsisting on the land on the tillers' day.

(2) (a) If total amount of the encumbrances is less than the purchase price so determined,

(i) where the purchase price is paid in lump sum it shall be deducted from the purchase price and the balance paid to the [former landlord];

(ii) where the purchase price is made payable in instalments, the Tribunal shall deduct such amount from such instalments towards the payment of the encumbrances

Provided that where under any agreement, award, the decree or order of a court or any law, the amount of the encumbrances is recoverable in instalments, the Tribunal shall deduct such amount as it deems reasonable from the instalments so payable.

(b) If the total amount of the encumbrances is more than the amount so determined, the purchase price in lump sum or the instalments, as the case may be, shall be distributed in the order of priority. If any person has a right to receive maintenance or alimony from the profits of the land, the Tribunal shall also make deductions for payment out of the purchase price.

(3) If such question involves any question of law regarding the validity of the [encumbrance or the claim] of the holder of the encumbrance or any question regarding the amount due in respect of the encumbrance, then notwithstanding anything contained in section 85A, the Tribunal shall in the manner prescribed refer the question for decision to the Judge of the Presidency Small Causes Court, or the

Civil Judge within the territorial limits of whose jurisdiction the land is situate. On receipt of such reference the Judge concerned shall, after giving notice to the parties concerned, try the questions referred to and record findings thereon and send the same to the Tribunal. The Tribunal shall then give the decision in accordance with the said findings.

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of holder of any such encumbrances to proceed to enforce against the [former landlord] his right in any other manner or any other law for the time being in force.

32R. Purchaser to be evicted if he fails to cultivate personally. - If any time after the purchase of the land under any of the foregoing provisions, the purchaser fails to cultivate the land personally, he shall, unless the Collector condones such failure for sufficient reasons, be evicted and the land shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section 84C.

33. Right of [* * *] tenants to exchange land.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law or any agreement or usage, the [* * *] tenants holding lands [* * *] as such [* * *] tenants may agree and may make an application to the *Mamlatdar* in the prescribed form for the exchange of their tenancies in respect of the lands held by them as [* * *] tenants.

(2) On receipt of the application, the *Mamlatdar* after giving notice to the landlords concerned and after making an inquiry may sanction the exchange on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed and may issue certificates in the prescribed form to the applicants.

(3) The certificates so issued shall be conclusive of the fact of such exchange against the landlords and all persons interested in the lands exchanged.

(4) Each of the two [* * *] tenants shall on exchange hold the land on the same terms and conditions on which it was held by the original tenant, immediately before the exchange subject to such modifications as may have been sanctioned by the *Mamlatdar*.

[(II-A) Termination of tenancy by landlords, and purchase by tenants, of lands to which section 88C applies]

33A. Definitions. - For the purposes of sections 33B and 33C,-

(i) "certificated landlord" means a person who holds a certificate issued to him under sub-section (4) of section 88C [but does not include a landlord within the meaning of Chapter III-AA holding a similar certificate]; and

(ii) "excluded tenant" means a tenant of land to which sections 32 to 32R (both inclusive) do not apply by virtue of sub-section (1) of section 88C.

33B. Special right of certificated landlord to terminate tenancy for personal cultivation. - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 31, 31A, or 318 a certificated landlord may, after giving notice and making an application for possession as provided in sub-section (3), terminate the tenancy of an excluded tenant, if the landlord *bona fide* requires such land for cultivating it personally.

(2) The notice may be given and an application made by a certificated landlord under sub-section (3), notwithstanding that in respect of the same tenancy an application of the landlord made in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 31-

(i) is pending before the *Mamlatdar* or in appeal before the Collector, or in revision before the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal, on the date of the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960 (hereinafter referred to in this section as "the commencement date"), or

(ii) has been rejected by any authority before the commencement date.

(3) The notice required to be given under sub-section (1) shall be in writing and shall be served on the tenant-

(a) before the first day of January, 1962, but

(b) if an application under section 88C is undisposed of or pending on that date then within three months of his receiving such certificate.

and a copy of the notice shall, at the same time, be sent to the *Mamlatdar*. An application for possession of the land shall be made thereafter under section 29 to the *Mamlatdar* before the 1st day of April 1962, in the case falling under (a) and within three months of his receiving the certificate in the case falling under (b).

(4) Where the certificated landlord belongs to any of the following categories, namely :-

(a) a minor;

(b) a widow,

(c) [* * *]

(d) a person subject to any physical or mental disability,

then, if he has not given notice and not made an application as required by sub-sections (1) and (3), such notice may be given and such application made-

(A) by the landlord within one year from the date on which he,-

(i) in the case of category (a) attains majority;

(ii) [* * *]

(iii) in the case of category (d), ceases to be subject to such physical or mental disability; and

(B) in the case of a widow, by the successor-in-title within one year from the date on which widow's interest in the land ceases:

Provided that, where a person belonging to any category is a member of a joint family, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply if any one member of the joint family does not belong to any of the categories mentioned in this subsection, unless the share on such person in the joint family has been separated by metes and bounds before the 31st day of March, 1958 and the *Mamlatdar* on inquiry is satisfied that the share of such person in the land is separated (having regard to the area, assessment, classification and value of the land) in the same proportion as the share of that person in the entire joint family property, and not in a larger proportion.

(5) The right of a certificated landlord to terminate a tenancy under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, that is to say,-

(a) If any land is left over from a tenancy in respect of which other land has already been resumed by the landlord or his predecessor-in-title, on the ground that other land was required for cultivating it personally under section 31 (or under any earlier

law relating to tenancies then in force), the tenancy in respect of any and so left over shall not be liable to be terminated under sub-section (1).

(b) The landlord shall be entitled to terminate a tenancy and take possession of the land leased but to the extent only of so much thereof as would result in both the landlord and the tenant holding thereafter in the total an equal area for personal cultivation - the area resumed or the area left with the tenant being a fragment, notwithstanding, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 31 of the Bombay Presentation of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947.

(c) The land leased stands in the Record of Rights (or in any public record or similar revenue record) on the 1st day of January, 1952 and thereafter until the commencement date in the name of the landlord himself, or of any of his ancestors (but not of any person from whom title is derived by assignment or Court sale or otherwise) or if the landlord is a member of a joint family, in the name of a member of such family.

(6) The tenancy of any land left with the tenant after the termination of the tenancy under this section shall not at any time afterwards be liable to termination again on the ground that the landlord *bona fide* requires that land for personal cultivation.

(7) If, in consequence of the termination of the tenancy under this section, any part of the land leased is left with the tenant, the rent shall be apportioned in the prescribed manner in proportion to the area of the land so left with the tenant.

33C. Tenant of lands mentioned in section 88C to be deemed to have purchased land and other incidental provisions. - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 88C, every excluded tenant holding land from a certificated landlord shall, except as otherwise provided in sub-section (3), be deemed to have purchased from the landlord, on the first day of April, 1962, free from all encumbrances subsisting thereon on the said day, the land held by him as tenant, if such land is cultivated by him personally, and

(i) the landlord has not given notice of termination of tenancy in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 33B, or

(ii) the landlord has given such notice, but has not made an application thereafter under section 29 for possession as required by the said sub-section (3), or

(iii) the landlord, not belonging to any of the categories specified in sub-section (4) of section 33B, has not terminated the tenancy on any of the grounds specified in

section 14, or has so terminated the tenancy but has not applied to the *Mamlatdaron* or before the 31st day of March, 1962 under section 29 for possession of the land:

Provided that, where the landlord has made such application for possession, the tenant shall, on the date on which the application is finally decided, be deemed to have purchased the land which he is entitled to retain in possession after such decision.

(2) (a) Where a tenant, on account of his eviction from the land, by the landlord before the 1st day of April, 1962, is not in possession of the land on the said date, but has made or makes an application for possession of the land under sub-section (1) of section 29 within the period specified in that sub-section, then if the application is allowed by the *Mamlatdar*, or as the case may be, in appeal by the Collector or in revision by the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal, he shall be deemed to have purchased the land on the date on which the final order allowing the application is passed.

(b) Where such tenant has not made an application for possession within the period specified in sub-section (1) of section 29 or any application made by him is finally rejected under this Act, and the land is held by any other person as tenant on the expiry of the said period or on the date of the final rejection of the application, such other person shall be deemed to have purchased the land on the date of the expiry of the said period or as the case may be, on the date of the final rejection of the application.

(3) Where the certificated landlord, belonging to any of the categories specified in sub-section (4) of section 33B, has not given notice of terminations of the tenancy of an excluded tenant in accordance with sub-section (3) of that section, or has given such notice but has not made an application thereafter under section 29 for possession as required by the said sub-section (3), such excluded tenant shall have the right to purchase the land held by him as tenant within one year from the expiry of the period specified in sub-section (4) of section 33B:

Provided that where the tenancy is terminated and application for possession is made in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 33B, the tenant shall, within one year from the date on which such application is finally decided, be entitled to purchase the land which he is entitled to retain in possession after such decision.

(4) An excluded tenant desirous of exercising the right conferred on him under sub-section (3) shall accordingly inform the landlord and the Tribunal in the prescribed

manner within the period of one year during which he is entitled to exercise such right under sub-section (3).

(5) The provisions of sections 32 to 32R (both inclusive) shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to the purchase of land by an excluded tenant under this section.]

[(III) Restriction upon holding land in excess of ceiling area.]

34. [Maximum land that can be held by a person.]- Deleted by Maharashtra 27 of 1961, Section 48, Second Schedule.

[34A. Holders of land to furnish particulars of land to Mamlatdar. - Every person holding land in the charge of more than one Village Accountant whether as owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant on the 31st day of March, 1957, shall within the prescribed period furnish in the prescribed manner true particulars of all the land so held by him to each of the *Mamlatdars* within whose jurisdiction any piece of such land is situate].

35. [Provision of section 34 to apply to land, coming into possession of person on gift, etc.]- Deleted by Maharashtra 27 of 1961, Section 48, Second Schedule.

[35A. Determination of excess land cases. - (1) Where the *Mamlatdar*, *suo motu* or on an application made to him in this behalf, has reason to believe that the total area of land held by any person whether as owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant, has exceeded the ceiling area or the area permitted to be held under sub-section (2) of section 34, whether on account of-

(i) the restoration of any land to the possession of such person under sub-section (2) of section 84B, or

(ii) the retention of any land with such person by virtue of the transfer of the land to such person not being declared to be invalid by the *Mamlatdar* under the proviso of sub-section (1) of section 84B or the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 84C, or by virtue of an order under the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 84C, he shall, after holding an enquiry and after giving an opportunity to such person of being heard, determine whether the total area of land held by such person exceed the ceiling area or the area permitted under sub-section (2) of section 34 and, if so, the extent and particulars of such excess land.

(2) The excess land determined under sub-section (1) shall be at the disposal of the Tribunal under section 32P.]

36. Fragment in excess of economic holding or ceiling area may be permitted to remain with holder.- If, as a result of any re-distribution or transfer of land under the provisions of this Act, any area in excess of the economic holding or ceiling area which a person is entitled to hold under this Act is left over as a fragment, the Collector may [* * * *] permit such fragment to remain with either of the holders of the land, having regard to the efficient use thereof for agricultural purposes.

37. Landlord to restore possession if he fails to cultivate within one year.- (1) If after the landlord takes possession of the land after the termination of the tenancy[under section 31], [335 or section 34 of this Act as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Amending Act, 1956] he fails to use it for any of the purposes specified in the notice given under [section 31], [33B or section 34 of this Act as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Amending Act, 1956] within one year from the date on which he took possession or ceases to use it at any time for any of the aforesaid purposes within twelve years from the date on which he took such possession, the landlord shall forthwith restore possession of the land to the tenant whose tenancy was terminated by him, unless he has obtained from the tenant his refusal in writing to accept the tenancy of the same terms and conditions or has offered in writing to give possession of the land to the tenant on the same terms and conditions and the tenant has failed to accept the offer within three months of the receipt thereof.

(2) After the tenant has recovered possession under sub-section (1) he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold such land on the same terms and conditions on which he held it at the time his tenancy was terminated.

(3) If the landlord has failed to restore possession of the land to the tenant as provided in sub-section (1) he shall be liable to pay such compensation to the tenant as may be determined by the *Mamlatdar* for the loss suffered by the tenant on account of eviction.

[(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a landlord who becomes a serving member of the armed forces; and on that account, fails to use the land, or ceases to use it, for any of the purposes specified in the notice referred to in sub-section (1) and within the period specified in that sub-section.]

38. [Circumstances in which landlord shall be deemed to cultivate personally.]- Deleted by Bombay 13 of 1956, section 26.

39. Application for recovery of possession by tenant.- If at any time the tenant makes an application to the *Mamlatdar* and satisfies him that the landlord has failed to comply within a reasonable time with the provisions of section 37, the tenant shall be entitled on a direction by the *Mamlatdar* to obtain immediate

possession of the land and to such compensation as maybe awarded by the *Mamlatdar* for any loss caused to the tenant by eviction and by failure on the part of the landlord to restore or give possession of the and to him as required by section 37.

[40. Continuance to tenancy on death of tenant. - (1) Where a tenant (other than a permanent tenant) dies, the landlord shall be deemed to have continued the tenancy on the same terms and conditions on which such tenant was holding it at the time of his death, to such heir or heirs of the deceased tenant as may be willing to continue the tenancy.

(2) Where the tenancy is inherited by heirs other than the widow of the deceased tenant, such widow shall have a charge for maintenance on the profits of such land.]

41. Compensation for improvement made by tenant.- (1) A [* * *] tenant who has made an improvement on the land held by him shall, if his tenancy is terminated under the provisions of this Act, be entitled to compensation for such improvement. For determining the amount of the compensation, the tenant shall apply to the *Mamlatdar* in the prescribed form.

(2) The compensation to which a tenant shall be entitled under sub-section (1) shall be the estimated value of such improvement at the time of the termination of his tenancy. In estimating such value regard shall be paid to-

(a) the amount by which the value of the land is increased by the improvement;

(b) the present condition of the improvement and the probable duration of its effects;

(c) the labour and capital provided or spent by the tenant for the making of the improvement; and

(d) any reduction or remission of rent or other advantage allowed to the tenant by the landlord in consideration of the improvement [including permanent fixtures.]

42. Tenant's right to erect farmhouse.- A [*] tenant shall be entitled to erect a farmhouse on the land held by him as a [*] tenant.

[43. Restriction on transfers of land purchased or sold under this Act.] - (1) No land purchased by a tenant under sections 32, 32F, [32-I], 32-O [33C or 43-1D] or sold to any person under section 32P or 64 shall be transferred by sale, gift, exchange, mortgage, lease or assignment [* * *] without the previous sanction of the

Collector.[Such sanction shall be given by the Collector in such circumstances, and subject to such condition, as may be prescribed by the State Government:

Provided that, no such sanction shall be necessary where the land is to be mortgaged in favour of Government or a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, for raising a loan for effecting any improvement of such land.

[Provided further that, no such previous sanction shall be necessary for the sale, gift, exchange, mortgage, lease or assignment of the land in respect of which ten years have elapsed from the date of purchase or sale of land under the sections mentioned in this sub-section, subject to the conditions that,-

(a) before selling the land, the seller shall pay a *nazarana* equal to forty times the assessment of the land revenue to the Government;

(b) the purchaser shall be an agriculturist;

(c) the purchaser shall not hold the land in excess of the ceiling area permissible under the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961; and

(d) the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 shall be violated.]

(2) Any transfer [* * *] of land in contravention of sub-section (1) shall be invalid.]

[(3) Notwithstanding the amendment of section 43 of the Bombay Tenancy Act made by sub-section (1) of this section, where any orders have been made, by the Collector or any officer exercising the powers of the Collector under the said section 43, declaring partition of any land as invalid and the person concerned has been evicted by the Collector or such officer for such land, before the commencement of this Act, then such orders shall not be affected by the amendment aforesaid, but shall continue to be in operation as before.]

[CHAPTER III-AA]

Special provisions for Termination of tenancy by Landlords who are or have been Serving members of the Armed forces; and for Purchase of their Lands by Tenants

43-1A. Definition. - In this Chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, "landlord" means a landlord (including a certificated landlord within the meaning of section 33A) who is, or has ceased to be, a serving member of the armed forces; and in relation to the land of a landlord who is dead, includes his widow, son, son's son, unmarried daughter; father or mother.

43-1B. Right of landlord to terminate the tenancy. - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Act, but subject to the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful to a landlord at any time after the commencement of the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964, to terminate the tenancy of any land and obtain possession thereof, but-

(a) of so much of such land as will be sufficient to make up the total land in his actual possession equal to the ceiling area; and

(b) where the landlord is a member of a joint family, only to the extent of his share in the land (not exceeding the ceiling area) held by the joint family, provided that, the *Mamlatdar* on inquiry is satisfied that such share has (regard being had to the area, assessment, classification and value of land), been separated by metes and bounds in the same proportion as his share in the entire joint family property and not in a larger proportion.

(2) No tenancy of any land shall be terminated under sub-section (1), unless a notice in writing is given to the tenant, and an application for possession under sub-section (3-A) of section 29 is made to the Collector :

Provided that in the case of a landlord who has ceased to be a serving member of the armed forces, such notice shall be given and application made within two years from the date of such cesser; and if he dies before the expiry of these two years without giving such notice or making such application, then within two years from the date of his death.

(3) Nothing in this Chapter shall-

(a) apply to tenancy of land created (after obtaining possession thereof under the provisions of this Chapter) by a landlord who has ceased to be a serving member of the armed forces; but the provisions of section 32-O shall apply to such tenancy as they apply in relation to a tenancy created after the tillers day;

(b) entitle a landlord who has ceased to be a serving member of the armed forces (as a result of his being duly dismissed or discharged after a court martial or on account

of bad character or as a result of desertion) or who has not been attested, to terminate the tenancy of his land under this section.

(4) Nothing in the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, shall affect the termination of any tenancy under this Chapter.

43-1C. Transfer of pending proceedings to Collector and State Government. -

All proceedings for recovery or restoration of possession of land filed under section 31 or 33B by a landlord pending immediately before the commencement of the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964, before a *Mamlatdar* shall (subject to any rules made as respects such transfer or any matter incidental thereto) on such commencement, stand transferred to the Collector, and all such proceedings pending in appeal before the Collector or in revision before the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal shall likewise stand transferred to the State Government; and such proceedings shall be deemed to have been instituted for restoration of the land before the Collector under section 43-1B, or as the case may be, pending in revision before the State Government under section 73-A and be disposed of accordingly.

43-1D. Right of tenant to purchase land from landlord. - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Act, or any law, agreement, custom or usage to the contrary, but subject to the provisions of this section, a tenant holding land from a landlord shall, subject to the provisions of section 32A, be entitled to purchase from the landlord-

(a) where the landlord fails to make an application as required by section 43-15 the entire land so held by him, and

(b) in any other case, such part of the land held by the tenant as is left with him after the termination of tenancy under section 43-1B.

(2) The right to purchase land under sub-section (1) shall be exercised within one year from the date on which possession of the land is obtained by the landlord in pursuance of the provisions of section 43-1B; or as the case may be, after the expiry of the period referred to in the proviso the sub-section (2) of section 43-1B; and intimation of exercise of the right shall be sent to the landlord and the Tribunal in the prescribed manner within the period aforesaid.

43-1E. Saving. - Nothing in this Chapter shall apply in relation to land, which before the commencement of the Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964 is purchased by any tenant under the provisions of Chapter III.

[CHAPTER III-A]

Special provisions for Lands held on Lease by Industrial or Commercial Undertakings and by Certain Persons for the Cultivation of Sugarcane and other Notified agricultural Produce

43A. Some of the provisions not to apply to leases of land obtained by industrial or commercial undertakings, certain co-operative societies or for cultivation of sugarcane or fruits or flowers. - (1) The provision of sections 4B, 8, 9, 9A, 9B, 9C, 10, 10A, 14, 16, 17A, 17B, 18, 27, 31 to 31D (both inclusive), 32 to 32R (both inclusive)[33A, 33B, 33C] [* * *] 43, 63, 63A, 64 and 65, shall not apply to-

(a) [and leased to or held by] any industrial or commercial undertaking (other than a Co-operative Society) which in the opinion of the State Government *bona fide* carries on any industrial or commercial operations and which is approved by the State Government;

(b) leases of land granted to any bodies or persons other than those mentioned in clause (a) for the cultivation of sugarcane or the growing of fruits or flowers or for the breeding of livestock;

(c) to lands held or leased by such co-operative societies as are approved, in the prescribed manner, by the State Government which have for their objects the improvement of the economic and social conditions of peasants or ensuring the full and efficient use of land for agricultural and allied pursuits.

(2) The State Government may by notification in the *Official Gazette*, in this behalf direct that the provisions of the said sections shall not apply to a lease of land obtained by any person for growing any other class of agricultural produce to which it is satisfied that it will not be expedient in the public interest to apply the said provisions. Before the issue of such notification, the State Government shall direct an inquiry to be made by an officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government and shall give all persons who are likely to be affected by such notification, an opportunity to submit their objections.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), it shall be lawful for the State Government to direct, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, that the leases [or lands, as the case may be] to which the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) apply, shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, in respect of-

- (a) the duration of the lease;
- (b) the improvements to be made on the land and the formation of co-operative farming societies for that purpose and financial assistance to such societies;
- (c) the payment of land revenue, irrigation cess, local fund cess and any other charges payable to the State Government or any local authority; or
- (d) any other matter referred to in sections mentioned in sub-section (1).

43B. Reasonable rent of land to which section 43A applies. - Notwithstanding any agreement, usage, decree or order of a court or any other authority, in the case of any land to which section 43A applies, the rent payable shall be reasonable rent as determined under the following clauses:-

(1) A landlord or a tenant of such land may make an application in writing to the *Mamlatdar* for the determination of the reasonable rent in respect of such land.

(2) On receipt of such application, the *Mamlatdar* shall give notice thereof to the other party to the lease and after holding an inquiry shall determine the reasonable rent.

(3) In determining the reasonable rent regard shall be had to the following factors :-

- (a) profits of agriculture of similar lands in the locality,
- (b) price in the locality of the particular crop for the growing of which the land is leased,
- (c) the improvements made in the land by the lessee or the landlord,
- (d) the assessment payable in respect of land.
- (e) the profits realised by the lessee on account of the lease of the land,
- (f) profits earned by an industrial or commercial undertaking by the manufacture or sale of articles made out of the produce of the land leased,

(g) such other factors as may be prescribed.

(4) The reasonable rent determined by the *Mamlatdar* under clause (2) shall, with effect from [the date specified by the *Mamlatdar*] in that behalf, be deemed to be the rent fixed under the lease in lieu of the rent, if any, agreed between the parties.

[CHAPTER III-B]

Special provisions in Respect of areas within the Limits of a Municipality or a Cantonment

43C. Certain provisions not to apply to municipal or cantonment areas. - [Nothing in sections 31] to 32R (both inclusive) [33A, 33B, 33C] and 43 shall apply to lands in the areas within the limits of-

(a) Greater Bombay,

(b) a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949,

(c) a municipal borough constituted under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925,

(d) a municipal district constituted under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901,

(e) a cantonment, or

(f) any area included in a Town Planning Scheme under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954:

Provided that if any person has acquired any rights as a tenant under this Act on or after the 28th December, 1948, the said right shall not be deemed to have been affected by the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1952, or [***] by the Amending Act, 1955, notwithstanding the fact that either of the said Act has been made applicable to the area in which such land is situate.

43D. [Termination of tenancy.] - Deleted by Maharashtra 10 of 1977, section 3.

CHAPTER IV

Management of Estate held by Landholders

44. Powers to assume management of landholder's estate.- Notwithstanding any law for the time being in force, usage or custom or the terms of contract or grant, when the [State] Government is satisfied that, on account of the neglect of a landholder or disputes between him and his tenants the cultivation of his estate has seriously suffered, or when it appears to the [State] Government that it is necessary [for the said purpose or for the purpose of] ensuring the full and efficient use of land for agriculture to assume management of any landholder's estate, a notification announcing such intention shall be published in the *Official Gazette*, and the Collector shall cause notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the locality where the estate is situated. Such notification shall be conclusive.

45. Vesting of estate in management.- [(1) On the publication of the notification under section 44, the estate in respect of which the notification has been published shall, so long as the management continues, vest in the [State] Government. Such management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the notification is published and the [State] Government shall appoint a Manager to be in charge of such estate.]

[(2) Notwithstanding the vesting the estate in the State Government under subsection (1), the tenant holding the lands on lease comprised in the estate shall, save as otherwise provided in this Chapter, continue to have the same right and shall be subject to the same obligations, as they have or are subject under the proceeding Chapters in respect of the lands held by them on lease.]

46. Effect of declaration of management.- On the publication of the notification under section 44, the following consequences shall ensue :-

(1) All proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in respect to the debts and liabilities enforceable against the estate shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

(2) So long as the management continues no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued, enforced or executed by any Civil Court in respect of such debts and liabilities;

(3) So long as the management continues the holder of the estate shall be incompetent,-

(a) to enter into any contract involving the estate in pecuniary liability,

(b) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof; or

(c) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to preclude the Manager from letting and the holder from taking the whole or a part of such estate on such terms consistent with this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties;

(4) So long as the management continues, no person other than the Manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such estate or any part thereof.

47. Manager's powers.- (1) The Manager shall during the management of the estate have all the powers which the holder thereof might as such have exercised and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management.

(2) For the purposes of recovering such rents and profits the Manager shall have in addition to any powers possessed by the holder, all the powers possessed by the Collector under the law for the time being in force for securing and recovering land revenue due to Government.

48. Manager to pay costs of management etc.- (1) From the sums received or recovered under section 47, the Manager shall pay,-

(i) the costs of management including the costs of necessary repairs;

(ii) the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to the [Government] in respect of the property under management;

(iii) the rent, if any, due to any superior holder in respect of the said estate;

(iv) such periodical allowance as the Collector may from time to time fix for the maintenance and other expenses of the holder and of such members of his family as the Collector directs;

(v) the costs of such improvements of the said estate as he thinks necessary and as approved by the Collector.

(2) The residue shall be retained by the Manager for the liquidation, in the manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities other than those mentioned in subsection (1) and also for the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities of any loan received from Government by the Manager under this Act. The balance, if any, shall be paid to the holder.

49. Notice to claimants.- On the publication of the order of management, the Manager shall publish in the *Official Gazette*, a notice calling upon all persons having claims against the estate under management to notify the same in writing to such Manager within two months from the date of the publication. He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at such several places as he thinks fit.

50. Claims to contain full particulars.- (1) Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

(2) Every document on which the claimant found his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

(3) If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

(4) If any document in possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

51. Claim not duly notified to be barred.- Every such claim other than the claim of the [Government] not notified to the Manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided hereinafter, be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Provided that when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 49, the Manager may receive such claim within the further period of two months from the expiration of the original period of two months.

52. Determination of debts and liabilities.- The Manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under preceding sections and shall in

accordance with the rules to be made under this Act determine the amount of the debts and liabilities, if any, justly due to the several claimants.

53. Power to rank debts and fix interest.- If such amount cannot be paid at once, the Manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid and to fix the interest, if any, to be paid thereon, respectively from the date of the final decision thereon, to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

54. Schemes for liquidation.- When the total amount of the debts and liabilities including those due and incurred to the [Government] has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Collector a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation scheme) showing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

55. Provisions of schemes.- Every liquidation scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payment to be made by the Manager and for the repayment of money, if any, which, the Manager proposes to borrow from Government under this Act and may provide for the improvement of the estate under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

56. Effects of sanctioning scheme.- When the Collector sanctions the liquidation scheme he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such place and in such manner as the [State] Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon,

(i) all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 46 shall be forever barred;

(ii) every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was provable before the Manager shall be extinguished and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation scheme the amount, if any, finally awarded to him under the preceding sections in respect of such debt or liability.

57. Power to remove mortgage in possession.- (1) If the estate under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager, at any time after the liquidation scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may by an order in writing require such *incumbrancer* to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

(2) If such incumbrancer refuses or neglects to obey such order, the Manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer or any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive under the liquidation scheme, the amount, if any, awarded to him under this Act.

58. Power to sell or lease.- Subject to the rules made under this Act, the Manager after the liquidation scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to sell or grant on lease all or any part of the estate under the management:

Provided that the estate or any part thereof shall not be sold or leased for a period exceeding ten years without the previous permission of the Collector:

Provided further that the Collector shall not give such permission unless he is satisfied that such sale or lease is necessary for the benefit of the estate [or unless such sale is in favour of [a tenant under sections 32, 32F, 321 or 320]]. The decision of the Collector shall be final.

59. Manager's receipt a discharge.- The Manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom or from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

60. Holder of estate dying.- (1) If the holder of the estate dies after the publication of the order of management, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if the holder were still living.

(2) Any person succeeding to the whole or any part of the estate under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such estate, to the disabilities imposed under this Act.

(3) No Civil Court shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the estate under management for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person either before or after his said succession.

61. Termination of management.- The [State]Government, when it is of opinion that it is not necessary to continue the management of the estate, by order published in the *Official Gazette*, direct that the said management shall be terminated. On the termination of the said management, the estate shall be delivered into the possession of the holder, or, if he is dead, of any person entitled to the said estate together with any balances which may be due to the credit of the said holder. All acts done or purporting to be done by the Manager during the continuance of the management of the estate shall be binding on the holder or to any person to whom the possession of the estate has been delivered.

62. Manager deemed to be public servant.- The Manager appointed under this Chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant under section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER V

Restriction on Transfers of Agricultural Lands, Management of Uncultivated Lands and Acquisition of Estates and Lands

63. Transfers to non-agriculturists barred.- (1) Save as provided in this Act-

(a) no sale (including sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court or for recovery of arrears of land revenue or for sums recoverable as arrears of land revenue), gift, exchange or lease of any land or interest therein, or

(b) no mortgage of any land or interest therein, in which the possession of the mortgaged property is delivered to the mortgagee,

shall be valid in favour of person who is not an agriculturist [or who being an agriculturist [will after such sale, gift, exchange, lease or mortgage, hold land exceeding two-thirds of the ceiling area determined under the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holding) Act, 1961] or who is not an agricultural labourer] :

Provided that the Collector or an officer authorised by the [State] Government in this behalf may grant permission for such sale, gift, exchange, lease or mortgage, on such conditions as may be prescribed. [Such permission shall not be granted, where land is being sold to a person who is not an agriculturist for agricultural purposes, if the annual income of such a person from other sources is Rs. 12,000 or more].

[*Explanation.* - For the purpose of this sub-section the expression 'agriculturist' includes any person who as a result of the acquisition of his land for any public purpose has been rendered landless, for a period not exceeding ten years from the date possession of his land is taken for such acquisition.]

[(1A) Where any condition subject to which permission to transfer was granted is contravened, then the land in respect of which such permission was granted shall be liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of section 84CC.

(1B) Where permission is granted to any transfer of land under sub-section (1) any subsequent transfer of such land shall also be subject to the provisions of subsection (1).

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the sale, gift, exchange or lease of a dwelling house or the site thereof or any land appurtenant to it in favour of an agricultural labourer or an artisan [or a person carrying on any allied pursuit.]

[(3) Nothing in this section shall apply or be deemed to have applied to a mortgage of any land or interest therein effected in favour of a co-operative society as security for the loan advanced by such society [or any transfer declared to be a mortgage by a court under section 24 of the Bombay. Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, 1947.]]

[(4) Nothing in section 63A shall apply to any sale made under sub-section (1).]

[63IA. Transfer to non-agriculturist for *bona fide* industrial use.] - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 63, it shall be lawful for a person to sell land, without permission of the Collector, to any person who is or is not an agriculturist and who intends to convert the same to a *bona fide* industrial use, [or for special township project, as the case may be,] where such land is located within,-

(i) the industrial zone of a draft or final regional plan or draft interim or final development plan or draft or final town planning scheme, as the case may be, prepared under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 or any other law for the time being in force, or the agricultural zone of any of such plans or schemes and the development control regulations or rules framed under such Act or any of such laws permit industrial use of land; or

(ii) the area where no such plan or scheme as aforesaid exists; [or]

[(iii) the area taken over by a private developer for development of a special township project :]

Provided that, where the total extent of such land proposed to be purchased by a person exceeds ten hectares, he shall obtain prior permission of the Development Commissioner (Industries) or any other officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, who, while granting such permission shall consider the justification or reasonableness of the requirement of the land proposed to be purchased with reference to the nature of the proposed *bona fide* industrial use of such land:

[Provided further that, such purchase of land shall be subject to the condition that it shall be put to industrial use within the specified total period of fifteen years from the date of purchase, failing which the person from whom the land was purchased shall have the right to repurchase such land at the price for which it was originally sold by him:

Provided also that, the purchaser who fails to put the land to *bona fide* industrial use within five years from the date of the purchase, and is on the date of coming into force of the Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Act, 2004, holding such land without having been put to the *bona fide* industrial use, shall be permitted to put such land to the *bona fide* industrial use within the remaining period from the total period of fifteen years, subject to the condition that,-

(a) if the land purchased under sub-section (1) was held by the seller as the Occupant Class-II, such purchaser land holder shall pay an additional amount equal to 48 per cent of the price for which it was originally purchased and three times of an annual assessment of non-agricultural tax payable under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 as a non-utilisation tax per year;

(b) if the land purchased under sub-section (1) was held by the seller as the Occupant Class-I, such purchaser land holder shall pay an amount equal to three times of an annual assessment of the non-agricultural tax payable under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 as a non-utilisation tax per year:

Provided also that, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to the areas notified as the Eco-sensitive Zone by the Government of India;]

Provided also that, where the land being sold is owned by a person belonging to the Scheduled Tribe, such sale of land shall be subject to the provisions of section 36 and 36A of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 and of the Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974.

(2) If, the land being purchased under sub-section (1) is held by Occupant - Class II, the purchaser shall pay to the Collector, an amount equal to ["two per cent of the purchase price, in case the purchase of land is for *bona fide* industrial use and fifty per cent. of the purchase price. If the purchase of land is for special township project"] within [ninety days] of the execution of the sale deed irrespective of the tenure of such land. This payment shall be in lieu of any *nazarana* or such other charges which may otherwise be payable by such Occupant - Class II by or under the provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966. In addition, the purchaser of such land shall pay the non-agricultural assessment as may be levied

by the Collector under sections 67 and 115 of the Maharashtra. Land Revenue Code, 1966.

(3) The person purchasing the land under sub-section (1) for conversion thereof for *abona fide* industrial use [or for special township project as the case may be,] give intimation of the date, on which the change of user of the land commenced, within thirty days from such date, to the Collector.

(4) If the person fails to inform the Collector within the period specified in sub-section (3), he shall be liable to pay in addition to the non-agricultural assessment which may be leviable by or under the provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 such penalty not exceeding twenty times the amount of non-agricultural assessment as the Collector may, subject to the rules, if any, made by the State Government in this behalf, direct.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this section,-

(a) the expression "*bona fide* industrial use" means the activity of manufacture, preservation of processing of goods, or any handicraft, or industrial business or enterprise, carried on by any person, [or the activity of tourism within the areas notified by the State Government as the tourist place or hill station,] and shall include construction of industrial buildings used for the manufacturing process or purpose, or power projects and ancillary industrial usage like research and development, godown, canteen office building of the industry concerned, or providing housing accommodation to the workers of the industry concerned, or establishment of an industrial estate including a co-operative industrial estate, service industry, cottage industry, *gramodyog* units or *gramodyog vasahats*.

[(aa) "special township project" means the special township project or projects under the Regulations framed for Development of Special Township by the Government under the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966.]

(b) "Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within, such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Maharashtra under Article 342 of the Constitution of India and person, who belong to the tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities specified in Part IX of the Schedule to the Order made under the said Article 342, but who are not resident in the localities specified in that order who nevertheless need the protection of this section (and it is hereby declared that they do need such protection) shall for the purposes of this section, be treated in the same manner as members of the Scheduled Tribes.

[63A . Reasonable price of land for the purpose of its sale and purchase. - (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the price of any land sold or purchased under the provisions of this Act shall consist of the following amounts, namely :-

(a) an amount not being less than 20 times the assessment levied or leviable in respect of the land and not being more than 200 times such assessment, excluding, however; for the purpose of calculation, the amount of water rate if any, levied under section 55 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 and included in such assessment;

(b) the value of any structures, wells and embankments constructed, permanent fixtures made and trees planted on the land.

(2) Where under the provisions of this Act any land is sold or purchased by mutual agreement, such agreement shall be registered before the *Mamlatdar*, and the price of the land shall, subject to the limits specified in sub-section (1), be such as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties. In the case of disagreement between the parties, the price shall be determined by the Tribunal having regard to the factors mentioned in this section.

(3) Where in the case of a sale or purchase of any land under this Act, the Tribunal or the *Mamlatdar* has to fix the price of such land under this Act, the Tribunal or the *Mamlatdar*, as the case may be, shall, subject to the quantum specified in sub-section (1), fix the price having regard to the following factors, namely :-

(a) the rental values of lands used for similar purposes in the locality;

(b) the structures and wells constructed and permanent fixtures made and trees planted, on the land by the landlord or tenant;

(c) the profits of agriculture of similar lands in the locality;

(d) the prices of crops and commodities in the locality;

(e) the improvements made in the land by the landlord or the tenant;

(f) the assessment payable in respect of the land; and

(g) such other factors as may be prescribed.]

[*Explanation.* - For the purposes of this section, the expression "assessment" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 8.]

[64. Sale of agricultural land to particular person. - (1) Where a landlord intends to sell any land, he shall apply to the Tribunal for determining the reasonable price thereof. The Tribunal shall thereupon determine the reasonable price of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 63A. The Tribunal shall also direct that the price shall be payable either in lump sum or in annual instalments not exceeding six carrying simple interest at 4½ per cent per annum:

Provided that in the case of sale of the land in favour of a permanent tenant when he is in possession thereof, the price shall be at six times the annual rent.

(2) After the Tribunal has determined the reasonable price, the landlord shall simultaneously in the prescribed manner make an offer-

(a) in the case of agricultural land-

(i) to the tenant in actual possession thereof, notwithstanding the fact that such land is a fragment, and

(ii) to all persons and bodies mentioned in the priority list;

(b) in the case of a dwelling house, or a site of a dwelling house or land appurtenant to such house when such dwelling house, site or land is not used or is not necessary to carry on agricultural operations in the adjoining lands-

(i) to the tenant thereof;

(ii) to the person residing in the village who is not in possession of any dwelling house:

Provided that if there are more than one such person the offer shall be made to such person or persons and in such order of priority as the Collector may determine in this behalf having regard to the needs of the following persons, namely:-

(i) an agricultural labourer,

(ii) an artisan,

(iii) a person carrying on an allied pursuit,

(iv) any other person in the village.

(3) The persons to whom such offers are made shall intimate to the landlord within one month from the date of receipt of the offer whether they are willing to purchase the land at the price fixed by the Tribunal.

(4) (a) If only one person intimates to the landlord under sub-section (3) his willingness to accept the offer made to him by the landlord under sub-section (2), the landlord shall call upon such person by a notice in writing in the prescribed form to pay him the amount of the reasonable price determined by the Tribunal or to deposit the same with the Tribunal within one month or such further period as the landlord may consider reasonable from the date of receipt of the notice by such person.

(b) If more than one person intimate to the landlord under sub-section (3) their willingness to accept the offers made to them by the landlord under subsection (2), the landlord shall call upon by a notice in writing in the prescribed form the person having the highest priority in the order of priority given in sub-section (2) to pay him the amount of the reasonable price determined by the Tribunal or to deposit the same with the Tribunal within one month or such further period as the landlord may consider reasonable from the date of receipt of the notice by such person.

(5) If the person to whom a notice is given by the landlord under sub-section (4) fails to pay the amount of the reasonable price to the landlord or to deposit the same with the Tribunal within the period referred to in sub-section (4) such person shall be deemed to be not willing to purchase the land and the landlord shall call upon in the manner provided in sub-section (4) the person who stands next highest in the order of priority and who has intimated his willingness to the landlord under subsection (3).

(6) If any dispute arises under this section regarding-

(a) the offer made by the landlord under sub-section (2), or

(b) the notice given by the landlord under sub-section (4) or (5), or

(c) the payment or deposit of the reasonable price, or

(d) the execution of the sale deed,

such dispute shall be decided by the Tribunal.

(7) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section a landlord may after obtaining the previous permission of the Tribunal as provided in the next succeeding clause (b) sell any land notwithstanding the fact that such land is a fragment to the tenant in actual possession thereof at a price mutually agreed upon between him and the tenant subject to the provisions of section 63-A.

(b) The landlord shall make an application in writing to the Tribunal for permission to sell the land at such price. On receipt of the application, the Tribunal shall grant the permission if, on holding an inquiry, it is satisfied that the price has been agreed to voluntarily by the tenant.

(8) Any sale made in contravention of this section shall be invalid.

(9) If a tenant refuses or fails to purchase the land or a dwelling house offered to him under this section, and the and or the dwelling house, as the case may be, is sold to any other person under this section, the landlord shall be entitled to evict such tenant and put the purchaser in possession.]

[64A. Exemption to sales by or in favour of co-operative societies. - Nothing in sections 63 and 64 shall apply to sales effected by or in favour of a co-operative society under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925.]

65. Assumption of management of lands which remained uncultivated- (1) If it appears to the [State]Government that for any two consecutive years, any land has remained uncultivated or [the full and efficient use of the land has not been made for the purpose of agriculture, through the default of the holder or any other cause whatsoever not beyond his control]the [State] Government may after making such inquiry as it thinks fit, declare that the -management of such land shall be assumed. The declaration so made shall be conclusive.

(2) Or the assumption of the management, such land shall vest in the [State]Government during the continuance of the management and the provisions of Chapter IV shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the said land:

[Provided that the manager may in suitable cases give such and on lease at rent even equal to the amount of its assessment:

Provided further that, if the management of the land has been assumed under subsection (1) on account of the default of the tenant, such tenant shall cease to have any right or privilege under Chapter II or III, as the case may be, in respect of such land, with effect from the date on and from which such management has been assumed.]

66. Acquisition of estate of land under management or interest therein.- (1) If, at any time, it appears to the [State]Government that any estate or land, the management of which has been assumed under the provisions of this Act or the interest of any other person in such estate or land should in the public interest, be compulsorily acquired, it shall be lawful for the [State] Government to publish a notification to that effect in the *Official Gazette*. The notification so published shall be conclusive that the estate, land or interest is needed to be acquired in public interest;

(2) On the publication of the notification, the Collector shall cause publicity to given to it at convenient places in the locality and also give notices to the holder of the estate, land or interest and to all persons known or believed to be interested therein.

(3) The Collector shall then make an inquiry in the prescribed manner to determine the value of the estate, land or interest which has been acquired. For the said purpose the Collector shall have the same powers as are vested in court in respect of the following matters under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in trying a suit :-

(a) proof of facts by affidavits,

(b) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath, and

(c) compelling the production of documents.

(4) In determining the value the Collector shall take into consideration-

(a) the assessment payable in respect of the estate or land,

(b) the profits of agriculture and cultivation of the estate or land and of similar estates and lands in the locality,

(c) the prices of crops and commodities in the locality,

(d) exemption from assessment and other privileges enjoyed by the holder and other persons interested in respect of the land estate and interest,

(e) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(5) After determining the value of the estate, land or interest the Collector shall make an award which shall contain-

(a) the particulars of the estate, land or interest,

(b) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land,

(c) the apportionment of the compensation among all persons known, or believed to be interested.

(6) Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence as between the Collector and persons interested whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not all the particulars including area and value of the estate, land or interest and the apportionment of compensation.

(7) When the Collector has made an award, the estate, land or interest therein shall vest in [Government] free from all incumbrances.

CHAPTER V-A

Construction of Water Course through Land of Another

Deleted by Maharashtra 41 of 1966, section 334 (Schedule K)

CHAPTER VI

[Procedure and Jurisdiction of Tribunal, Mamlatdar and Collector Appeals and Revision]

[67. Tribunal. - (1) For the purposes of this Act, there shall be a Tribunal, called the Agricultural Lands Tribunal for each taluka or mahal or for such area as the State Government may think fit:

[Provided that it shall be lawful for the State Government, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, from time to time to alter the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Tribunal or to abolish the Tribunal so constituted or reconstitute the Tribunal for such area as may be specified in the notification; and in any case, to arrange for transfer of proceeding pending before any Tribunal on the date of such alteration or reconstitution.]

(2) The State Government may appoint an officer not below the rank of a *Mamlatdar* to be the Tribunal and to exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions of the Tribunal under this Act in a taluka or mahal or any other area referred to in sub-section (1):

Provided that the State Government may for any area constitute a Tribunal consisting of not less than three members of whom-

(a) at least one shall be a person who is holding or has held a judicial office not lower in rank than that of a civil judge under the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, or who is qualified to practise as a lawyer in the [State of Maharashtra], and

(b) one shall be appointed to be the President of the Tribunal;

and the Tribunal so constituted shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions of the Tribunal under this Act.

Explanation. - In this section 'lawyer' means any person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court in the [Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra] and includes an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of the [High Court of Maharashtra].]

68. Duties of the Tribunal.- It shall be the duty of the Tribunal-

(a) to determine the value of the site of a dwelling house under section 17;

[(b) to determine the purchase price of land under section 32G, 63A or 64;

(c) to decide any dispute under section 32 to 32R (both inclusive)];

[(cc) to dispose of land under section 32P];

(d) to perform such other functions in carrying out the provisions of this Act, as may be prescribed or as may be directed by the [State] Government.

69. Powers of the Tribunal.- (1) The Tribunal shall have the same powers in making inquiries under this Act as are vested in Courts in respect of the following matters under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in trying a suit, namely :-

(a) proof of facts by affidavits;

(b) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath; and

(c) compelling the production of documents.

(2) The Tribunal shall have also such other powers as may be prescribed. The Tribunal shall have powers to award costs.

(3) The orders of the Tribunal shall be given effect to in the manner provided in section 73.

70. Duties of the Mamlatdar.- For the purposes of this Act the following shall be duties and functions to be performed by the *Mamlatdar*:-

(a) to decide whether a person is an agriculturist;

(b) to decide whether a [person is, or was at any time in the past, a tenant] or a protected tenant [or a permanent tenant];

[(c) to determine the rates of rent under section 9;

(d) to decide dispute regarding class of land under section 9A];

(f) to determine the amount of compensation under section 10 for the contravention of sections [8, 9, 9A and 9C];

(g) [* * *]

(h) to determine the amount of be refunded to a tenant under section 13(5);

(i) to determine the amount of compensation for trees to which a tenant is entitled under section 19;

(j) to determine any dispute regarding the right to produce of trees naturally growing under section 20;

(k) to determine the cost of repairing protective bunds under section 23;

[(kk) to hold an inquiry and restore possession of land under sub-section (1B) of section 32];

(l) to sanction exchange of tenancies under section 33;

(m) to determine the amount of compensation payable to [* * *] tenant for any improvement under section 41;

[(ma) to determine what is reasonable rent under section 43B];

(mb) to issue a certificate under section 84-A, and decide under section 84B or 84C whether a transfer or acquisition of land is invalid and to dispose of land as provided in section 84C.

(mc) to decide references under section 85;

(md) to decide any dispute under section 88C;

(me) [* * *]

(n) to take measures for putting the tenant or landlord or the agricultural labourer or artisan [or person carrying on as allied pursuit] into the possession of the land or dwelling house under this Act; [* * *]

(na) [* * *]

(o) to decide such other matters as may be referred to him by or under this Act.

71. Commencement of proceedings.- Save as expressly provided by or under this Act, all inquiries and other proceedings before the *Mamlatdaror* Tribunal shall be commenced by an application which shall contain the following particulars:-

(a) the name, age, profession and place of residence of the applicant and the opponents;

(b) a short description and situation of the property of which possession is sought, or the amount of the claim, as the case may be;

(c) the circumstances out of which the cause of action arose;

(d) a list of the applicant's documents, if any, and of his witnesses, and whether such witnesses are to be summoned to attend or whether the applicant will produce them on the day of the hearing;

(e) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

72. Procedure.- In all inquiries and proceedings commenced on the presentation of applications under section 71 the *Mamlatdar* or the Tribunal shall exercise the same powers as the *Mamlatdar's* court under the *Mamlatdars' Court's Act, 1906*, and shall [save as provided in section 29] follow the provisions of the said Act as if the *Mamlatdar* or the Tribunal were a *Mamlatdar* Court under the said Act and the application presented was a plaint presented under section 7 of the said Act. In regard to matters which are not provided for in the said Act, the *Mamlatdar* or the Tribunal shall follow the procedure as may be prescribed by the [State] Government. Every decision of the *Mamlatdar* or the Tribunal shall be recorded in the form of an order which shall state reasons for such decision.

[72AA. Distribution of business amongst Mamlatdars. - Where in any taluka or mahal in addition to the *Mamlatdar* appointed under section 12 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or as the case may be, in addition to the Mahalkari appointed under section 13 of the said Code one or more officers are appointed by the State Government to perform the duties of a *Mamlatdar* under this Act in such taluka or mahal, each such officer shall dispose of such inquiries or proceedings commenced under section 71 as the *Mamlatdar* or as the case may be, the Mahalkari subject to the control of the Collector, may by general or special order, refer to him.]

[72A. Power of Collector to transfer proceedings. - The Collector may, after due notice to the parties, by order in writing transfer any proceeding under this Act pending before a *Mamlatdar* in his district from such *Mamlatdar* to any other *Mamlatdar* in his district and the *Mamlatdar* to whom the proceeding is so transferred shall thereupon exercise jurisdiction under this Act in such proceedings:

Provided that any order issued to village officers under sub-section (2) of section 73 shall be issued by the *Mamlatdar* to whom such village officers are subordinate.]

[72B. Application for possession of land made to different *Mamlatdars* to be heard by designated *Mamlatdar*. - (1) If in the course of the hearing of an application for possession of any land made by a landlord under section 29, the *Mamlatdar* of one area finds that the landlord had made a similar application to the *Mamlatdar* of another area for possession of other land held by him in that area, then the *Mamlatdar* shall refer the case to the Collector if the other land is in the same district, and to the Divisional Officer if the other land is in another district, and to the State Government if the other land is in another division.

(2) On receipt of the reference, the Collector or the Divisional Officer or the State Government, as the case may be, shall-

(a) call for the proceedings of the other application from the *Mamlatdar* concerned;

(b) having regard, among other matters to the extent of the land of which possession is sought under the different applications, transfer all the applications and proceedings to one of the *Mamlatdars* for hearing and disposal; and

(c) give an intimation of the transfer to the *Mamlatdars*, the landlord and the tenants concerned.

(3) The *Mamlatdar* to whom the applications are so transferred shall exercise jurisdiction in respect thereof under this Act:

Provided that any order to be issued to village officers under sub-section (2) of section 73 shall be issued by or through the *Mamlatdar* to whom such village officers are subordinate.

72C. Designated Tribunal to conduct proceedings in respect of land held by the same tenant in different areas. - (1) If in the course of a proceeding under section 32G in respect of any tenant, the Tribunal finds that such tenant holds as a tenant other land outside its jurisdiction, then the Tribunal shall refer the case in the prescribed manner to the Collector if the other land is in the same district, and to the Divisional Officer, if the other land is in another district and to the State Government if the other land is in another division.

(2) On receipt of the reference, the Collector or the Divisional Officer or the State Government, as the case may be, shall-

(a) call for the details of such land in the prescribed form from the Tribunal within whose jurisdiction the land is situate;

(b) taking into consideration the extent of land held by the tenant as tenant situate within the jurisdiction of different Tribunals, direct that the proceeding under sections 32G, 32H, 32I, 32K, 32L, 32M, 32N and 32Q, in respect of all the lands held by the tenant as tenant shall be conducted and disposed of by the Tribunal designated for the purpose, and transfer the case accordingly; and

(c) give an intimation of the transfer to the Tribunal, the landlords and the tenant concerned.

(3) The Tribunal designated under sub-section (2) shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act in respect of all the said lands :

Provided that any order to be issued to village officers under sub-section (2) of section 73 shall be issued by or through the *Mamlatdar* to whom such village officers are subordinate.]

73. Execution of order for payment of money or for restoring possession.- (1) Any sum the payment of which has been directed by an order of the *Mamlatdar* or the Tribunal including an order awarding costs shall be recoverable from the person ordered to pay the same as an arrear of land revenue.

(2) An order of the *Mamlatdar* or the Tribunal awarding possession or restoring the possession or use of any land shall be executed in the manner provided in section 21 of the *Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906*, as if it was the decision of the *Mamlatdar* under the said Act:

[Provided that such order shall not be executed till the expiry of the period of appeal [or, as the case may be, of application for revision as provided] in section 79].

[(3) An order or decision of the *Mamlatdar* in execution proceedings conducted under sub-section (2), subject to appeal (if any) to the Collector, shall be final.]

[73A. Powers of Collector in inquiries under sub-section (3A) of section 29; provision as respects revision and execution of orders. - (1) For the purposes of an inquiry under sub-section (3A) of section 29, the Collector shall have the same powers as are vested in courts in respect of the following matters under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in trying a suit, namely:-

(a) proof of facts by affidavits,

(b) summoning and enforcing attendance of any person and examining him on oath,
and

(c) compelling the production of documents.

(2) The order of the Collector under sub-section (3A) of section 29 shall, subject to revision under sub-section (3), be final.

(3) The State Government may, *suo motu* or on an application from any person interested in the land, call for the record of any such inquiry for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of the order passed by the Collector and pass such order thereon as it deems fit :

Provided that no such order shall be modified, annulled or reversed, unless an opportunity has been given to the interested parties to appear and to be heard.

(4) Every such order of the Collector or of the State Government in revision awarding possession of any land shall be executed in the manner provided for the execution of the orders of the *Mamlatdar* or Tribunal under section 73.]

74. Appeals.- (1) An appeal against the orders of the *Mamlatdar* and the Tribunal may be filed to the Collector in the following cases-

(a) an order under section 4,

(b) [* * *]

(c) [* * *]

(d) an order under section 9,

[(da) an order under section 9A],

(e) an order under section 10,

(f) [* * *]

(g) an order under section 13,

[(ga) an order under section 15],

(h) an order under section 17,

(i) an order under section 19,

(j) an order under section 20,

(k) an order under section 23,

(l) an order under section 25,

(m) an order under section 29,

[(m-1) an order under section (1B) of section 32],

(mm) [* * *]

[(ma) an order under section (2) of section 32],

[(mb) an order under section 31, 32F, 32G, or 32P],

[(n) an order under section 32K, 32M, [32MM] or 32Q],

[(na) an order under section 33B],

(o) an order under section 33,

[(oo) an order under sub-section (5) of section 34],

(p) an order under section 37,

(q) an order under section 39,

(r) an order under section 41 [* * *]

[(rr) an order made pursuant to a notification issued under sub-section (3) of section 43A],

[(ra) an order under section 43B],

(s) an order under section 64,

(t) [* * *]

[(u) an order made under section 84A, 84B or 84C,

(v) an order under section 85A,

(w) an order under section 88C].

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of Chapter XIII of the [Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879,] shall apply to appeals to the Collector under this Act, as if the Collector were the immediate superior of the *Mamlatdar* or the Tribunal. The Collector in appeal shall have power to award costs.

[74A. Powers of Collector to transfer and withdraw appeals. - The Collector may, after due notice to the parties, by order in writing-

(a) transfer any appeal pending before him or before any Assistant or Deputy Collector subordinate to him to any Assistant or Deputy Collector specified in such order, performing the duties and exercising the powers of a Collector and upon such transfer the Assistant Collector or the Deputy Collector, as the case may be, shall have power to hear and decide the appeal as if it was originally filed to him; or

(b) withdraw any appeal pending before any Assistant or Deputy Collector and himself hear and decide the same.]

75. Appeal against award of Collector.- (1) An appeal against the award of the Collector made under section 66 may be filed to the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal], notwithstanding anything contained in the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1939.

(2) In deciding appeals under sub-section (1), the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] shall exercise all the powers which a court has and [subject to the regulations framed by such Tribunal under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1939], follow the same procedure which a court follows in deciding appeals from the decree or order of an original court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

76. Revision.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1939, an application for revision may be made to the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] constituted under the said Act, against any order of the Collector on the following grounds only:-

(a) that the order of the Collector was contrary to law;

(b) that the Collector failed to determine some material issue of law; or

(c) that there was a substantial defect in following the procedure provided by this Act, which has resulted in the miscarriage of justice.

(2) In deciding applications under this section the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] shall follow the procedure which may be prescribed by rules made under this Act after consultation with the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal].

[76A. Revisional powers of Collector. - Where no appeal has been filed within the period provided for it, the Collector may, *suo motu* or on a reference made in this behalf by the Divisional Officer or the State Government, at any time, -

(a) call for the record of any inquiry or the proceedings of any *Mamlatdar* or Tribunal for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such *Mamlatdar* or Tribunal, as the case may be, and

(b) pass such order thereon as he deems fit:

Provided that [no such record shall be called for after the expiry of one year from the date of such order and] no order of such *Mamlatdar* or Tribunal shall be modified, annulled or reversed unless opportunity has been given to the interested parties to appear and be heard.]

77. Court-fees.- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Court-fees Act, 1870, every application or appeal made under this Act to the *Mamlatdar*, Tribunal,

Collector or [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] shall bear a court-fee stamp of such value as may be prescribed.

78. Orders in appeal or revision.- (1) The Collector in appeal and the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] in appeal under section 75 and in revision under section 76 may confirm, modify or rescind the order in appeal or revision or its execution or may pass such other order as may seem legal and just in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The orders of the Collector in appeal or of the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] in appeal or revision shall be executed in the manner provided for the execution of the orders of the *Mamlatdar* and Tribunal under section 73.

79. Limitation.- Every appeal or application for revision under this Act shall be filed within a period of sixty days from the date of the order of the *Mamlatdar*, Tribunal or Collector, as the case may be. The provisions of sections 4, 5, 12 and 14 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to the filing of such appeal or application for revision:

[Provided that, an appeal against an order passed by the *Mamlatdar* under section 31 or 32F or an order passed by the Tribunal under section 32G before the date of the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960, may be filed within a period of six months from the date of such commencement.]

80. Inquiries and proceedings to be judicial proceedings.- All inquiries and proceedings before the *Mamlatdar*, the Tribunal, the Collector and the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193, 219 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

80A. [Pleaders etc., excluded from appearance.] - Deleted by Maharashtra 8 of 1963, section 7.

CHAPTER VII

Offences and Penalties

81. Offences and Penalties.- Whoever contravenes any provision of any of the sections, sub-sections, or clauses mentioned in the first column of the following table shall, on conviction, for each such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the third column of the said table.

Explanation. - The entries in the second column of the said table headed "subject" are not intended as the definitions of offices described in the sections, sub-sections, and clauses mentioned in the first column, or even as abstracts of those sections, sub-sections and clauses, but are inserted merely as references to the subjects of the sections, sub-sections and clauses, the numbers of which are given in the first column :-

Section, Sub- section or clause	Subject	Fine which may be imposed
1	2	3
		Rs.
[* * *]		
Section 11 . .	Levy of cess, rate, <i>verohuk</i> tax or service which has been abolished.	1,000
Section 26 . . (2)	Failure to give written receipt for the amount of rent received.	100
Section 29 . .	Taking possession of land or dwelling house contrary to section 29.	1,000
[Section 34A	. . Failure to furnish particulars of land or furnishing false particulars.	25]
[* * *]		

(2) An offence for the contravention of the provisions of [section 11 or sub-section (2) of section 26 or section 29] shall be cognizable.

CHAPTER VIII

Miscellaneous

82. Rules.- (1) The [State]Government may make rules, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such rules may provide for the following matter :-

(a) the other pursuits to be prescribed under clause (2A) of section 2;

(b) the other factors to be prescribed under section 7 and section 9;

(bb) the manner in which the value of crop share or produce shall be determined under section 9C.];

(c) the penalty to be recovered under section 10 [or to be inflicted under sub-section (i) of section 13;]

[(d) the manner of verifying the surrender of a tenancy under section 15;]

(e) the fees to be paid for the grant of a certificate and the form of such certificate under sub-section (3) of section 17;

[(ee) the manner of making record of rights relating to sites and houses hereon under sub-section (1), and the fee to be paid and the form of certificate, under sub-section (6) of section 17B;]

(f) the manner and the form in which a receipt is to be given by the landlord under section 26;

[(g) the manner of apportionment of rent under section 31D;

(ga) the rules subject to which a tenant shall be entitled to choose the area and location under section 32C];

[(gaa) the manner of giving intimation under sub-section (1A) of section 32F and sub-section (1A) of section 32O];

(gb) the form of public notice under sub-section (1), and the manner of recording statement under sub-section (2), of section 32G;

(gc) the form of certificate to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 32M;

(gd) the manner of referring a question for decision under sub-section (3) of section 32Q;

(h) the terms and conditions for exchange of lands and the form of certificate to be issued under section 33;

[(hh) the period within which and the manner in which particulars of land are to be furnished to *Mamlatdar* under section 34A];

[(ha) other factors to be taken into consideration for determining reasonable rent under section 43B];

(i) the manner of determining debts and liabilities under section 52;

(j) the manner of notifying liquidation scheme sanctioned under section 56;

(k) the conditions subject to which permission to acquire land or interests therein may be granted under section 63;

[(k-1) the rules subject to which the Collector may impose penalty under sub-section (4) of section 63-IA];

[(ka) other factors to be taken into consideration for determining reasonable price under section 63A;

(kb) the manner in which an offer shall be made and the form in which notice shall be given under section 64;]

(l) the manner of making inquiry to determine the value of the estate, land or interest acquired and any other matter to be taken into consideration in determining the value under section 66;

(la) [* * *]

(m) the other functions of the Tribunal under section 68;

(n) the other powers of the Tribunal under section 69;

(o) the other procedure to be followed by the *Mamlatdar* and Tribunal under section 72;

(p) the value of the court-fee stamp payable on an application to the *Mamlatdar* or Tribunal or on an application or appeal to the Collector or [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] under section 77;

[(pp) the manner of disposal of land under sub-section (3) of section 84B];

[(pa) the manner of grant of land under section 84C];

[(pb) the period within which and the form in which an application under section 88C shall be made and the form of certificate to be issued under that section];

(q) any other matter which is or may be prescribed under this Act.

(3) Rules made under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication in the *Official Gazette*.

[(4) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before each House of the State Legislature as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as the State Legislature may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following and publish in the *Official Gazette*.]

83. Delegation of powers [and duties].- The [State]Government may, subject to such restrictions and conditions as it may impose, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, delegate to any of its officers not below the rank of an Assistant or Deputy Collector, all or any of the [powers conferred or duties imposed] on it by this Act.

[83A. Restriction on acquiring land by transfer which is invalid. - (1) No person shall acquire land by transfer, where such transfer or acquisition is invalid under any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) Any person who acquires land in contravention of sub-section (1) shall, in the event of the transfer or acquisition being decided to be or declared invalid be liable to the consequences in section 84 or 84C, as the case may be.]

84. Summary eviction.- Any person unauthorisedly occupying or wrongfully in possession of any land-

(a) the transfer [or acquisition] of which either by the act of parties or by the operation of law is invalid under the provisions of this Act.

(b) the management of which has been assumed under the said provisions, or

(c) to the use and occupation of which he is not entitled under the said provisions and the said provisions do not provide for the eviction of such persons, may be summarily evicted by the Collector.

[84A. Validation of transfers made before appointed day. - (1) A transfer of any land in contravention of section 63 or 64 as it stood before the commencement of the Amending Act, 1955, made after the 28th day of December 1948 (when the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948, came into force) and before the 15th day of June 1955 shall not be declared to be invalid merely on the ground that such transfer was made in contravention of the said sections if the transferee pays to the State Government a penalty equal to [one per cent] of the consideration or Rs. 100, whichever is less:

Provided that, if such transfer is made by the landlord, in favour of the tenant in actual possession, the penalty leviable in respect thereof shall be one rupee:

Provided further that if any such transfer is made by the landlord in favour of any person other than the tenant in actual possession, and such transfer is made either after the unlawful eviction of such tenant, or results in the eviction of the tenant in actual possession, then such transfer shall not be deemed to be validated [unless such tenant has failed to apply for the possession of the land under sub-section (1) of section 29 within two years from the date of his eviction from the land.]

(2) On payment of such penalty, the *Mamlatdar* shall issue a certificate to the transferee that such transfer is not invalid.

[(3) Where the transferee fails to pay the penalty referred to in sub-section (1) within such period as may be prescribed, the transfer shall be declared by the *Mamlatdar* to be invalid and thereupon the provisions of sub-sections (3) to (5) of section 84C shall apply.]]

84B. Certain transfers made between appointed day and commencement of Amending Act, 1955 invalid. - (1) Where in respect of a transfer or acquisition of any land made on or after the 15th day of June 1955 and before the commencement of the Amending Act, 1955, the *Mamlatdar*, *suo motu* or on the application of any person interested in such land, has reason to believe that such transfer or acquisition-

(a) was in contravention of section 63 or 64 as it stood before the commencement of the Amending Act, 1955, or

(b) is inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act as amended by the Amending Act, 1955,

the *Mamlatdar* shall issue a notice in the prescribed form to the transferor, the transferee or the person acquiring such land, as the case may be, to show cause as to

why the transfer or acquisition should not be declared to be invalid and shall hold an inquiry and decide whether the transfer or acquisition is or is not invalid:

[Provided that, where the transfer or acquisition was in favour of the tenant in possession of the land and the area of the land so transferred together with the area of other land, if any, cultivated personally by the tenant did not exceed the ceiling area, such transfer or acquisition shall not be declared to be invalid if the tenant pays to the State Government a penalty of one rupee within such period not exceeding three months as the *Mamlatdar* may fix.]

(2) If after holding such inquiry the *Mamlatdar* declares the transfer or acquisition to be invalid, he shall direct that the land shall be restored to the person from whom it was acquired, and that the amount of consideration paid, if any, shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue from the transferor and paid to the transferee and until the amount is so fully paid, the said amount shall be a charge on the land.

[(3) If the person to whom the land is directed to be restored refuses to take possession of the land, the *Mamlatdar* shall, subject to the provisions of section 63A, dispose of the land by sale in the prescribed manner in the following order of priority:-

(i) the tenant in actual possession of the land if he is not the transferee,

(ii) the persons or bodies in the order given in the priority list.

(4) The amount of price realised under sub-section (3) shall, subject to the payment of any encumbrances subsisting on the land, be paid to the [transferor].

(5) If the transferee refuses to accept the amount paid to him under sub-section (2) [or the transferor refuses to accept the amount paid to him under subsection (4) the amount shall be forfeited to the State Government.]]

84C. Disposal of land, transfer or acquisition of which is invalid. - (1) Where in respect of the transfer or acquisition of any land made on or after the commencement of the Amending Act, 1955, the *Mamlatdar suo mote* or on the application of any person interested in such land has reason to believe that such transfer or acquisition is or becomes invalid under any of the provisions of this Act, the *Mamlatdar* shall issue a notice and hold an inquiry as provided for in section 84B and decide whether the transfer or acquisition is or is not invalid.

(2) If after holding such inquiry, the *Mamlatdar* comes to a conclusion, that the transfer or acquisition of land is invalid, he shall make an order declaring the transfer or acquisition to be invalid:

[Provided that, where the transfer of land was made by the landlord to the tenant of the land and the area of the land so transferred together with the area of other land, if any, cultivated personally by the tenant did not exceed the ceiling area, the *Mamlatdar* shall not declare such transfer to be invalid-

(i) if the amount received by the landlord as the price of the land is equal to or less than the reasonable price determined under section 63A and the transferee pays to the State Government a penalty of one rupee within such period not exceeding three months as the *Mamlatdar* may fix.

(ii) if the amount received by the landlord as the price of the land is in excess of the reasonable price determined under section 53A and the transferor as well as the transferee pays to the State Government each a penalty equal to one-tenth of the reasonable price within such period as the *Mamlatdar* may fix.]

(3) On the declaration made by the *Mamlatdar* under sub-section (2),-

(a) the land shall be deemed to vest in the State Government, free from all encumbrances lawfully subsisting thereon on the date of such vesting, and shall be disposed of in the manner provided in sub-section (4); the encumbrances shall be paid out of the occupancy price in the manner provided in section 32Q for the payment of encumbrances out of the purchase price of the sale of and but the right of the holder of such encumbrances to proceed against the person liable, for the enforcement of his right in any other manner, shall not be affected;

(b) the amount which was received by the transferor as the price of the land shall be deemed to have been forfeited to the State Government and it shall be recoverable as an area of land revenue; and

(c) the *Mamlatdar* shall, in accordance with the provisions of section 63A determine the reasonable price of the land.

(4) After determining the reasonable price, the *Mamlatdar* shall grant the land on new and impartible tenure and on payment of occupancy price equal to the reasonable price determined under sub-section (3) in the prescribed manner in the following order or priority :-

(i) the tenant in actual possession of the land;

(ii) the persons or bodies in the order given in the priority list:

[[Provided that, where the transfer of land was made by the landlord to the tenant of the land and the area of the land so transferred together with the area of the land, if any, cultivated personally by the tenant did not exceed the ceiling area then]-

(i) [if the amount] received by the transferor as the price of the land is equal to or less than the reasonable price, the amount forfeited under sub-section (3) shall be returned to the transferor and the land restored to the transferee on payment of a penalty of rupee one in each case; and

(ii) [if the amount] received by the transferor as the price of the land is in excess of the reasonable price, the *Mamlatdar* shall grant the land to the transferee on new and impartible tenure and on payment of occupancy price equal to one-tenth of the reasonable price and out of the amount forfeited under sub-section (3), the transferor shall be paid back an amount equal to nine-tenths of the reasonable price].

(5) The amount of the occupancy price realised under sub-section (4) shall, subject to the payment as aforesaid of any encumbrances subsisting on the land, be credited to the State Government:

Provided that where the acquisition of any excess land was on account of a gift or bequest, the amount of the occupancy price realised under sub-section (4) in respect of such land shall, subject to the payment of any encumbrances subsisting thereon, be paid to the donee or legatee in whose possession the land had passed on account of such acquisition.

Explanation. - For the purpose of this section "new and impartible tenure" means the tenure of occupancy which is non-transferable and non-partible without the previous sanction of the Collector.

[84CC. Disposal of land, transfer or acquisition of which is invalid for breach of conditions. - (1) Where the Collector *suo motu* or on an application made to him in this behalf has reason to believe that there has been a breach of any of the conditions subject to which permission to transfer land was granted under section 63, he shall issue a notice and hold an inquiry and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the person in whose favour such transfer was made, decide whether there has been any breach of condition of transfer, and on his holding in the

affirmative, make an order declaring the transfer to be invalid, unless he holds that the breach was occasioned for reasons beyond the control of such person.

(2) On making an order under sub-section (1), the land shall stand forfeited and transferred to, and shall vest without further assurance in, the State Government.

(3) The land vesting in the State Government under sub-section (2) shall be disposed of by the Collector to persons or bodies in the order given in sub-section (2) of section 32P or in such other manner as the State Government may, by general or special order, direct; and the encumbrances lawfully subsisting thereon on the date of the vesting shall be paid out of the occupancy price in the manner provided in section 32Q for the payment of encumbrances out of the purchase price of the sale of land but the right of the holder of such encumbrances to proceed against the person liable, for enforcement of his right in any other manner shall not be affected.]

[84D. Temporary leases of land liable to be disposed of under section 32P or 84C.- (1) Where any land has become liable to be disposed of under section 32P or 84C, and the [Tribunal] or, as the case may be, the *Mamlatdar* considers that such disposal is likely to take time and that with a view to preventing the land remaining uncultivated, it is necessary to take such a step, [the Tribunal], or the *Mamlatdar* may lease the land, for cultivation to any agriculturist who has under personal cultivation landless than the ceiling area, subject to the following conditions :-

(i) the lease shall be for a period of one year;

(ii) the lessee shall pay rent at the rate fixed by the *Mamlatdar* and applicable to the land under section 9;

(iii) the lessee shall be liable to pay the land revenue and the other cesses specified in sub-section (1) of section 10A and payable in respect of the land;

(iv) if the lessee fails to vacate the land on the expiry of the term of the lease;

he shall be liable to be summarily evicted by the *Mamlatdar*.

(2) The person holding land on lease under sub-section (1) shall not be deemed to be a tenant within the meaning of this Act.

(3) The amount of rent realised under sub-section (1), shall be,-

(a) paid to the owner of the land where the land is liable to be disposed of under section 32P, and

(b) forfeited to Government, where the land is liable to be disposed of under section 84C.]

85. Bar of jurisdiction.- (1) No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to settle, decide or deal with any question [(including a question whether a person is or was at any time in the past a tenant and whether any such tenant is or should be deemed to have purchased from his landlord the land held by him)] which is by or under this Act required to be settled, decided or dealt with by the *Mamlatdar* Tribunal, a Manager, the Collector or the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] in appeal or revision or the [State]Government in exercise of their powers of control.

(2) No order of the *Mamlatdar*, the Tribunal, the Collector or the [Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal] or the [State] Government made under this Act shall be questioned in any Civil or Criminal Court.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this section a Civil Court shall include a *Mamlatdar's*Court constituted under the *Mamlatdar's* Courts Act, 1906.

[85A. Suits involving issues required to be decided under this Act. - (1) If any suit instituted in any Civil Court involves any issues which are required to be settled, decided or dealt with by any authority competent to settle, decide or deal with such issues under this Act (hereinafter referred to as the "competent authority") the Civil Court shall stay till suit and refer such issues to such competent authority for determination.

(2) On receipt of such reference from the Civil Court, the competent authority shall deal with and decide such issues in accordance with the provisions of this Act and shall communicate its decision to the Civil Court and such court shall thereupon dispose of the suit in accordance with the procedure applicable thereto.

Explanation. - For the purpose of this section a Civil Court shall include a *Mamlatdar*Court constituted under the *Mamlatdar* Courts Act, 1906.]

86. Control.- In all matters connected with this Act, the [State] Government shall have the same authority and control over the *Mamlatdars*and the Collectors acting under this Act as they have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

87. Indemnity.- No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

[87A. Saving in respect of provisions of Land Tenures Abolition Acts. - Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any of the Land Tenures Abolition Acts, specified in Schedule III to this Act, in so far as such provisions relate to the conferment of right of an occupant in favour of any inferior holder or tenant in respect of any land held by him.]

[88. Exemption to Government lands and certain other lands.] - [(1)] [Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Act] shall apply,-

(a) to lands belonging to, or held on lease from, the Government;

(b) to any area which the State Government may, from time to time, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify as being reserved for non-agricultural or industrial development;

(c) to an estate or land taken [* * *] under the management of the Court of Wards [or of a Government Officer appointed in his official capacity as a guardian under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890]. [* * *]

[(d) to an estate or land taken under management by the State Government under Chapter IV or section 65 except as provided in the said Chapter IV or section 65, as the case may be, and in sections 66, 80A, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87] :

[Provided that from the date on which the land is released from management, all the foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply thereto; but subject to the modification that in the case of a tenancy, not being a permanent tenancy, which on that date subsists in the land-

(a) the landlord shall be entitled to terminate the tenancy under section 31 (or under section 33B in the case of a certificated landlord) within one year from such date; and

(b) within one year from the expiry of the period during which the landlord or certificated landlord is entitled to terminate the tenancy as aforesaid, the tenant shall have the right to purchase the land under section 32 (or under section 33C in the case of an excluded tenant); and

(c) the provisions of sections 31 to 31D, both inclusive (or sections 33A and 33B in the case of a certificated landlord) and sections 32 to 32R, (both inclusive) (or sections 33A and 33C in the case of an excluded tenant) shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to the termination of a tenancy or the right to purchase the land, as aforesaid :

Provided further that,-

(a) in the case of a permanent tenancy the permanent tenant shall be entitled to purchase the land held by him on permanent tenancy,-

(i) within one year from the date on which the estate or land is released from management, or

(ii) where such estate or land was released from management after the tiller's day but before the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960, within one year from such commencement, and

(b) where such permanent tenant is desirous of exercising the right conferred on him under this proviso, he shall accordingly inform the landlord and Tribunal in the prescribed manner within the said period of one year and the provisions of sections 32 to 32R shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to the right of the permanent tenant to purchase the land.]

[*Explanation.* - For the purposes of [clause (a) of sub-section (1)] of this section land held as *inam* or *watan* for service useful to Government and assigned as remuneration to the person actually performing such service for the time being under section 23 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, or any other law for the time being in force shall be deemed to be land belonging to Government.]

[(2) If any land held on lease from Government or any part thereof,-

(i) is held at the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960, by a person under a sub-lease from the lessee and is cultivated personally by such person, or

(ii) is sub-let after the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960, by the lessee to any person for cultivation,

and such sub-letting of the land or part thereof is authorised in accordance with the terms of the lease then all the provisions of this Act except sections 32 to 32R (both inclusive) and section 43 shall, notwithstanding anything contained in such lease, apply to the land, or as the case may be, the part thereof, held under such sub-lease, as if the person holding it under such sub-lease were a tenant within the meaning of section 4 of this Act and the lessee were the landlord:

Provided that in the case of a sub-lease subsisting on the date of the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960, the lessee shall be entitled to terminate the sub-lease under section 31 within one year from such date and the provisions of sections 31 to 31D (both inclusive) shall so far as may be applicable, apply to the termination of the sub-lease.

Explanation. - In sub-section (2) of this section, references to a lessee include a reference to a person to whom the entire interest in the land held on lease or in any part thereof has been transferred or assigned.]

[88AI. Special provisions in respect of tenants of certain lands in villages specified in Schedule IV. - Where any land, being land situate in any of the villages specified in Schedule IV was not included within the limits of the former municipalities of Malad, Kandivali, Borivali and Mulund immediately before the first day of February, 1957, and a tenant of the land would have been deemed to have purchased the land under section 32 but for the Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. TNC. 5157/32/90-M, dated the 29th March, 1957, issued under clause (b) of section 88 in respect of the said villages, such tenant shall, notwithstanding the said notification, be deemed to have purchased the land under section 32 on the relevant date specified in that section and the provisions of sections 32 to 32R and section 43 shall apply to such purchase accordingly.]

88A. Provisions of Act not to apply to land transferred to or by *Bhoodan Samiti*. - Nothing in the foregoing provision shall apply to land transferred to, or by, a Bhoodan Samiti recognized by the State Government in this behalf.

88B. Exemption on certain provisions to land of local authorities, universities and trusts. - [(1)] Nothing in the foregoing provisions except sections 3, 4B, 8, 9, 9A, 9B, 9C, 10, 10A, 11, 13 and 27 and the provisions of Chapters VI and VIII in so far as the provisions of the said Chapters are applicable to any of the matters referred to in the sections mentioned above, shall apply,-

(a) to lands held or leased by a local authority, or University established by law in the [Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra]; and

(b) to lands which are the property of a trust for an educational purpose, [a hospital, Panjarapole, Gaushalal] or an institution for public religious worship:

Provided that,-

(i) such trust is or is deemed to be registered under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950; and

(ii) the entire income of such lands is appropriated for the purposes of such trust;

[(c) to lands assigned or donated by any person before the 1st day of August 1956 for the purpose of rendering any of the following services useful to the community, namely:-

maintenance of water works, lighting or filling of water troughs for cattle;

[(d) to lands taken under management temporarily by the Civil, Revenue or Criminal Courts by themselves, or through receivers appointed by them, till the decision of the title of the rightful holders :

Provided that, from the date on which the land referred to in clause (d) is released from management, all the foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply thereto; but subject to the notifications that in the case of a tenancy, not being a permanent tenancy, which on that date subsists in the land,-

(i) the landlord shall be entitled to terminate the tenancy under section 31 (or under section 33B in the case of a certificated landlord) within one year from such date; and

(ii) within one year from the expiry of the period during which the landlord or certificated landlord is entitled to terminate the tenancy as aforesaid, the tenant shall have the right to purchase the land under section 32 (or under section 33-C in the case of an excluded tenant); and

(iii) the provisions of sections 31 to 31-D, (both inclusive) (or sections 33-A and 33-B in the case of a certificated landlord) and sections 32 to 32-R, (both inclusive) (or sections 33-A and 33-C in the case of an excluded tenant) shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to the termination of a tenancy or the right to purchase the land, as aforesaid:

Provided further that,-

(a) in the case of a permanent tenancy the permanent tenant shall be entitled to purchase the land held by him on permanent tenancy,-

(i) within one year from the date on which the estate or land is released from management, or

(ii) where such estate or land was released from management after the tillers' day but before the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960, within one year from such commencement, and

(b) where such permanent tenant is desirous of exercising the right conferred on him under this proviso, he shall accordingly inform the landlord and Tribunal in the prescribed manner within the said period of one year and the provisions of sections 32 to 32-R shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to the right of the permanent tenant to purchase the land.]

[(2) For the purposes of this section, a certificate granted by the Collector, after holding an inquiry, that the conditions in the proviso to sub-section (1) are satisfied by any trust shall be conclusive evidence in that behalf].

88C. Exemption from certain provisions to lands leased by persons with the annual income not exceeding Rs. 1,500. - (1) [Save as otherwise provided by sections 33-A, 33-B and 33-C, nothing in sections] 32 to 32-R (both inclusive) shall apply to lands leased by any person if such land does not exceed an economic holding and the total annual income of such person including the rent of such land does not exceed Rs. 1,500:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to any person who holds such land as a permanent tenant or who has leased such land on permanent tenancy to any other person.

[(2) Every person eligible to the exemption provided in sub-section (1) shall make an application in the prescribed form to the *Mamlatdar* within whose jurisdiction all or most of the pieces of land leased by him are situate within the prescribed period for a certificate that he is entitled to such exemption.

(3) On receipt of such application, the *Mamlatdar* shall, after giving notice to the tenant or tenants of the land, hold inquiry and decide whether the land leased by such person is exempt under sub-section (1) from the provisions of section 32 to 32-R.

(4) If the *Mamlatdar* decides that the land is so exempt, he shall issue a certificate in the prescribed form to such person.

(5) The decision of the *Mamlatdar* under sub-section (3), subject to appeal to the Collector, shall be final.]

[88CC. Provisions of Act not to apply in relation to certain leases. - Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, a person who does not belong to a Scheduled Tribe shall, after the commencement of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974, not have the right to purchase under this Act the land duly leased to him with the previous sanction of the Collector under the provisions of section 36 or section 36A of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966.]

[88CA . Sections 32 to 32R not to apply to certain service lands. - Nothing in sections 32 to 32-A (both inclusive), [33-A, 33-B and 33-C] shall apply to land held *asinam* or *watan* for service useful to Government but not assigned as remuneration to the person actually performing such service for the time being under section 23 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, or any other law for the time being in force.]

[88CB. Sections 32 to 32R not to apply to *Saranjam*. - Nothing in sections 32 to 32-R (both inclusive) shall apply, or shall be deemed ever to have applied to any land held *assaranjam* on the date of the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1962.]

[88D. Power of Government to withdraw exemption. - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 88, 88A, 88B and 88C, if the State Government is satisfied,-

(i) in the case of an area referred to clause (b) of section 88, that the chances of non-agricultural or industrial development are remote, or that after the eviction of tenants from any land in such area, the land has not been used for a non--agricultural or industrial purpose.

(ii) that the lands transferred by a *Bhoodan Samiti* are not cultivated personally by the transferee or are alienated by them.

(iii) in the case of lands referred to in clause (b) of section 88B, that the trust is unable to look after the property or has mismanaged it or that there are disputes between the trust and the tenants, and

(iv) in the case of lands referred to in section 88C, that the annual income of the person has exceeded Rs. 1,500 or that the total holding of such person exceeds an economic holding,

the State Government may, by order published in the prescribed manner, direct that with effect from such date as may be specified in the order such land or area, as the case may be, shall cease to be exempted from all or any of the provisions of this Act from which it was exempted under any of the sections aforesaid, and any certificate granted under section 88B or 88C, as the case may be, shall stand revoked.

(2) Where any such land or area ceases to be so exempted then in the case of a tenancy subsisting on the date specified in the order issued under sub-section (1), the landlord shall be entitled to terminate such tenancy under section 31, within one year from such date and the tenant, unless his tenancy is so terminated, shall have a right to purchase the land within one year from the expiry of the period during which such landlord is entitled to terminate the tenancy. The provisions of sections 31 to 31D (both inclusive) and sections 32 to 32-R (both inclusive) shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to such termination of tenancy and to the right of the tenant to purchase the land.]

89. Repeal.- (1) The enactment specified in [Schedule 1] is hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

(2) But nothing in this Act or any repeal effected thereby-

(a) shall affect the amendments made in section 59 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or sections 6 and 9 of the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880

(b) shall, save as expressly provided in this Act, affect or be deemed to affect, -

(i) any right, title, interest, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred before the commencement of this Act, or

(ii) any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, title, interest, obligation or liability or anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act,

and any such proceedings shall be continued and disposed of, as if this Act wa3 not passed.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), all proceedings for the recovery or restoration of the possession of the land under section 7 of the Act so repealed, pending at the date of the commencement of this Act before the *Mamlatdar* or in appeal before the Collector, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be deemed to have been instituted and pending before the *Mamlatdar* or in appeal before the Collector, as the case may be, under this Act and shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(4) Any appointment, notification, notice, order, rule or form made or issued under the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, shall continue to be in force and deemed to have been made or issued under the provisions of this Act, in so far as such appointment, notification, notice, order, rule or form is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or rules made thereunder and shall continue to be in force, unless and until it is superseded by any appointment, notification, notice, order, rule or form made or issued under this Act.

[89A. Removal of doubt. - It is hereby declared that sections 3, 3A and 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939 as set out in Schedule 1 to this Act as modified from time to time by an Order made under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, or by or under any other legislative power (including any modifications, made in those sections by the Bombay Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950, and the Bombay Merged Areas, Enclaves and Specified Areas (Amendment of Laws) Act, 1950) in relation to the areas comprised in the merged States as defined in the second mentioned Bombay Act, or in the enclaves as defined in the last mentioned Bombay Act, shall always be deemed to be extended to and to be in force in those areas on the dates on which this Act was extended to and brought into force respectively in those areas; and accordingly,-

(a) all tenants falling under the said section 3, 3A or 4 as so modified, shall at all relevant dates be deemed always to be protected tenants under the respective sections, notwithstanding that their rights as such protected tenants are not recorded in the Record of Rights as required by the said section 3A aforesaid;

(b) all proceedings for recovery or restoration of possession of land filed under section 34 of the Act as it stood immediately before the 1st day of August 1956 (being the date on which the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as 'the said Act of 1955') came into force) and pending on the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Act, 1962 before the *Mamlatdar* or in appeal before the

Collector, or any Tribunal or Court shall, notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of a Court, be deemed to have been instituted under section 31 as it stands substituted by the said Act of 1955 and shall be disposed of accordingly.]

[90. Enactments amended. - The enactments specified in Schedule II shall be amended to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.]

[Schedule I]

Enactment repealed

(See section 89)

<i>Year</i> <i>1</i>	<i>No.</i> <i>2</i>	<i>Short title</i> <i>3</i>	<i>Extent of repeal</i> <i>4</i>
1939	XXIX	The Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939 Protected tenants	<p>The whole except sections 3, 3-A and 4 as modified in the following manner, namely:-</p> <p>3. A tenant shall be deemed to be a protected tenant in respect of any land if -</p> <p>(a) he has held such and continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding either-</p> <p>(i) the first day of January 1938, or</p> <p>(ii) the first day of January 1945; and</p> <p>(b) he has cultivated such and personally during the aforesaid period.</p> <p><i>Explanation I.</i> - If the person who held such land on the first day of January 1938 or the first day of January 1945, as the case may be, came to hold the same by inheritance or succession from another person or if he has held such land as a tenant and is an</p>

heir to such other person, the period during which such other person held such land as a tenant shall be included in calculating the period of six years under this section.

Explanation II. - If the person who held such land on the first day of January 1938 or the first day of January 1945, as the case may be, held as a tenant at any time a within six years before the said date from the same landlord in the same village any other land which he cultivated personally, the period during which he held such other land shall be included in calculating the period of six years under this section.

Explanation III. - Where any land is held by two or more persons jointly as tenants, all such persons shall, if any one of them cultivated and continues to cultivate such land personally and if the other conditions specified in this section are fulfilled, be deemed to be protected tenants in respect of such land.

3A. Tenants on expiry of one year from coming into force of Bombay XXVI of 1946 to be deemed protected tenants.

Every tenant shall, from the eighth day of November 1947 be deemed to be a protected tenant for the purposes of this Act and his rights as such protected tenant shall be recorded in the Record of Rights, unless his landlord has prior to the aforesaid date made an application to the *Mamlatdar* for a

declaration that the tenant is not a protected tenant.

Explanation. - A person shall not be deemed to be a protected tenant if such person has been on an application made by the owner of the land as provided in section 3-A of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, declared by a competent authority not to be a protected tenant.

4. Tenants evicted after 1st April, 1937 to be deemed protected tenant.

(1) Every tenant shall be deemed to be a protected tenant for the purposes of this Act, if he-

(a) held any land and cultivated it personally continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of April 1937 and was evicted from such land on or after such date otherwise than by order of a competent authority on any of grounds specified in section 14 of this Act, or

(b) held any land and cultivated it personally continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of April 1944 and was evicted from such land on or after such date otherwise than by order of a competent authority on any of the grounds specified in section 14 of this Act.

Provided that any tenant who had been evicted from the land in consequence of his

failure to tender the rent referred to in section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938, as provided therein shall not be deemed to be a protected tenant for the purposes of this Act unless he had paid to the landlord such rent in cases falling under clause (a) within four months from the date on which this section came into force in the area in which the land is situated and in cases falling under Clause (b) within six months from the eighth day of November 1946.

(2) A person who is deemed to be a protected tenant under sub-section (1) shall, if he had intimated in writing to the landlord in cases falling under clause (a) of sub-section (1) within one year after the coming into force of this section in the area in which the land is situated and in cases falling under clause (b) of sub-section (1) within one year after the eighth day of November, 1946, that he is willing to hold the land on the same terms and conditions on which he held it at the time when he was evicted be entitled to recover possession of the land-

(a) in cases falling under clause (a) of sub-section (1)-

(i) if the land has been leased out by the landlord for a period expiring after the 31st day of May immediately following the date of the coming into force of this section in the area in which the land is situated, from the

			<p>date on which such lease expires; and</p> <p>(ii) in other cases from the 1st day of June immediately, following the date of the coming into force of this section in the area in which the land is situated;</p> <p>(b) in cases failing under clause (b) of sub-section (1) -</p> <p>(i) if the land has been leased out by the landlord for a period expiring after 31st day of May from the date on which such lease expires;</p> <p>(ii) in other cases from the 1st day of June 1947 and on so recovering possession he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold the land on the said terms and conditions.</p> <p>(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply in cases where the landlord is using the land for any of the purposes mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 34 of this Act.</p>
--	--	--	--

[Schedule II]

(See sections 10A and 90)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Extent of Amendment</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1879	V	The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.	[(1A) In section 80, for the words "through non-payment by the occupant of the land revenue due on account thereof, it shall be lawful for any person interested to pay on behalf of such occupant" the words "through non-payment of the land revenue due on account thereof by the person primarily liable for payment of it, it

		<p>shall be lawful for any person interested to pay on behalf of such person" shall be substituted.]</p> <p>(1) After section 84, the following section shall be inserted, namely :-</p>
	Sections 83 and 84 not to apply to certain tenancies.	<p>"84-IA. The provisions of sections 83 and 84 shall cease to apply to tenancies to which the provisions of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, apply."</p> <p>(2) In section 86, for the proviso, the following shall be substituted, namely:-</p> <p>"Provided that such application shall be made before the expiry of the year immediately succeeding the revenue year or the year of the tenancy in which the said rent or land revenue became payable."</p> <p>(3) In section 136, to sub-section (1) the following proviso shall be added, namely: -</p> <p>"Provided that in the case of any land in the possession of a tenant, if such tenant is liable to pay land revenue in respect of such land under the provisions of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, such tenant shall be primarily liable for the payment of land revenue in respect of such land."</p>
1879 VII	The Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879.	<p>In section 56D, for the proviso to sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :-</p> <p>"Provided that in the case of any land in the possession of a tenant, if such tenant is liable to pay the irrigation cess in respect of such land under the provisions of the Bombay Tenancy and</p>

			Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, such tenant shall be primarily liable to the irrigation cess, in respect of such land."
1923 VI	The Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923	To section 96, the following proviso shall be added, namely :-	"Provided that in the case of any land in the possession of a tenant, if such tenant is liable to pay the cess in respect of each land under the provisions of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, such tenant shall be primarily liable for the payment of the cess in respect of such land.
1975 VII	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925.	In section 24AA,- (1) in clause (i),-	(a) after the words "owns any land" the words "or has interest in any land as a tenant" shall be inserted; (b) for the words "on the land owned by him and specified therein" the words "on such land or interest specified in the declaration" shall be substituted; (2) after clause (ii), the following clause shall be inserted namely :- (iia) any person who has borrowed a loan from a society of which he is a member before the date of the coming into force of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955 and has any interest in land as a tenant, shall, as soon as possible, make a declaration in the form, and to the effect referred to in clause (i) and no such person shall unless and until he has made such declaration be entitled to exercise any right as a member of the society";

			<p>(3) in clauses (iii), (iv), (vi) and (vii) for the word, brackets and figures "or (ii)" "wherever they occur the brackets, figures, letter and word "or (iia)" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(4) in clause (iv), after the words "of the land" the words "or interest therein" shall be inserted;</p> <p>(5) in clause (vi), after the words "on the land" the words "or interest" shall be inserted;</p> <p>(6) in clause (vii), after the words "on land" the words "or interest" shall be inserted.</p>
--	--	--	--

Schedule III

[See section 32G(6) and 87A]

List of Land Tenures Abolition Acts

1. The Bombay Bhagidari and Narwadari Tenures Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay XXXII of 1949).
2. The Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay LXI of 1949).
3. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay LXII of 1949).
4. The Panch Mahals Mehwasssi Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay LXIII of 1949).
5. The Bombay Khoti Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay VI of 1950).
6. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950 (Bombay LX of 1950).
7. The Bombay Watwa Vazifdari Rights Abolition Act, 1950 (Bombay LXII of 1950).
8. The Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951 (Bombay LXVII of 1951).
9. The Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bombay XXXVIII of 1953).
10. The Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952 (Bombay XLII of 1953).
11. The Bombay Merged Territories (Ankadia Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bombay LXIII of 1953).
12. The Bombay Kauli and Katuban Tenures (Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bombay XLIV of 1953).

13. The Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Mulgiras Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bombay XLV of 1953).
14. The Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Watan Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bombay XLVI of 1953).
15. The Bombay Merged Territories Matadari Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 (Bombay XLVIII of 1953).
16. The Bombay Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act, 1953 (Bombay LXX of 1953).
17. The Bombay Merged Territories (Janjira and Bhor) Khoti Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 (Bombay LXXI of 1953).
18. The Bombay (Okhamandal Salami Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bombay I of 1954).
19. The Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bombay XXXIX of 1954).
20. The Bombay Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Act, 1955 (Bombay XXI of 1955).
21. The Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Act, 1955 (Bombay XXII of 1955).

[Schedule IV]

(See section 88AI)

Villages in the Borivali Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District

Villages	Villages	Villages
1. Borivali		
2. Kaneri	9. Wadhawan	16. Goregaon
3. Magathane	10. Malad	17. Nahur
4. Shimpoli	11. Valnai	18. Aarey
5. Eksar	12. Kunar	19. Dindoshi
6. Poisar	13. Chinchavali	20. Mandapeshwar.
7. Kandivali	14. Pahadi	
8. Akurli	15. Mulund	