



## The Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Recovery of Records) Act, 1953

Act 50 of 1953

### Keyword(s):

Land Tenure Abolition Act, Recovery of Records, Tenure Abolition, Land Tenure

**DISCLAIMER:** This document is being furnished to you for your information by PRS Legislative Research (PRS). The contents of this document have been obtained from sources PRS believes to be reliable. These contents have not been independently verified, and PRS makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy, completeness or correctness. In some cases the Principal Act and/or Amendment Act may not be available. Principal Acts may or may not include subsequent amendments. For authoritative text, please contact the relevant state department concerned or refer to the latest government publication or the gazette notification. Any person using this material should take their own professional and legal advice before acting on any information contained in this document. PRS or any persons connected with it do not accept any liability arising from the use of this document. PRS or any persons connected with it shall not be in any way responsible for any loss, damage, or distress to any person on account of any action taken or not taken on the basis of this document.

**THE BOMBAY LAND TENURES ABOLITION (RECOVERY  
OF RECORDS) ACT, 1953.**

---

**CONTENTS.**

**PREAMBLE.**

**SECTIONS.**

1. Short title.
2. Definitions.
3. Holder to deliver land records to State Government.
4. Power to make searches.
5. Offence and penalty.
6. Rules.

**SCHEDULE.**



BOMBAY ACT No. L OF 1953.<sup>1</sup>

[THE BOMBAY LAND TENURES ABOLITION (RECOVERY OF RECORDS) ACT, 1953.]

[7th October 1953]

Amended by Bom. 52 of 1954.

An Act to provide for taking over records maintained by the holders of lands or villages held on tenures which have been abolished by certain enactments in the State of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for taking over records maintained by the holders of lands or villages held on tenures which have been abolished by certain enactments in the State of Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Recovery Short title of Records) Act, 1953.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context— Definitions.

(1) "holder" means—

- (a) a taluqdar,
- (b) a watandar,
- (c) a vazifdar,
- (d) an estate-holder,
- (e) a mulgirasia,
- (f) an ankadedar,
- <sup>2</sup>(g) a kaul-holder,
- (h) an inamdar, or
- (i) a matadar,]

as defined or referred to in the respective Land Tenure Abolition Acts and includes his heirs, assigns and legal representatives and also a person who for the time being is in possession of any land records on behalf of such holder;

(2) "Land Tenure Abolition Act" means an Act specified in the Schedule to this Act;

(3) "land records" means records maintained by a holder in respect of the land or village held by him at any time before the abolition of the tenure on which such land or village was held;

(4) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. It shall be the duty of every holder to deliver, in the prescribed manner, Holder to deliver land records to State Government. <sup>3</sup>[within two months from such date as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify in this behalf] all land records in his possession to the Collector or to such officer as may be appointed by the State Government in this behalf

Provided that in the case of any holder, the Collector or the officer, as the case may be, may, for sufficient reasons, extend such period by a further period not exceeding two months.

<sup>1</sup> For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1953, Part V, page 435.

<sup>2</sup> These sub-clauses were substituted for clauses (g) and (h) by Bom. 52 of 1954, s. 2.

<sup>3</sup> These words were substituted for the words "within two months from the date of the commencement of this Act". *ibid.*, s. 3.

Power to  
make  
searches.

4. If the Collector or the officer appointed under section 3 has reason to believe that any holder is not likely to deliver the land records as required by section 3 or is likely to destroy them or tamper with them, he may, for the purpose of recovering such records, issue a search warrant and exercise all such powers with respect thereto as may be lawfully exercised by a magistrate under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

V of  
1953.

Offence and  
penalty.

5. If a holder fails to deliver land records in accordance with the provisions of section 3, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees. In the case of a continuing failure to deliver land records, the holder shall be punished with an additional fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees for every day during which such failure continues after conviction for the first such failure.

Rules.

6. The State Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Such rules shall, when finally made, be published in the *Official Gazette*.

#### SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

1. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bom. LXII of 1949).
2. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950 (Bom. LX of 1950).
3. The Bombay Watwa Vazifdari Rights Abolition Act, 1950 (Bom. LXII of 1950).
4. The Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951 (Bom. XLVII of 1951).
5. The Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952 (Bom. XLII of 1953).
6. The Bombay Merged Territories (Ankadia Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. XLIII of 1953).
7. The Bombay Kauli and Katuban Tenures (Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. XLIV of 1953).
8. The Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Mulgiras Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. XLV of 1953).
9. The Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Watan Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. XLVI of 1953).
10. The Bombay Merged Territories Matadari Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 (Bom. XLVIII of 1953).]