

# **The Bihar Displaced Persons Rehabilitation (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1950**

BIHAR

India

## **The Bihar Displaced Persons Rehabilitation (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1950**

### **Act 38 of 1950**

- Published on 11 October 1950
- Commenced on 11 October 1950
- [This is the version of this document from 11 October 1950.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

The Bihar Displaced Persons Rehabilitation (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1950 Bihar Act 38 of 1950 For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see the Bihar Gazette. Extraordinary of the 11th October, 1950; for proceedings in the Legislative Assembly, see the Bihar Legislative Assembly Debates, 1950. Volume II. No. 8 pp. 25-26. No. 16. pp. 23-65 and for proceedings in the Legislative Council see the Bihar Legislative Council Debates, 1950, Volume II No. 13 p. 22 and No. 14, pp. 97-109. [President's assent published in the Bihar Gazette, Extraordinary, of the 23rd November, 1950.] An Act to provide for the speedy acquisition of land for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan, and for matters incidental thereto. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the speedy acquisition of land for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan, and for matters incidental thereto. It is hereby enacted as follows:-

### **1. Short title, extent and commencement.**

(1) This Act, may be called the Bihar Displaced Persons Rehabilitation (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1950. (2) It extends to the whole of the State of Bihar. (3) It shall come into force at once.

### **2. Definitions.**

- In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, - (a) "competent authority" means the Collector and includes any person appointed or empowered by the State Government, by notification, to perform all or any of the functions of a competent authority under this Act; (b) "displaced person" means a person displaced from the territories now comprised in Pakistan, who is, for the time being resident in the State of Bihar and - (i) who has been registered under section 4 of the Bihar Refugees Registration and Movement Ordinance, 1948; or (ii) who in the opinion of the State Government, or of such authority as may be prescribed from time to time by the

State Government, has migrated from Pakistan after the first day of March 1947;(c)"land" means land lying fallow and in which no crops have been raised for a continuous period of three years immediately preceding the 31st December, 1949, and includes benefits arising out of, and things attached or permanently fastened to anything attached to, the land; and(d)"prescribed" means prescribed by Rules made under this Act.

### **3. Notice of acquisition of land.**

(1)Whenever it appears to the State Government that it is necessary or expedient to acquire speedily any land required for the rehabilitation of displaced persons or for any matter incidental thereto, a notification to that effect shall be published in the Official Gazette stating the area and boundaries of the land proposed to be acquired.(2)The publications of a notification under the provisions of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for the acquisition of land for the purpose specified in sub-sections (1), before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be publication of the notification under sub section (1).

### **4. Service of notice on owner or occupier of land affected by notice of acquisition.**

(1)As soon as may be after the publication of the notification under Section 3, the competent authority shall cause to be served a notice to the same effect in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner of the owner of the land and also on the occupier where the owner is not in occupation of the land.(2)The giving of public notice under the provisions of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for the acquisition of land for the purpose specified in sub-section (1) of Section 3, before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be a service of notice under sub-section(1).

### **5. Vesting and taking possession of land.**

(1)Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of Section 6, when a notice of acquisition of land is served under Section 4, the land shall vest absolutely in the State Government free from all incumbrances.(2)The competent authority may, at any time after the land has so vested, proceed to take possession thereof.

### **6. Completion of acquisition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded for damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notification of acquisition.**

(1)The State Government shall be at liberty to withdraw from the acquisition of any land of which possession has not been taken.(2)Whenever a person is deprived of the use of his land at any time after the publication of the notification under Section 3 and prior to the payment of compensation by the competent authority, such person shall be entitled to, and shall be paid, such reasonable interim compensation as may be determined by the Collector at the time of such deprivation and

periodically thereafter until the compensation is assessed and paid under Section 8 of the acquisition proceedings are withdrawn under sub-section (1).

## **7. Method of determining compensation.**

(1)Where any land has been acquired under this Act, there shall be paid compensation the amount of which shall be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles hereinafter set out, that is to say,(a)where the amount of compensation can be fixed by agreement, it shall be paid in accordance with such agreement;(b)where no such agreement can be reached-(i)the State Government shall appoint as arbitrator a person qualified for appointment as a Subordinate Judge or an Additional District Magistrate; and it may, in any particular case, nominate a person having expert, knowledge as to the nature and condition of the land acquired to assist the arbitrator and, where such nomination is made, the person to be compensated may also nominate an assessor for the said purpose;(ii)at the commencement of the proceedings before the arbitrator, the State Government and the person to be compensated shall state what, in their respective opinions, is a fair amount of compensation;(iii)the arbitrator, in making his award, shall take into consideration the provisions of Section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894:Provided-firstly, that the market value referred to in the first clause of sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the said Act, shall be the market value of such land on the date of publication of the notification under Section 3, or, as the case may be, the preliminary notification under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 ;secondly, that where, under any law or custom having the force of law, the land is not saleable, the market value of such land shall be multiple may be prescribed of the deduced rent to be calculated in the prescribed manner with an addition of fifty per centum;thirdly, that where such land has been held by the owner thereof under a purchase made by a registered document or under a decree for pre-emption before the first day of April, 1947, and after the first day of September, 1939, the market value shall be the price actually paid by the purchaser or the amount on payment of which he may have acquired the land under the decree for pre-emption, as the case may be; andfourthly, that when such land has been held by the owner thereof under a purchase made after the first day of April, 1947, the market value shall not exceed the market value of such land before the first day of April, 1947.(2)The arbitrator shall, in awarding any compensation under this section, apportion the amount thereof between such persons, if any, as may appear to him to be entitled thereto.(3)An appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award of the arbitrator appointed under this Act, and the decision of the High Court shall be final,

## **8. Payment of compensation.**

- The compensation awarded shall be paid by the competent authority to the person entitled thereto according to the award:Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person who may, receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

## **9. Power to secure information.**

- The State Government or the competent authority may, with a view to determining the compensation payable under this Act, by order require any person to furnish such information or to produce such documents in his possession and to such authority as may be specified in the order.

## **10. Penalty.**

- Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in lawfully taking possession of any land under this Act, or refuses to furnish any information or to produce any documents as required by Section 9, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both.

## **11. Application of Section 51 of Act I of 1894.**

- The provisions of Section 51 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, shall apply in respect of the stamp duty chargeable on any award or agreement made under this Act.

## **12. Bar of legal proceedings.**

- No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any order made thereunder.

## **13. Savings as to orders.**

(1) No order made in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, shall be called in question in any Court. (2) Where an order purports to have been made and signed by any authority in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, a Court shall presume, within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, that such order was so made by the authority.

## **14. Power to make Rules.**

(1) The State Government may make Rules to carry out the objects of this Act. (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such Rules may prescribe—(a) the procedure to be followed in arbitration under this Act; (b) the principles to be followed in apportioning the costs of proceedings before the arbitrator and on appeal; (c) the principles to be followed in determining the mode fixing and the mode of payment of compensation as respects different classes of or different descriptions of interests held in lands; and (d) the manner in which deduced rent in respect of non-saleable lands is to be calculated and what multiple of such deduced rent shall be the market value of such lands.