

**THE MAHARASHTRA MERGED TERRITORIES AND AREAS
(JAGIRS ABOLITION) ACT**

[Text as on 11th June 2024]

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MAHARASHTRA ACT No. XXXIX OF 1954¹**[THE MAHARASHTRA MERGED TERRITORIES AND AREAS
(JAGIRS ABOLITION) ACT, 1953.]**

[This Act received the assent of the President on the 13th June 1954; assent was first published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part IV, on the 18th June 1954.]

**An Act to abolish Jagirs in the merged territories and merged areas
in the State of Bombay.**

WHEREAS it is expedient in the public interest to abolish jagirs of various kinds in the merged territories and merged areas in the State of Bombay and to provide for matters consequential and incidental thereto ; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.— (1) This Act may be called the ²[Maharashtra Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act.]

(2) It extends to the merged territories and the merged areas in the ³[pre-Reorganisation State of Bombay, excluding the transferred territories.]

(3) It shall come into force on such date⁴ as the State Government may by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint in this behalf.

2. Definitions.— (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(i) “appointed date” means the date on which this Act comes into force ;

(ii) “Code” means the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879);

(iii) “Collector” includes an officer appointed by the State Government to perform the functions and exercise the powers of the Collector under this Act ;

(iv) “to cultivate personally” means to cultivate on one’s own account,—

(a) by one’s own labour, or

(b) by the labour of any member of one’s family, or

(c) By servant on wages payable in cash or kind but not in crop share or by hired labour under one’s personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of one’s family;

Explanation.— For the purposes of this clause,—

(1) a widow or a minor or a person who is subject to any physical or mental disability shall be deemed to cultivate the land personally if it is cultivated by her or his servants or by hired labour ;

(2) in the case of an undivided Hindu family, the land shall be deemed to have been cultivated personally, if it is cultivated by any member of such family ;

(v) “Gharkhed land” means land held by a jagirdar as his personal or private property and cultivated personally by him ;

(vi) “Jagir” means the grant by or recognition as a grant by, the ruling authority for the time being before the merger of a village, a group of villages or a portion of a village, whether such

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons of the L.A. Bill No. LII of 1953 See *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1953, Part V, dated the 6th August 1953, p. 380.

² Short title “The Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953” was changed by Mah. 24 of 2012, s. 3. Sch. Entry 54.

³ These words were substituted for the words “State of Bombay” by the Bombay Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1956.

⁴ 1st August 1954, vide G.N., R.D., No. JHR 1054-67641, dated 14th July 1954 (B.G., Pt. IV-B, p. 939).

grant is of the soil or an assignment of land revenue or both, and includes villages, groups or portions of villages—

(a) held in the merged territories or merged areas on tenure commonly known as Jiwai jagir, Bhomia jagir, Patawat jagir, Jamaia jagir, Chakariat jagir, Bhagina or Co-shared jagir, Khalse Jamindari, Mulgiras Jagir, Makta, Saranjam or Political inam or on tenure known by any similar name ;

(b) held by a Ruler of a former Indian State merged in the ¹[pre-Reorganisation State of Bombay] as jagir in his own State before the merger and recognised after the merger as of his ownership, use and enjoyment as his private property under the merger agreement, or

(c) held by a talukdar of a merged taluka or estate and recognised as of his ownership, use and enjoyment under the merger agreement ;

(vii) “Jagirdar” means the holder of a jagir village and includes his co-sharer ;

(viii) “Jagir village” means a village or part of a village held as jagir defined in clause (vi) ;

(ix) “Jiwai Jagir” means a village held by the holder thereof for the purposes of his maintenance by virtue of a grant, whether known as Jiwai or by any other name, made by a ruler of a former Indian State in the merged territories or by a talukdar of a merged taluka or estate in the merged areas ;

(x) “Life-time Jiwai jagir” means a Jiwai jagir which is recognised by the State Government in this behalf as being continuable for the life time of the holder ;

(xi) “Jiwai land” means land held by a cadet of a jagirdar’s family for the purposes of maintenance ;

(xii) “merger” means—

(a) in relation to a former Indian State, the cession by the Ruler of such State, of full and exclusive jurisdiction and powers, for, and in relation to, the Governance of such State and the transfer of administration of such State to the ²[pre-Reorganisation State of Bombay] under section 290 A of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo.5 Ch.2.);

(b) in relation to a taluka or estate in the merged areas, the transfer by the talukdar of all rights, authority and jurisdiction appertaining or in relation to the governance of such taluka or estate to the Government of Bombay and the absorption of such taluka or estate in the ³[pre-Reorganisation State of Bombay] under section 290 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo.5 Ch.2.).

(xiii) “merged areas” means the areas which are included in the ⁴[pre-Reorganisation State of Bombay] by the Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) Order, 1947, or the Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) Order, 1948, or the Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) (Amendment) Order, 1948 as the case may be ;

(xiv) “merger agreement” means an agreement by virtue of which a former Indian State or a taluka or estate in the merged areas, is merged in the ⁵[pre-Reorganisation State of Bombay] ;

¹ These words were substituted for the words “State of Bombay” by the Bombay Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1956.

² These words were substituted for the words “State of Bombay” by the Bombay Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1956.

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⁴ These words were substituted for the words “State of Bombay” by the Bombay Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1956.

⁵ These words were substituted for the words “State of Bombay” by the Bombay Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1956.

(xv) “non-proprietary jagir” means a jagir which consists of a right in the jagirdar to appropriate as incident of the jagir, land revenue or rent due to Government from persons holding land in a jagir village, but which does not consist of any right or interest in the soil ;

(xvi) “permanent holder” means a person who holds and in a jagir village or who holds Jiwai land in such village from a cadet of a jagirdar’s family, not on payment of rent but on payment of assessment, in cash or kind, to the jagirdar or to such cadet as the case may be, and includes any person holding such land through or from such person ;

(xvii) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

(xviii) “proprietary jagir” means a jagir in respect of which the jagirdar under the terms of a grant or agreement or by custom or usage is entitled to any rights’ or interest in the soil.

(2) Any word or expression which is defined in the Code and not defined in this Act shall be deemed to have the meaning given to it in the Code.

(3) References in this Act to the incidents of jagirs shall, notwithstanding the abolition of the jagirs by this Act be construed as references to the incidents as they were in force immediately before the appointed date.

(4) If any question arises,—

- (i) whether a jagir is proprietary or non-proprietary,
- (ii) whether any land is Gharkhed or Jiwai, or
- (iii) whether any person is a permanent holder,

The State Government shall decide the question and such decision shall be final :

Provided that, the State Government may authorise any officer to decide questions arising under any of the sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) and subject to an appeal to the State Government, his decision shall be final.

3. Abolition of Jagirs.— Notwithstanding anything contained in any usage, grant, sanad, order, agreement or any law for the time being in force, on and from the appointed date,—

(i) all jagirs shall be deemed to have been abolished ;

(ii) save as expressly provided by or under the provisions of this Act, the right of a Jagirdar to recover rent or assessment of land or to levy or recover any kind of tax, cess, fee, charge or any hak and the right of reversion or lapse, if any, vested in a jagirdar, and all other rights of a jagirdar or of any person legally subsisting on the said date, in respect of a jagir village as incidents of jagir shall be deemed to have been extinguished.

4. Liability of jagir villages for payment of land revenue.— All jagir villages shall be liable to the payment of land revenue in accordance with the provisions of the Code and the rules made thereunder, and the provisions of the Code and the rules relating to unalienated lands shall apply to such villages :

Provided that, nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect,—

- (1) any devasthan inam or inams held for religious or charitable institutions, or
- (2) inams held for service useful to Government.

¹[*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this section an inam held for religious or charitable institution means an inam granted or recognised as a grant by the ruling authority for the time being before merger for a religious or charitable institution and entered as such in the record maintained in this behalf in the Indian State concerned before merger.]

¹ This *Explanation* was added and shall be deemed always to have been added by Bom. 40 of 1956, s. 4.

5. What persons to be occupants.— (1) In a proprietary jagir village,—

(a) in the case of Gharkhed land held by the jagirdar, such jagirdar,

(b) in the case of land other than Gharkhed land, which is in the actual possession of the jagirdar or in the possession of a person other than a permanent holder holding through or from the jagirdar, such jagirdar,

(c) in the case of Jiwai land held by a cadet of the jagirdar's family,—

(i) if such land is in the possession of the cadet and cultivated by him personally or is in the possession of a person other than a permanent holder, holding through or from the cadet, such cadet, and

(ii) if such land is held by a permanent holder, such permanent holder, and

(d) in the case of land held by a permanent holder, such permanent holder, shall be primarily liable to the State Government for the payment of land revenue due in respect of such land and shall be entitled to all the rights and shall be liable to all the obligations in respect of such land as an occupant under the Code or any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that, in the case of land referred to in clause (b) or sub-clause (i) of clause (c), if the land is in the possession of a person holding through or from the jagirdar or cadet, as the case may be, on payment of rent to the jagirdar or cadet, such person shall be entitled to the rights of an occupant in respect of the land in his possession on payment in the prescribed manner to the jagirdar or the cadet, as the case may be, of the occupancy price equivalent to six multiples of the assessment fixed for such land :

¹[Provided further that, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (1A) and (1B)] the right conferred by the above proviso shall not be exercisable after a period of ²[six years] from the appointed date.

³[(1A) Where in respect of any jagir village, the enforcement of the provisions of this Act is stayed in compliance with a stay order issued by a Court and the stay order is subsequently vacated, then in the case of any land in such jagir village referred to in clause (b) or sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of sub-section (1), the person entitled to be an occupant of such land in accordance with the provisos to that sub-section shall be deemed to have become the occupant of such land with effect from the date on which the stay order is issued, if

(i) he has already paid the occupancy price in accordance with the first proviso to sub-section (1) before the issue of the stay order, or

(ii) the whole of such occupancy price is adjustable under sub-section (1B) against the amount of rent, if any, recovered or received from him by the jagirdar or the cadet during the operation of the stay order, or,

(iii) he pays such occupancy price or the balance thereof remaining unpaid after the adjustment as provided in sub-section (1B), within a period of three months—

(a) from the date on which the stay order is vacated, or

(b) where the stay order was vacated before the commencement of the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. LVIII of 1959), from the date of such commencement.

(1B) If in respect of any land referred to in clause (b), or sub-clause (i) of clause (c), of sub-section (1), the jagirdar or, as the case may be, the cadet has, during the operation of such stay order recovered or received any amount as rent from the person holding such land on payment of rent then the amount of rent so recovered or received shall, after deducting therefrom an amount equal to

¹ This portion was substituted for the words "Provided further that" by Bom. 58 of 1959, s. 2 (1).

² These words were substituted for the words "four years" by Bom. 85 of 1958, s. 2.

³ Sub-sections (1A) and (1B) were inserted by Bom. 58 of 1959, s. 2 (2).

the assessment paid by the jagirdar or cadet in respect of such land, be adjusted against the occupancy price payable by the person in accordance with the first proviso to sub-section (1) and the jagirdar or, as the case may be, the cadet shall, within the prescribed period, refund to such person the balance amount, if any, remaining after such adjustment. If the jagirdar or cadet fails to refund the balance amount, it shall be recovered from him as an arrear of land revenue and paid to such person.]

(2) In a non-proprietary jagir village,—

(a) in the case of Gharkhed land held by the jagirdar, such jagirdar,

(b) in the case of land held by a permanent holder, such permanent holder, and

(c) in the case of land in the possession of a person who was liable to pay rent to the jagirdar as an incident of the jagir tenure immediately before the appointed date, such person,

shall be primarily liable to the State Government for the payment of land revenue due in respect of such land and shall be entitled to all the rights and shall be liable to all the obligations in respect of such land as an occupant under the Code or any other law for the time being in force :

Provided that, the person holding land as referred to in clause (c) shall be entitled to the right of an occupant in respect of such land on payment to the State Government of the occupancy price equivalent to six multiples of the assessment fixed for such land :

Provided further that, if such person fails to pay the occupancy price within the prescribed period, it shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to a life-time Jiwai jagir.

6. What persons to be occupants in life-time Jiwai Jagir.— In a life-time Jiwai jagir village,—

(a) in the case of Gharkhed land held by the jagirdar, such jagirdar,

(b) in the case of land held by a permanent holder, such permanent holder, and

(c) in the case of land in the possession of a person who was liable to pay rent to the Jagirdar as an incident of the jagir tenure immediately before the appointed date, such person,

shall be primarily liable to the State Government for the payment of land revenue due in respect of such land and shall be entitled to all the rights and shall be liable to all the obligations in respect of such land as an occupant under the Code or any other law for the time being in force :

Provided that, the person holding land as referred to in clause (c) shall be entitled to the right of an occupant in respect of such land on payment to the State Government of the occupancy price equivalent to six multiples of the assessment fixed for such land :

Provided further that, if such person fails to pay the occupancy price within the prescribed period, it shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

7. Rates of assessment.— Until revenue surveys and settlements of land revenue of land in a jagir village are made under Chapters VIII and VIII-A of the Code, land revenue payable to the State Government in respect of any land under section 5 or 6 shall be paid at the rate at which the assessment in respect of such land was paid to the jagirdar immediately before the appointed date :

Provided that, where in respect of any land no assessment is fixed or the rates of assessment fixed in respect of any land are, in the opinion of the State Government, not in conformity with the standard rates of assessment fixed under Chapter VIII-A of the Code in respect of other areas in the State, it shall be lawful for the State Government to determine or revise, as the case may be, the rate of assessment in respect of such land having regard to such standard rates of assessment and the person

liable to pay land revenue under section 5 or 6 shall pay land revenue at the rate so determined or revised.

8. All public roads, etc. situate in jagir villages to vest in Government.— All public roads, lanes and paths, the bridges, ditches, dikes and fences, on or beside the same, the bed of the sea and of harbours, creeks below high water mark, and of rivers, streams, nalas, lakes, wells and tanks, and all canals and water courses, and all standing and flowing water, all unbuilt village site lands, all waste lands and all uncultivated lands (excluding lands used for building or other non-agricultural purposes) which are situate within the limits of any jagir village, shall, except in so far as any rights of any person other than the jagirdar may be established in or over the same and except as may otherwise be provided by any law for the time being in force, vest in and shall be deemed to be, with all rights in or over the same or appertaining thereto the property of the State Government and all rights held by a jagirdar in such property shall be deemed to have been extinguished and it shall be lawful for the Collector, subject to the general or special orders of the State Government, to dispose them of as he deems fit, subject always to the rights of way and other rights of the public or of individuals legally subsisting.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, land shall be deemed to be uncultivated if it has not been cultivated for a continuous period of three years immediately before the appointed date.

9. Right to trees.— The rights to trees specially reserved under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927) or any other law for the time being in force, except those the ownership of which has been transferred by the State Government under any contract, grant or law for the time being in force, shall vest in the State Government and nothing in this Act shall in any way affect the right of the State Government to apply the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), as in force in the ¹[pre-Reorganisation State of Bombay, excluding the transferred territories] to forests in a Jagir Village.

10. (Right to mines or mineral products) (Repealed on and from 6th August 1985 by Mah. XVI of 1985, s. 15).

11. Compensation to Jagirdar.— (1) In the case of a non-proprietary jagir, the jagirdar shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of three times the average of the amount of the land revenue received by or due to the jagirdar as an incident of jagir during the five years immediately before the appointed date.

(2) In the case of a proprietary jagir, in respect of land held by a permanent holder the jagirdar shall be entitled to compensation equivalent to three multiples of the assessment fixed for such land.

(3) Any jagirdar having any right or interest in any property referred to in section 8 shall, if he proves to the satisfaction of the Collector that he had any such right or interest, be entitled to compensation in the following manner, namely :—

(i) if the property in question is waste or uncultivated but in cultivable land, the amount of compensation shall not exceed three times the assessment of the land :

Provided that, if the land has not been assessed the amount of compensation shall not exceed such amount of assessment as would be leviable in the same village on the same extent of similar land used for the same purpose ;

(ii) if the property in question is land over which the public has been enjoying or has acquired a right of way or any individual has any right of easement, the amount of compensation shall not exceed the amount of the annual assessment leviable in the village for uncultivated land in accordance with the rules made under the Code or if such rules do not provide for the levy of such assessment, such amount as in the opinion of the Collector shall be the market value of the right or interest held by the Claimant ;

¹ These words were substituted for the words “State of Bombay” by the Bombay Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1956.

(iii) if there are any trees or structures on the land, the amount of compensation shall be the market value of such trees or structures, as the case may be.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, the “market value” shall mean the value as estimated in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 23 and section 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), in so far as the said provisions may be applicable.

12. Compensation to lifetime Jiwai Jagirdars.— In the case of a life-time Jiwai jagir the jagirdar shall, for the abolition of all his rights in such jagir, be entitled to compensation at the rate of ten times the average of the amount of the land revenue received by or due to the jagirdar as an incident of the jagir tenure during the five years immediately before the appointed date and he shall not be entitled to any other compensation payable under this Act.

13. Methods of awarding compensation to jagirdar.— (1) Any jagirdar entitled to compensation under section 11 or 12 shall, ¹[on or before the 31st day of July 1958] apply in writing to the Collector for determining the amount of compensation payable to him under the said section.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1) the Collector shall, after making formal enquiry in the manner provided by the Code, make an award determining the amount of compensation. Where there is a co-sharer of a jagirdar claiming compensation, the Collector shall by his award apportion the compensation between the Jagirdar and the co-sharer.

14. Method of awarding compensation for abolition, etc., of rights of other person in property.— (1) If any person other than a jagirdar is aggrieved by the provisions of this Act as abolishing, extinguishing or modifying any of his rights to, or interest in property and if compensation for such abolition, extinguishment or modification has not been provided for in the provisions of this Act, such person may apply to the Collector for compensation.

(2) The application under sub-section (1) shall be made to the Collector in the prescribed form ²[on or before the 31st day of July 1958]. The Collector shall after holding a formal inquiry in the manner provided by the Code, make an award determining the compensation in the manner and according to the method provided for in sub-section (1) of section 23 and section 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894).

15. Provisions of land Acquisition Act, 1894, applicable to award.— Every award made under section 13 or 14 shall be in the form prescribed in section 26 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), and the provisions of the said Act shall, so far as may be, apply to the making of such award.

16. Appeal against Collector’s award.— An appeal shall lie against an award of the Collector to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1939 (Bom. XII of 1939) notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act.

17. Procedure before Revenue Tribunal.— (1) The Bombay Revenue Tribunal shall, after giving notice to the appellant and the State Government, decide the appeal and record its decision.

(2) In deciding an appeal under this Act the Bombay Revenue Tribunal shall exercise all the powers which a Court has and shall 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 (V of 1908).

18. Limitation.— Every appeal made under this Act to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal shall be filed within a period of sixty days from the date of the award of the Collector. The provisions of

¹ These words, figures and letters were substituted for the words “within a period of two years from the appointed date” by Bom. 58 of 1958, s. 2.

² These words, figures and letters were substituted for the words “within a period of two years from the appointed date” by Bom. 58 of 1958, s. 2.

sections 4, 5, 12 and 14 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908) shall apply to the filing of such appeal.

19. Court-fees.— Notwithstanding anything contained in the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), every appeal made under this Act to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal shall bear a Court fee stamp of such value as may be prescribed.

20. Finality of award and decision of Revenue Tribunal.— The award made by the Collector subject to an appeal to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal and the decision of the Bombay Revenue Tribunal on the appeal shall be final and conclusive and shall not be questioned in any suit or proceeding in any Court.

21. Inquiries and proceedings to be judicial proceedings.— All inquiries and proceedings before the Collector and the Bombay Revenue Tribunal under this Act shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193, 219 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1868).

22. Amount of compensation to be payable in transferable bonds.— The amount of compensation payable under the provisions of this Act shall be payable in transferable bonds carrying interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum from the date of the issue of such bonds and shall be repayable during a period of twenty years from the date of the issue of such bonds by equated annual instalments of principal and interest. The bonds shall be of such denomination and shall be in such forms as may be prescribed.

23. Jagirdars to deliver records to authorised officers.— (1) Whenever an officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf so directs, a jagirdar shall deliver to him or such other officer as may be specified in the direction, the records relating to the jagir village maintained by the jagirdar.

(2) If the jagirdar fails without reasonable cause to deliver any such records, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees. In the case of a continuing failure to deliver any such records the jagirdar 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.

¹[**23A. Liability of a jagirdar or cadet to pay to Government amounts recovered or received or received by him from permanent holders, etc. in certain cases and determination of such amount.**— (1) If in the case of any land in a jagir village of which any person other than the jagirdar or cadet of his family has become primarily liable to the State Government for the payment of land revenue under section 5 or 6 with effect from the appointed date, the jagirdar or as the case may be the cadet, has recovered or received from such person any amount as land revenue or rent of such land for any period after the appointed date, then such jagirdar or cadet shall pay to the State Government an amount equal to the amount of land revenue or rent so recovered or received, within a period of three months from the date of the coming into force of the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) (Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. VIII of 1957).

²[(1A) (a) Where in the case of any land in a jagir village, of which any person other than the jagirdar or cadet of his family has become liable to the State Government for the payment of land revenue under section 5 or 6 with effect from the appointed date, but the enforcement of this Act having been stayed for any period in respect of such jagir village in compliance with a stay order issued in that behalf by a Court, the jagirdar or, as the case may be, the cadet has recovered or received from such person any amount as land revenue or rent of such land for any period between the appointed date and the date on which the stay order is vacated, then such jagirdar or, as the case may be such cadet shall, unless sub-section (1) applies to him, pay to the State Government an amount equal

¹ This section was inserted by Bom. 8 of 1957, s. 2.

² Sub-section (1A) was inserted by Bom. 58 of 1959, s. 3 (1).

to the aggregate of the amount of land revenue or rent so recovered or received, within a period of three months—

(i) from the date on which the stay order is vacated, or

(ii) where the stay order was vacated before the commencement of Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. LVIII of 1959), from the date of such commencement.

(b) Nothing in clause (a) shall apply where such stay order was vacated before the commencement of the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) (Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. VIII of 1957).]

(2) If the jagirdar, or as the case may be the cadet, fails to pay to the State Government any amount payable by him under sub-section (1) ¹[or sub-section (1A)], such amount shall be recoverable from him as an arrear of land revenue.

(3) If the Mamlatdar, *suo motu* or on an application made to him by any person, has reason to believe that in respect of any land in a jagir village within his local jurisdiction, the jagirdar or cadet has failed to pay to the State Government the amount payable by him under sub-section (1) ²[or sub-section (1A)] he shall hold a summary inquiry in the manner provided in the Code and decide whether the jagirdar or cadet has failed to pay the amount to the State Government, and if so, determine the amount to be recovered from the jagirdar or cadet under sub-section (2). The amount so determined shall thereupon be recovered accordingly.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Collector to deduct from the amount of compensation, which may be awarded to such jagirdar or cadet under section 11, 12 or 14, the amount payable by him to the State Government under this section.

(5) The amount paid by, or recovered from, a jagirdar or a cadet in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be credited to the land revenue account of the person from whom they had been received or recovered by the jagirdar or cadet.]

24. Provisions of Bom. LXVII of 1948 to govern the relations of landlord and tenants.—

Nothing in this Act shall in any way be deemed to affect the application of any of the provisions of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. LXVII of 1948), to any jagir village or the mutual rights and obligations of a landlord and his tenants save in so far as the said provisions are not in any way inconsistent with the express provisions of this Act.

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

26. Savings.— Nothing in this Act shall affect the villages or group of villages the revenues of which are held in Saranjam by the holders of Feudatory Jaghirs in the merged State of Kolhapur.

¹ This portion was inserted, by Bom. 58 of 1959, S. 3, (2).

² This portion was inserted, by Bom. 58 of 1959, S. 3, (2).