



## **The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972**

Act 10 of 1973

### **Keyword(s):**

Banjar Land, Landlord, Landowner, Minor, Orchard, Pepsu Law, Punjab Law, Self-cultivation, Surplus Area, Tenant

Amendment appended: 15 of 2014, 19 of 2017

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THE LAND REFORMS ACT,  
(PUNJAB ACT No. 10 OF 1973)  
ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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**THE PUNJAB LAND REFORMS ACT, 1972.**

PUNJAB ACT NO. 10 OF 1973.

*[Received the assent of the President of India on the 24th March, 1973 and was first published for general information in the Punjab Government Gazette (Extraordinary), dated the 2nd April, 1973].*

1	2	3	4
Year	No.	Short title	Whether affected by Legislation
1973	10	The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972	Amended by Punjab Act No. 40 of 1973 <sup>a</sup>

**AN  
ACT**

*to consolidate and amend the law relating to ceiling on land holdings, acquisition of proprietary rights by tenants and other ancilliary matters in the State of Punjab.*

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Punjab in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972. Short title, extent and commencement.

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

(3) It shall come into force at once.

**CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY**

2. It is hereby declared that this Act is for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution of India. Declaration as to giving effect to certain directive principles.

<sup>1</sup>For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Punjab Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 1972 page 1471.

<sup>2</sup>For Statement of Object and Reasons, see Punjab Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 1973, page 919.

## Definitions.

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

- (1) “appointed day” means the twenty-fourth day of January, 1971;
- (2) “banjar land” means land which has remained uncultivated for a continuous period of not less than four years immediately preceding the date on which the question whether such land is *banjar* or not arises;
- (3) “Collector” means the Collector of the district or any other officer not below the rank of Assistant Collector of the first grade empowered in this behalf by the State Government;
- (4) “family” in relation to a person means the person, the wife or husband, as the case may be, of such person and his or her minor children, other than a married minor daughter;
- (5) “land” means land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and includes—
  - (a) the sites of buildings, and other structures on such land, and
  - (b) banjar land;
- (6) “landowner” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (Punjab Act XVII of 1887);

**Explanation.**—In respect of land mortgaged with possession, the mortgagee shall be deemed to be the landowner;

- (7) "minor" means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years;
- (8) "orchard" means a compact area of land having fruit bearing trees grown thereon in such number that they preclude, or when fully grown would preclude, a substantial part of such land from being used for any other agricultural purpose but shall not include land under banana or guava trees or land comprised in vineyard;
- (9) "Pepsu law" means the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955;
- (10) "person" includes a company, family, association or other body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, and any institution capable of holding property;
- (11) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (12) "Punjab law" means the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953;
- <sup>1</sup>[(13) "self-cultivation" means cultivation by a landowner either personally or through any member of his family or through his brother, or through a servant or hired labour under the personal supervision of the landowner or supervision of a member of his family, subject to the condition that the servant or hired labour is paid wages in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind but not as a share of the produce];
- <sup>2</sup>[(14) \* \* \*]
- (15) "surplus area" means the area in excess of the permissible area;

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<sup>1</sup>Clause (13) substituted by Punjab Act 40 of 1973, section 2.

<sup>2</sup>Clause (14) omitted by *ibid*.

- (16) "tenant" has the meaning assigned to it in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (Act XVI of 1887) and includes a sub-tenant, and self-cultivating lessee, but shall not include a present holder as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the East Punjab Displaced Persons (Land Resettlement) Act, 1949;
- (17) all other words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (Punjab Act XVI of 1887), or the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (Punjab Act XVII of 1887), shall have the meanings assigned to them in either of those Acts.

## CHAPTER II

### CEILING ON LAND

'[(1) Subject to the provisions of section 5, no person shall own or, hold land as landowner or mortgagee with possession or tenant or partly in one capacity and partly in another in excess of the permissible area].

(2) 'permissible area' shall mean in respect of—

- (a) land under assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops in a year (hereinafter in this Act referred to as 'the first quality land'), seven hectares; or
- (b) land under assured irrigation for only one crop in a year, eleven hectares; or
- (c) barani land, 20.5 hectares; or
- (d) land of other classes including banjar land, an area to be determined according to the prescribed scale with reference to the intensity of irrigation, productivity and soil classification of such classes, having regard

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<sup>1</sup>Sub-section (1) substituted by Punjab Act 40 of 1973, section 3.

to the respective valuation and the permissible area of the classes of land mentioned at (a), (b) and (c) above, '[subject to the condition that the area so determined shall not exceed 21.8 hectares:]

Provided that—

- (i) where land consists of two or more classes, the permissible area shall be determined on the basis of relative valuation of such classes of land, subject to the condition that it does not exceed 21.8 hectares;
- (ii) where the number of members of a family exceeds five, the permissible area shall be increased by one-fifth of the permissible area for each member in excess of five, subject to the condition that additional land shall be allowed for not more than three such members.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), where any land is comprised in an orchard<sup>2</sup>[on the appointed day], such land shall, for the purpose of determining the permissible area, be treated as barani land.

<sup>3</sup>[(4) (a) Where a person is a member of a registered co-operative farming society, his share in the land, if any, or if such person is a member of family, land held by such society together with his other together with the land held by every member of the family shall be taken into account for determining the permissible area.

(b) Where a person is a member of a family, the land held by such person together with the land held by every other member of the family, whether individually or jointly, shall be taken into account for determining the permissible area].

<sup>1</sup>Certain words added at the end by Act No. 40 of 1973.

<sup>2</sup>Substituted by *ibid.*

<sup>3</sup>Sub-section (4) substituted by *ibid.*

(5) In determining the permissible area, any land which was transferred by sale, gift or otherwise, other than a *bona fide* sale or transfer, after the appointed day but before the commencement of this Act, shall be taken into account as if such land had not been transferred and the onus of proving the transfer as *bona fide* shall be on the transferor.

(6) For the purpose of valuation of land one and quarter hectares of banjar land shall be treated as equivalent in value to one hectare of barani land.

(7) For evaluating the land of any person at any time under this Act, the land owned by him immediately before the commencement of this Act as well as the land acquired by him after such commencement by inheritance, bequest or gift from a person to whom he is an heir shall be evaluated as if the evaluation was being made on the appointed day and the land acquired by him after such commencement in any other manner shall be evaluated as if the evaluation was being made on the date of such acquisition.

Selection of permissible area and furnishing of declaration by certain persons.

5. (1) Every person, who <sup>1</sup>[on the appointed day] or at any time thereafter, owns or holds land as <sup>2</sup>[landowner or mortgagee with possession or tenant or partly in one capacity and partly in another], in excess of the permissible area, shall select his permissible area and intimate his selection to the Collector, and where land is situate in more than one district, to the Collectors concerned, through a declaration to be furnished in such form and manner and within such period as may be prescribed and if such person has an adult son, he shall also be entitled to select separate permissible area in respect of each such son, out of the land owned or held by him, subject to the condition that the land so selected together with the land already owned or held by such son, shall not exceed the permissible area of each such son:

Provided that where land is situate in more than one patwar circle, the declaration shall be supported by an affidavit in the prescribed form.

<sup>1</sup>Substituted by Punjab Act No. 40 of 1973, section 4.

<sup>2</sup>Substituted by *ibid.*



(2) In making the selection, such a person shall include, firstly, land mortgaged without possession and, secondly, land under self-cultivation on the date of commencement of the period prescribed for furnishing the declaration under sub-section (1), but shall not include area declared surplus under the Punjab law, the Pepsu law or this Act, other than the area which was exempt from utilization by the State Government immediately before such commencement.

6. If any person fails to furnish the declaration in accordance with the provisions of section 5, the Collector shall obtain the requisite information in the prescribed manner.

Collection of information in case declaration is not furnished.

7. (1) On the basis of the information given in the declaration furnished under section 5 or the information obtained under section 6, as the case may be, and after making such inquiry as he may deem fit, the Collector shall, by an order, determine the permissible area and the surplus area of a landowner or a tenant, as the case may be.

Determination of permissible and surplus areas.

(2) If a landowner or a tenant fails to furnish the declaration supported by an affidavit as required by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 5, while passing an order under sub-section (1), the Collector may reduce the permissible area of that person by such an area not exceeding two hectares of the first quality land or an equivalent area in valuation of other classes of land (hereinafter in this Act referred to as equivalent area), as may be specified in the order.

(3) Before passing an order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the Collector shall give to the landowner or tenant, as the case may be, an opportunity of being heard.

(4) For the purpose of determining the surplus area of any person,—

(i) any judgement, decree or order of a court or other authority obtained [on or after the

<sup>1</sup>Substituted by Act 40 of 1973, section 5.

appointed day] and having the effect of diminishing the surplus area of such a person;

- (ii) a tenancy created <sup>1</sup>[on or after the appointed day] in any land which has been or could have been, declared as surplus area of such a person under the Punjab law, the Pepsu law or this Act;

shall be ignored.

Vesting of  
unutilized sur-  
plus area in the  
State Govern-  
ment.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, custom or usage for the time being in force, but subject to the provisions of section 15, the surplus area, declared as such under the Punjab law or the Pepsu law, which has not been utilized till the commencement of this Act and the surplus area declared as such under this Act shall, on the date on which possession thereof is taken by or on behalf of the State Government, vest in the State Government free from all encumbrances and in the case of surplus area of a tenant, which is included within the permissible area of the landowner, the right and interest of the tenant in such area shall stand terminated on the aforesaid date :

Provided that where any land falling within the surplus area is mortgaged with possession, only the mortgagee rights shall vest in the State Government.

Power to take  
possession of  
surplus area.

9. (1) The Collector may, by an order in writing after an area has become surplus under the Punjab law or the Pepsu law or becomes surplus under this Act, direct the landowner or tenant or any other person in possession of such area to deliver possession thereof, within ten days of the service of the order on him, to such person as may be specified in the order.

(2) If the landowner or tenant or any other person in possession of such area refuses or fails without reasonable cause to comply with the order made under

<sup>1</sup>Substituted by Punjab Act No. 40 of 1973, section 5.

sub-section (1), the Collector may take possession of that area and may, for that purpose, use such force as may be necessary.

10. (1) The Collector or the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf shall determine the amount to be paid for the land which has vested in the State Government under section 8, in accordance with the principles hereinafter set out, that is to say—

Amount payable  
for the surplus  
area.

- (i) for the first three hectares of land, twelve times the fair rent, subject to a maximum of five thousand rupees per hectare;
- (ii) for the next three hectares of land, nine times the fair rent, subject to a maximum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty rupees per hectare; and
- (iii) for the remaining land, six times the fair rent, subject to a maximum of two thousand and five hundred rupees per hectare.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this sub-section, 'fair rent' shall mean the value of one-fifth of the gross produce of the land determined in the prescribed manner by the Collector or the officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the Collector or the officer authorised by the State Government shall prepare a statement in such form and manner as may be prescribed and shall, after following the prescribed procedure, apportion the amount amongst the persons, including tenants, having interests in the land.

(3) Where in the surplus area of any person mortgagee rights have vested in the State Government, the amount payable to the mortgagee shall be the mortgage money due to the mortgagee, or the amount payable under this section, whichever is less.

(4) The amount shall be payable either in lump sum or in half-yearly instalments not exceeding fifteen in the manner prescribed :

Provided that the amount shall be applied firstly to discharge Government dues, secondly to meet the claims of secured creditors and then to pay the dues of other claimants,

Disposal of  
surplus area.

11. (1) The surplus area, which has vested in the State Government under section 8, shall be at the disposal of the State Government.

(2) The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, frame a scheme for utilizing the surplus area under the Punjab law, the Pepsu law or this Act by,—

(a) conferment of rights of ownership on tenants in respect of such land as is comprised in the surplus area of the landowner of such a tenant; and

(b) allotment to tenants, members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and landless agricultural workers, of an area not exceeding two hectares of the first quality land or equivalent area, provided that the total area held or owned by any such allottee, after the allotment, shall not exceed two hectares of the first quality land or equivalent area.

(3) Any scheme framed by the State Government under sub-section (2) may provide for the terms and conditions on which the rights of ownership are to be conferred on the tenants and also the terms and conditions on which the land comprised in the surplus area is to be allotted.

(4) The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette add to, amend, vary or revoke any scheme made under this section.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force and save in the case of land acquired by the State Government under

any law for the time being in force or by an heir by inheritance, no transfer or other disposition of land which is comprised in the surplus area under the Punjab law, the Pepsu law or this Act, shall affect the vesting thereof in the State Government or its utilization under this Act.

(6) The utilization of any surplus area before the commencement of this Act will not affect the right of the tenant to purchase land in accordance with the provisions of section 15 or the right of the landowner to receive rent from the tenant settled on the surplus area till the tenant becomes the owner thereof.

(7) Where succession has opened after the surplus area or any part thereof has been determined by the Collector, the saving specified in favour of an heir by inheritance under sub-section (5) shall not apply in respect of the area so determined.

12. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law, custom, usage, contract or agreement, from and after the commencement of this Act, no person, whether as landowner or tenant, shall acquire or possess by transfer, exchange, lease, agreement or settlement any land, which with or without the land already owned or held by him, in the aggregate, exceeds the permissible area : Bar on future acquisition of land in excess of permissible area.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to land held by a co-operative society if the land owned or held by an individual member of the society, together with his share in the land held by such a society, does not exceed the permissible area.

(2) Any transfer, exchange, lease, agreement or settlement made in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be null and void.

13. (1) Where a person owns land jointly with other persons and his share of such land or part thereof has been or is to be declared as surplus area, the Collector, on his own motion, may, after summary enquiry and after affording to such a person an opportunity of being heard, separate his share of such land Power to separate share of landowners in joint lands.

or part thereof in the land owned by him jointly with other persons.

(2) Where, after the declaration of the surplus area of any person and before the utilization thereof, his land has been subjected to the process of consolidation, the Collector shall also be competent to separate the surplus area of such a person out of the area of land obtained by him after consolidation in the manner referred to in sub-section (1).

Exemption of lands belonging to religious or charitable institutions.

14. Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or authority, the provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to lands belonging to any religious or charitable institution of a public nature in existence immediately before the date of commencement of this Act, but not belonging to the mahant, mohtamim or manager thereof :

Provided that the exemption specified herein shall be admissible till such time only as the land or income therefrom is utilized for the specified purpose of such institution and shall not be admissible to the lessees of such lands.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this section, ‘religious or charitable institution’ means—

- (i) a temple;
- (ii) a gurdwara;
- (iii) a gaushala;
- (iv) a wakf as defined in clause (ii) of section 3 of the Wakf Act, 1954 (Parliament Act 29 of 1954); or
- (v) any other religious place of public nature.

### CHAPTER III

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Saving of certain rights of tenants to purchase land.

15. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, a tenant who was entitled to purchase the land comprised in his tenancy, under section 18 of the

Punjab law or section 22 of the Pepsu law, as the case may be, immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall be entitled to purchase such land from the landowner on the same terms and conditions, as were applicable immediately before such commencement :

Provided that—

- (i) the amount payable by the tenant for the land shall be equivalent to ninety times the land revenue (including rates and cesses) payable for such land or five hundred rupees per hectare, whichever is less; and
- (ii) the procedure for purchase of such land shall be as is specified hereinafter and the period of limitation for exercise of such a right shall be one year from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) An application for the purchase of land under sub-section (1) shall be made to the Assistant Collector of the first grade having jurisdiction who shall, after giving notice to the landowner and after making enquiry in the prescribed manner, determine the amount payable in respect thereof.

(3) The tenant may pay the amount determined under sub-section (2) either in lump sum or in half-yearly instalments not exceeding fifteen in the manner prescribed.

(4) On the payment of the entire amount or the first instalment thereof, as the case may be, the tenant shall be deemed to have become the owner of the land and the Assistant Collector shall, where the tenant is not already in possession of the land, put him in possession thereof, subject to the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

(5) If a default is committed in the payment of any of the instalments, the entire outstanding balance shall, on application by the person entitled to receive it, be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

(6) If the land is subject to mortgage at the time of purchase, the land shall pass to the tenant unencumbered by the mortgage; but the mortgage amount shall be a charge on the purchase price.

Summary eviction and fine.

16. (1) Any person who is in wrongful or unauthorised possession of any land—

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

(b) to the use and occupation of which he is not entitled under the provisions of this Act;

may, on an application made within a period of one year of such wrongful or unauthorised possession, and after summary enquiry, be ejected by the Collector, who may also impose on such person a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

(2) The Collector may direct that the whole or any part of the penalty imposed under sub-section (1) shall be paid to the person who has sustained any loss or damage by the wrongful or unauthorised possession of the land.

Abrogation of pending decrees, orders and notices.

17. No decree or order of any court or authority and no notice of ejectment shall be valid save to the extent to which it is consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Appeal, review and revision.

18. The provision in regard to appeal, review and revision under this Act shall, so far as may be be the same as provided in sections 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (Act XVI of 1887)

Correction of clerical errors.

19. Clerical and arithmetical mistakes in any order passed by any officer or authority under this Act or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission may at any time be corrected by such officer or authority either of his own motion or on an application received in this behalf from any of the parties.



20. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), every application, appeal or other proceeding under this Act shall bear a court-fee stamp of such value as may be prescribed. Court-fees.

21. (1) Save as provided by or under this Act, the validity of any proceedings or order taken or made under this Act shall not be called in question in any court or before any other authority. Bar of jurisdiction.

(2) No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit, or proceed with any suit instituted after the appointed day, for specific performance of a contract for transfer of land which affects the rights of the State Government to the surplus area under this Act.

22. No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against any authority in respect of anything done in good faith in pursuance of the provisions of this Act. Indemnity.

23. If, during the course of any proceedings under this Act, any person makes a declaration or a statement or furnishes any information which is false or which he knows or has reason to believe to be false or which he does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Penalty for making false statements.

24. Any amount payable under this Act including the amount of penalty imposed under this Act may be recovered as arrears of land revenue. Mode of recovery.

25. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, make such provision or give such directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing such a difficulty. Powers to remove difficulties.

26. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Power to make rules.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of ten days which may be comprised in one session or two successive sessions, and if before expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the House agrees in making any modification in the rule or the House agrees that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Exemption of  
certain lands  
from the opera-  
tion of the Act.

27. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to—

- (a) lands owned by or vested in the State Government otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, or lands taken on lease by the State Government;
- (b) lands belonging to or vested in a local authority or the Punjab Agricultural University or any corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government;
- (c) lands owned by or vested in or taken on lease by the Central Government;
- (d) lands owned by the Bhoodan Yagna Board under the Punjab Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955;
- (e) lands owned or held by an agricultural co-operative credit society, Land Mortgage Bank, the State or Central Co-operative Bank or any other bank :
- <sup>1</sup>[(f) lands owned by an educational institution, recognised by Government, which is engaged in the education and research in

<sup>1</sup>Clauses (f) and (g) added by Punjab Act No. 40 of 1973, section 6.

agricultural sciences and has been conducting such education and research on the appointed day;

- (g) lands owned by an educational trust of public nature in existence on the appointed day:]

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a lessee of any of the authorities or institutions referred to above.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of clauses (c) “bank” means a banking company as defined in section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and includes the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955, a subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, a corresponding new bank as defined in the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, and Agricultural Refinance Corporation constituted under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963.

28. (1) The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, in so far as these are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed. Repeal and Saving.

(2) The repeal of the enactments mentioned in sub-section (1), hereinafter referred to as the said enactments, shall not affect—

- (i) the proceedings for the determination of the surplus area pending immediately before the commencement of this Act, under either of the said enactments, which shall be continued and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed, and the surplus area so determined shall vest in, and be utilised by, the State Government in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

Provided that such proceedings shall, as far as may be, be continued and disposed of, from

the stage these were immediately before the commencement of this Act, in accordance with the procedure specified by or under this Act [and the cases pending before the Pepsu Land Commission immediately before the date of commencement of this Act shall stand transferred to the Collector of the district concerned for disposal:]

Provided further that nothing in this section shall affect the determination and utilisation of the surplus area, other than the surplus area referred to above, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(ii) the previous operation of the said enactments or anything duly done or suffered thereunder;

(iii) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the said enactments, in so far as such right, privilege, obligation or liability is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and any proceeding or remedy in respect of such right, privilege, obligation or liability may be instituted, continued or enforced as if this Act had not been passed :

Provided that such proceeding or remedy shall, as far as may be, be instituted, continued or enforced in accordance with the procedure specified by or under this Act.

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<sup>1</sup>Certain words added by Punjab Act 40 of 1973, section 7.

**PART I**

**GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB**

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS, PUNJAB

**NOTIFICATION**

The 4th August, 2014

**No. 16.-Leg./2014.-**The following Act of the Legislature of the State of Punjab received the assent of the President of India on the 17th Day of July, 2014, is hereby published for general information:-

**THE PUNJAB LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2010**  
**(Punjab Act No. 15 of 2014)**

AN

ACT

*further to amend the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972.*

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Punjab in the Sixty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

**1. (1)** This Act may be called the Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 2010. Short title and commencement.

**(2)** It shall come into force at once.

**2.** In the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972, in section 5, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:- Amendment in section 5 of Punjab Act 10 of 1973.

“(1) Every person, who on the appointed day or at any time thereafter, owns or holds land as landowner or mortgagee with possession or tenant or partly in one capacity and partly in another in excess of the permissible area, shall select his permissible area and intimate his selection to the Collector, and where land is situate in more than one district, to the Collectors concerned, through a declaration, to be furnished in such form and manner and within such period, as may be prescribed and if such person has an adult son or adult daughter, he shall also be entitled to select separate permissible area in respect of each such son or daughter, as the case may be, out of the land owned or held by him, subject to the

condition that the land so selected together with the land already owned or held by such son or daughter, shall not exceed the permissible area of each such son or daughter:

Provided that where land is situated in more than one patwar circle, the declaration shall be supported by an affidavit in the prescribed form.”.

**H.P.S. MAHAL,**  
Secretary to Government of Punjab,  
Department of Legal and legislative Affairs.

**PART I**

**GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB**

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS, PUNJAB

**NOTIFICATION**

The 18th December, 2017

**No.29-Leg./2017.-** The following Act of the Legislature of the State of Punjab received the assent of the Governor of Punjab on the 12th day of December, 2017, is hereby published for general information:-

**THE PUNJAB LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2017.**

**(Punjab Act No. 19 of 2017)**

AN

ACT

further to amend the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Punjab in the Sixty-eighth Year of the Republic of India, as follows:-

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 2017. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on and with effect from the 24th January, 1971:

Provided that the provision being made by section 2 of this Act shall come into force at once.

2. In the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972, (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 3, in clause (8), the words "but shall not include land under banana or guava trees or land comprised in vineyard" shall be omitted. Amendment in section 3 of Punjab Act 10 of 1973.

3. In the principal Act, in section 27, for clause (j), the following clause (j) shall be substituted, namely:- Amendment in section 27 of Punjab Act 10 of 1973.

"(j) land not covered under clause (h) and (i), acquired by a person for non-agricultural purposes such as housing, industrial, infrastructure projects, special economic zone (SEZ), tourism units (hotels and resorts), public utilities, warehousing, commercial, cultural, recreational, sports, religious, institutional:

Provided that where land is acquired for non-agricultural purposes as per provisions of clauses (h), (i) or (j), such person

would be required to intimate such intention of change of land use for non-agricultural purposes to the Collector within one year from the date of publication of the Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 2017 or within one year from the date of acquisition of such land and in such cases, the Collector, on receipt of such intimation, shall cause the necessary entries to be recorded in the revenue record to this effect.

Explanation.- For the purposes of clauses (h), (i) and (j) of this section-

- (i) where an agricultural activity is carried out primarily as an activity subservient to a non-agricultural activity or purpose of such person, in such cases, such land shall be deemed to have been acquired for non-agricultural purposes; and
- (ii) a person intending to carry out any development on land covered under these clauses, shall be required to obtain necessary permission under the Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development Act, 1995 or the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952, as may be applicable."

**VIVEK PURI,**

Secretary to Government of Punjab  
Department of Legal and Legislative Affairs.