



डा० संजय सिंह
सचिव
Dr. Sanjay Singh
Secretary



भारत सरकार
Government of India
विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय
Ministry of Law & Justice
विधायी विभाग
Legislative Department

D.O. No. 1(66)/14-L.I (Pt.file.II)

24th October, 2014

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my D.O. letter of even number dated 9th October, 2014 regarding reviewing of the obsolete and redundant laws in the country, this is to inform that the Law Commission of India has submitted its 249th Report on "Obsolete Laws: Warranting Immediate Repeal" (Second Interim Report), on 13th October, 2014 in which the Commission *inter-alia*, recommended repeal of 113 more obsolete Acts. Out of these 113 Acts, 40 enactments have been identified by this Department (List enclosed) for repeal by the respective State Legislature.

2. In view of the urgency and importance of the matter, it is requested that you may kindly identify the enactments concerning your State and take necessary steps for repealing the same as recommended by the Law Commission. This may be taken on priority so that the obsolete and redundant laws do not become impediment/hindrance in the progress of the State.

3. The enactments referred to in this letter and the earlier letter of even number dated 9th October, 2014 are available in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Legislative Department's website at <http://www.lawmin.nic.in/Legis.htm> (under the heading 'Repeal of redundant and obsolete laws').

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. Sanjay Singh)

Encl. As above.

Shri I. Y. R. Krishna Rao,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad-500 022

II. ENACTMENTS TO BE REPEALED BY RESPECTIVE STATE LEGISLATURE

S.No.	Short title of the Act	Subject	Recommendation of Law Commission of India
1.	Bengal Indigo Contracts Act, 1836 (10 of 1836)	Laws Relating to Administration and Development of Local Areas	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s).</p> <p>Prior to independence, the British controlled the entire trade in indigo and this Act, which was enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council, helped consolidate British rule over indigo farming by enforcing its cultivation by farmers in the erstwhile Bengal province. This Act is in disuse and a remnant of colonialism, and should be repealed. However, according to Article 372(1), the competent legislature for repeal of this Act is that of the State where the Act is in force. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Governments recommending review of this law by the State with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of Central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
2.	Madras Public Property (Malversation) Act, 1837 (36 of 1837)	Land Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>This Act extended the jurisdiction of the Collectors, Subordinate Collectors and Assistant Collectors to cases of embezzlement of any public property or the falsification, destruction or concealment of any public account, record, voucher or document, relating to any public property. It is in force in the State of Tamil Nadu. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council prior to independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government seeking its opinion in regard to this law. Thereafter, the Central Government</p>

			should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).
3.	Madras Rent and Revenue Sales Act, 1839 (7 of 1839)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The Act laid down the powers of the Tahsildar with respect to property distrained for arrears of rent or revenue. It is in force in the State of Tamil Nadu. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council prior to independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
4.	Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1841 (12 of 1841)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The text of this Act is not available on the Law Ministry's website, or from any other readily available source, an indication that it is not in use. Neither are there any other documented instances where this Act has been used in the last few decades. This Act should therefore be repealed. Since land revenue falls under List II of the Seventh Schedule (Entry 45), the State legislature is the competent legislature for repeal of this Act. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
5.	Revenue, Bombay, Act, 1842 (13 of 1842)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p>

			<p>In this case, as well, the text of the Act is not available on the Law Ministry's website, or from any other readily available source, an indication that it is not in use. As already mentioned, since land revenue falls under List II of the Seventh Schedule, the concerned State legislature is the competent legislature for repeal of this Act. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
6.	Revenue Commissioners, Bombay Act, 1842 (17 of 1842)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>This is another law whose text is not readily available. Neither are there any other indications that the Act is in use. However, the competent legislature for repeal of this Act is the relevant State legislature. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
7.	Sales of Land for Revenue Arrears Act, 1845 (1 of 1845)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>This is another law whose text is not readily available. Neither are there any other indications that the Act is in use. However, according to Article 372(1), the competent legislature for repeal of this Act is that of the State where the Act is in force. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Governments recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal.</p>

			The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).
8.	Boundary-marks, Bombay Act, 1846 (3 of 1846)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>This is another law whose text is not readily available. Neither are there any other indications that the Act is in use. However, according to Article 372(1), the competent legislature for repeal of this Act is that of the State where the Act is in force. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
9.	Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act, 1847 (9 of 1847)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Remove from Law Ministry's lists of central Acts</p> <p>Remove from Law Ministry's lists of central Acts. The Act laid down the procedure for assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion within the provinces of Bengal, Bihar or Orissa (as they existed at the time). This Act has been repealed in its application to West Bengal by Section 59 of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. The Act has also been repealed by the Government of Odisha. However, it may still be in force in the State of Bihar. Therefore, the Central Government should also write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. Also, Central Government should remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.</p>
10.	Madras Revenue Commissioner Act, 1849 (10 of 1849)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>This Act empowered the Governor of Fort</p>

			<p>St. George in Council to depute a Member of the Board of Revenue as the Revenue Commissioner for the districts of the Presidency of Madras. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council prior to independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
11.	<p>Calcutta Land Revenue Act, 1850 (23 of 1850)</p>	<p>Land Revenue</p>	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The Act prescribes the procedure for ascertaining and collecting the land revenue accruing to the Government of India within Calcutta. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council prior to independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
12.	<p>Improvement in Towns Act, 1850 (26 of 1850)</p>	<p>Law Relating to Administration and Development of Local Areas</p>	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>This Act authorised Provincial Governments to introduce provisions for constructing, repairing, cleaning, lighting or watering of any public streets, drains or tanks for the prevention of nuisances or for improving the town. Municipal regulations and urban local bodies of respective States adequately cover these matters now. However, according to Article 372(1), the competent legislature for repeal</p>

			of this Act is that of the State where the Act is in force ('local government' is Item 5 in List II of the Seventh Schedule). Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Governments recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).
13.	Madras City Land Revenue Act, 1851 (12 of 1851)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The Act laid down the procedure for collecting revenue in the territories falling within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council pre-independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its list of Central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
14.	Bombay Rent-free Estates Act, 1852 (11 of 1852)	Land Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The Act was enacted to provide for adjudication of titles to certain estates in the territories of Dekkhan, Khandesh and Southern Maratha Country and certain other districts annexed to the Bombay Presidency. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council pre-independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove</p>

			this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).
15.	Rent Recovery Act, 1853 (6 of 1853)	Administratio n of Justice	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The Act regulated the procedure to be followed in summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of 'Putnee Talooks', and other saleable tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees of rent. The Act vested jurisdiction in the Collector to conduct the sale, or to hear and decide the suit with respect to land which is the subject of such sale. Most States have now enacted their own rent recovery laws. Hence, the purpose of this Act has been subsumed by other laws. However, since the competent legislature for the subject of procedure in rent courts is that of the State, (See Item 3, List II, Seventh Schedule, Constitution of India), based on Article 372(1) of the Constitution, the repeal of this Act can only be done by the relevant States where it is still in operation. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-1).</p>
16.	Police (Agra) Act, 1854 (16 of 1854)	Criminal Justice	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The text of this law is not readily available. Neither are there any indications that the Act is in use. However, according to Article 372(1), the competent legislature for repeal of this Act is that of the State where the Act is in force. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
17.	Bengal Embankment Act,	Transportatio	Recommendation: Repeal in consultation

	1855 (32 of 1855)	n and Infrastructur e	with relevant State(s) This Act was enacted to provide for better supervision and protection of embankments in view of the fact that the existing Regulations were ineffectual for the maintenance of embankments. This Act was repealed in its application to all territories except Orissa (as it existed at the time) and the Sunderbans by the Bengal Embankments Act, 1873. Its applicability is therefore limited. However, according to Article 372(1), the competent legislature for repeal of this Act is that of the State where the Act is in force. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Governments of West Bengal and Odisha recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.
18.	Calcutta Land Revenue Act, 1856 (18 of 1856)	Land Revenue	Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s) The Act prescribes the procedure for ascertaining and collecting the land revenue accruing to the Government of India within Calcutta. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council pre-independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).
19.	Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (20 of 1856)	Criminal Justice	Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s). The Act provided for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William

			<p>in Bengal. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council pre-independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. However, according to Article 372(1), the competent legislature for repeal of this Act is that of the State where the Act is in force. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
20.	<p>Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858 (1 of 1858)</p>	Labour Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal.</p> <p>The Act made lawful to compel labourers to prevent and repair any mischief by inundations caused by sudden breach of embankments of tanks, rivers and canals in the Presidency of Fort St. George in Madras. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council prior to independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal, particularly since it deals with compulsory labour which goes against rights guaranteed under the Constitution. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
21.	<p>Bengal Ghatwali Lands Act, 1859 (5 of 1859)</p>	Land Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s).</p> <p>The Act empowered the holders of ghatwali lands in the district of Birbhum in West Bengal to grant leases extending beyond the period of their own possession. The Act was enacted specifically for the benefit of ghatwals who paid the revenue of their</p>

			lands directly to the Government under Regulation 29, 1814 of the Bengal Code. This system of land revenue administration no longer exists. However, the power to repeal or amend this law rests with the concerned State legislature. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).
22.	Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (11 of 1859)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s).</p> <p>This Act was meant to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (as they existed at the time). Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council prior to independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. The Government of Odisha has already repealed the law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the other concerned State Governments recommending the review of this law with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
23.	Stage-Carriages Act, 1861 (16 of 1861)	Transportation and Infrastructure	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The Act made provided for the compulsory licensing of stage carriages by the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police for their use in the Presidency Towns. Stage carriage, for the purposes of this Act, was defined as a carriage drawn by one or more horses ordinarily used for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire.</p>

			<p>States now have more modern rules to govern the licensing of stage carriages. In Mumbai, for example, carriages (as defined under this Act), known as Victorias, are licensed under the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920, and not under this Act. Consequently, the Act has fallen into disuse. States such as Karnataka have already repealed this Act for the reason that this is a 'spent' Act. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the other concerned State Governments recommending the review of this law with a view to repeal. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
24.	<p>Partition of Revenue-paying Estates Act, 1863 (19 of 1863)</p>	Land Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State Government(s)</p> <p>The Act was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to partition of estates paying revenue to government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal (which lies in modern-day Uttar Pradesh). Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council prior to independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
25.	<p>Bengal Sessions Courts Act, 1871 (19 of 1871)</p>	Administration of Justice	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State Government(s)</p> <p>The Act provided for the appointment of Sessions Judges for the territories respectively under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower and North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. Although enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council pre-independence, it is now administered by the relevant State which</p>

			also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.
26.	North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873 (16 of 1873)	Criminal Justice	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with the government of the State of Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The Act was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to village and road police in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. The Act contains provisions for the appointment, and duties and liabilities of village and road policemen in the said provinces. The erstwhile North-Western Provinces now constitute the administrative unit of Agra, which is in the modern-day State of Uttar Pradesh. Although this Act was enacted by the Governor-General-in-Council pre-independence, it is now administered by the relevant State, Uttar Pradesh, which also has the power to repeal or amend this law. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
27.	The Act given at Sl. No: 34 of the Law Commission's Report has been decided by the Central Government not to include for repeal.	--	--

28.	Bombay Municipal Debentures Act, 1876 (15 of 1876)	Financial Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s).</p> <p>This Act amended the law relating to the transfer of Bombay municipal debentures, and to provide for their consolidation. Municipal debentures in Bombay are now dealt with in the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act, 1888. This Act has fallen into disuse and is thus now redundant. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the relevant State Governments recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.</p>
29.	Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877 (14 of 1877)	Land Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>This Act was enacted to relieve from encumbrances the Thakurs in the districts of Broach and Kaira who were in debt, and whose property was subject to mortgages, charges and liens. The Act laid down a procedure by which these Thakurs could make an application to the concerned authority for relief. Thakurs, for the purpose of this Act, meant taluqdars, jagirdars and kasbatis. The taluqdari and jagirdari systems do not exist now. Also, Broach and Kaira were districts in the erstwhile Presidency of Bombay. Broach now exists as Bharuch in the State of Gujarat and Kaira is a district in present-day Maharashtra. This Act was largely repealed by the Broach and Kaira</p>

			Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, but a few sections remain on the books. It is now in disuse, and the Central Government should write to the relevant State Governments recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.
30.	Hackney Carriage Act, 1879 (14 of 1879)	Transportation and Infrastructure	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The Act provided for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments. 'Hackney carriage', for the purposes of the Act meant any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of passengers which is kept or offered or plies for hire. There is no evidence of recent use of this Act. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Governments recommending the review of this law with a view to repeal. The Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).</p>
31.	Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881 (18 of 1881)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The Act was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue and the power of revenue officers in the Central Provinces, which now fall in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. All these States have their own revenue codes and hence this law is now redundant. The Central Government should write to the relevant State Governments recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.</p>
32.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (19 of 1883)	Land Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal in consultation with relevant State(s)</p>

			<p>The Act consolidated and amended the law relating to loans of money by the Government for agricultural improvements. 'Improvement', for the purposes of this Act, meant construction of wells, preparation of land for irrigation, etc. The Act lays down the procedure for application for loans and also, for the recovery of loans. Land Improvement and agricultural loans is now a State subject (Entry 18, List II). Every State now has a Land Mortgage Bank Act which authorises the setting up of a land mortgage bank. One of the purposes of this Bank is to help carry out agricultural improvements. Hence this Act has lost its relevance and must be repealed. The Central Government should write to the relevant State Governments recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.</p>
33.	<p>Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 (20 of 1883)</p>	<p>Laws Relating to Administration and Development of Local Areas</p>	<p>Recommendation: The Central Government should write to the State of Punjab seeking clarification on whether this Act is still in use.</p> <p>The Act made better provisions for the local self-government in the districts of Punjab. The Act envisaged District Boards for proper maintenance of the districts (construction of roads, management of property, registration of births and deaths, etc.). The Act also imposed a 'local rate' payable on all land in the district by the landholders. The revenue from this collection would go towards the maintenance of the district. Evidence of the fact that this might still be relevant is that the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967 defines 'rates and cesses' to include the local rate payable under the Punjab District Board Act, 1883. However, the Act seems to have otherwise fallen into disuse. The Central Government should write to the Government of Punjab seeking clarification on whether this Act is still in use. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central</p>

			Acts in force.
34.	Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (16 of 1887)	Rent and Tenancy	<p>Recommendation: The Central Government should write to the State of Punjab seeking clarification on whether this Act is still in use.</p> <p>The Act was enacted to amend the law relating to tenancy in Punjab. It is still in use in Punjab but has been repealed in its application to Delhi by the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. The Central Government should write to the Government of Punjab seeking clarification on whether this Act is still in use. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.</p>
35.	Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (17 of 1887)	Land Revenue	<p>Recommendation: The Central Government should write to the State of Punjab seeking clarification on whether this Act is still in use.</p> <p>The Act was enacted for the making and maintenance of records-of-rights in land, the assessment and collection of land-revenue and other matters relating to land and the liabilities incident thereto. It has been repealed in its application to Delhi by the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967, but is still in force in Punjab. The Central Government should write to the Government of Punjab seeking clarification on whether this Act is still in use. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.</p>
36.	Bengal Military Police Act, 1892 (5 of 1892)	Defence of India and Armed Forces	<p>Recommendation: Repeal, in consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>This Act was enacted for the better regulation of the Bengal Military Police. It prescribed punishments for offences committed by members of the Police. The Bengal Military Police was renamed Eastern Frontier Rifles in 1920. In 1947, this Police force was divided between India</p>

			and Pakistan. The Military Police now exists as the Eastern Frontier Rifles and is part of the Police force of the State of West Bengal. The West Bengal Police Act, 1952 deals with employment to the police force in the State. Therefore, the Act is no longer applicable and must be repealed. The Central Government should write to the relevant State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.
37.	Porahat Estate Act, 1893 (2 of 1893)	Land Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal after consultation with relevant State(s)</p> <p>The Act annexed the estate of Porahat to the Singhbhum district. This Act brought Porahat under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Singhbhum is a district in the present-day State of Jharkhand and thus, subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the State Government. As its purpose has been fulfilled, the Act now needs to be repealed.</p>
38.	Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898 (11 of 1898)	Rent and Tenancy	<p>Recommendation: Repeal, in consultation with relevant State(s).</p> <p>The Act consolidated and amended the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces. It divided tenants into five categories and made provisions relating to rent payable by the tenants. The States which constituted the erstwhile Central Provinces – Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh – now have their own rent control and tenancy Acts making this Act irrelevant. It must therefore be repealed. The Central Government should write to the relevant State Governments recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.</p>
39.	Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (2 of 1912)	Charitable and Religious Institutions; Co-operative	<p>Recommendation: Repeal, in consultation with relevant State(s)</p>

		Societies	The Act facilitated the formation of co-operative Societies for the promotion of self-help among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means, and for that purpose to amend the law relating to co-operative Societies. Co-operative societies are now under List II, Entry 43, and most States have their own co-operative societies Acts now. Therefore, the Central Government should write to the concerned State Government recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. This Act has also been recommended for repeal by the PC Jain Commission Report (Appendix A-5).
40.	Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (9 of 1914)	Financial Laws	<p>Recommendation: Repeal, in consultation with relevant State(s).</p> <p>The Act consolidated and amended the law relating to the grant of loans to local authorities. Local authorities are now a State subject and this law is not in use. The Central Government should write to the relevant State Governments recommending the review of this law by the State, with a view to repeal. The Central Government should also remove this law from its lists of central Acts in force.</p>