

No. 1548(2)/XVII-V—1-104-1980

*Dated Lucknow, August 20, 1982*

IN pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of the Uttar Pradesh Bhoomi Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhiniyam, 1982 (Uttar Pradesh Adhiniyam Sankhya 20 of 1982), as passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature and assented to by the President on May 11, 1982.

**THE UTTAR PRADESH LAND LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT,  
1982**

(U. P. ACT NO. 20 OF 1982)

*[As passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature]*

AN

ACT

*further to amend the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, U. P. Land Revenue Act, 1901, the Jaunsar Bawar Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956, the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 and the Uttar Pradesh Laws (Extension to Territories Transferred from Bihar) Act, 1976.*

IT IS HEREBY enacted in the Thirty Second Year of the Republic of India as follows :

**CHAPTER I**

**Preliminary**

1. (1) This Act may be called the Uttar Pradesh Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 1982.

Short title and commencement.

(2) Section 9 shall be deemed to have come into force on August 18, 1980, section 19 shall be deemed to have come into force on July 1, 1976, sections 2 to 7 and 12 to 14 and 27 shall be deemed to have come into force on June 3, 1981 and sections 8, 10, 11, 15 to 18 and 20 to 26 shall be deemed to have come into force on November 10, 1980 and the remaining provisions shall come into force at once.

## CHAPTER II

## Amendment of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950

Amendment of section 122-B of U. P. Act I of 1951.

2. In section 122-B of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the principal Act, for sub-sections (1) to (4-E), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:

“(1) Where any property vested under the provisions of this Act in a Gaon Sabha or a local authority is damaged or misappropriated or where any Gaon Sabha or local authority is entitled to take or retain possession of any land under the provisions of this Act and such land is occupied otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Land Management Committee or Local Authority, as the case may be, shall inform the Assistant Collector concerned in the manner prescribed.

(2) Where from the information received under sub-section (1) or otherwise, the Assistant Collector is satisfied that any property referred to in sub-section (1) has been damaged or misappropriated or any person is in occupation of any land, referred to in that sub-section, in contravention of the provisions of this Act, he shall issue notice to the person concerned to show cause why compensation for damage, misappropriation or wrongful occupation as mentioned in such notice be not recovered from him or, as the case may be, why he should not be evicted from such land.

(3) If the person to whom a notice has been issued under sub-section (2) fails to show cause within the time specified in the notice or within such extended time not exceeding three months from the date of service of such notice on such person, as the Assistant Collector may allow in this behalf, or if the cause shown is found to be insufficient, the Assistant Collector may direct that such person may be evicted from the land and may for that purpose, use, or cause to be used such force as may be necessary and may direct that the amount of compensation for damage, misappropriation or wrongful occupation be recovered from such person as arrears of land revenue.

(4) If the Assistant Collector is of opinion that the person showing cause is not guilty of causing the damage or misappropriation or wrongful occupation referred to in the notice under sub-section (2) he shall discharge the notice.

√(4-A) Any person aggrieved by the order of the Assistant Collector under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) may, within thirty days from the date of such order prefer, a revision before the Collector on the grounds mentioned in clauses (a) to (e) of section 333.

(4-B) The procedure to be followed in any action taken under this section shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4-C) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 333 or section 333-A, but subject to the provisions of this section—

(i) every order of the Assistant Collector under this section shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4-A) and (4-D), be final.

(ii) every order of the Collector under this section shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (4-D), be final.

√(4-D) Any person aggrieved by the order of the Assistant Collector or Collector in respect of any property under this section may file a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction to establish the right claimed by him in such property.

√(4-E) No such suit as is referred to in sub-section (4-D) shall lie against an order of the Assistant Collector if a revision is preferred to the Collector under sub-section (4-A).

*Explanation*—For the purposes of this section, the expression ‘Collector’ means the officer appointed as Collector under the provisions of the U.P. Land Revenue Act, 1901 and includes an Additional Collector.”

3. For section 157-A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of section 157-A.

“157-A. (1) Without prejudice to the restrictions contained in sections 153 to 157, no *bhumidhar* or *asami* belonging to a Scheduled Caste shall have the right to transfer any land by way of sale, gift, mortgage or lease to a person not belonging to a Scheduled Caste, except with the previous approval of the Collector:

Provided that no such approval shall be given by the Collector in case where the land held in Uttar Pradesh by the transferor on the date of application under this section is less than 1.26 hectares or where the area of land so held in Uttar Pradesh by the transferor on the said date is after such transfer, likely to be reduced to less than 1.26 hectares.

(2) The Collector shall, on an application made in that behalf in the prescribed manner, make such inquiry as may be prescribed.”

4. After section 157-A of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:

Insertions section 7 and 157-C.

“157-B. (1) Without prejudice to the restrictions contained in sections 153 to 157, no *bhumidhar* or *asami* belonging to a Scheduled Tribe shall have the right to transfer by way of sale, gift, mortgage or lease or otherwise any land to a person not belonging to a Scheduled Tribe.

157-C. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 157-A and 157-B, a *bhumidhar* or *asami* belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe may mortgage without possession his holding or part thereof in the circumstances specified in sub-section (3) of section 152.

*Explanation*—In this Chapter, the expressions ‘Scheduled Castes’ and ‘Scheduled Tribes’ shall mean respectively the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to Uttar Pradesh under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution.”

5. Section 163 of the principal Act, shall be omitted.

Omission of section 163.

6. For sections 166 and 167 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of sections 166 and 167.

“166. Every transfer made in contravention of the provisions of this Act shall be void.

167. (1) The following consequences shall ensue in respect of every transfer which is void by virtue of section 166, namely—

(a) the subject-matter of transfer shall, with effect from the date of transfer, be deemed to have vested in the State Government free from all encumbrances;

(b) the trees, crops and wells existing on the land on the date of transfer shall, with effect from the said date, be deemed to have vested in the State Government free from all encumbrances;

(c) the transferee may remove other movable property or the materials of any immovable property existing on such land on the date of transfer within such time as may be prescribed.

(2) Where any land or other property has vested in the State Government under sub-section (1), it shall be lawful for the Collector to take over possession over such land or other property and to direct that any person occupying such land or property be evicted therefrom. For the purposes of taking over such possession or evicting such unauthorised occupants, the Collector may use or cause to be used such force as may be necessary.”

- Amendment of section 169. 7. In section 169 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2-A), for the words, figures and letters "section 157-A", the words, figures and letters "sections 157-A and 157-B" shall be *substituted*.
- Amendment of section 197. 8. Section 197 of the principal Act, shall be *renumbered* as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be *inserted*, namely:  
 "(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, the right to admit any person as *asami* of any tank, pond or other land, covered by water shall be regulated by the rules made under this Act."
- Amendment of section 198. 9. In section 198 of the principal Act, for sub-sections (4), (4-A) and (5), the following sub-sections shall be *substituted*, namely:  
 "(4) The Collector may of his own motion and shall on the application of any person aggrieved by an allotment of land inquire in the manner prescribed into such allotment and if he is satisfied that the allotment is irregular, he may cancel the allotment and the lease, if any.  
 (5) No order for cancellation of an allotment or lease shall be made under sub-section (4), unless a notice to show cause is served on the person in whose favour the allotment or lease was made or on his legal representatives :  
 Provided that no such notice shall be necessary in proceedings for the cancellation of any allotment or lease where such proceedings were pending before the Collector or any other court or authority on August 18, 1980.  
 (6) Every notice to show cause mentioned in sub-section (5) may be issued—  
 (a) in the case of an allotment of land made before November 10, 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the said date), before the expiry of a period of two years from the said date; and  
 (b) in the case of an allotment of land made on or after the said date, before the expiry of a period of five-years from the date of such allotment or lease.  
 (7) Where the allotment or lease of any land is cancelled under sub-section (4), the following consequences shall ensue, namely—  
 (i) the right, title and interest of the allottee or lessee or any other person claiming through him in such land shall cease and the land shall revert to the Gaon Sabha;  
 (ii) the Collector may direct delivery of possession of such land forthwith to the Gaon Sabha after ejection of every person holding or retaining possession thereof and may for that purpose use or cause to be used such force as may be necessary.  
 (8) Every order made by the Collector under sub-section (4) shall, subject to the provisions of section 333, be final.  
 (9) Where any person has been admitted to any land specified in section 132 as a *sirdar* or *bhumidhar* with non-transferable rights at any time before the said date and such admission was made with the previous approval of the Assistant Collector in-charge of the Sub-Division in respect of the permissible area mentioned in sub-section (3), then notwithstanding anything contained in other provisions of this Act or in the terms and conditions of the allotment or lease under which such person was admitted to that land, the following consequences shall, with effect from the said date ensue, namely—  
 (a) the allottee or lessee shall be deemed to be an *asami* of such land and shall be deemed to be holding the same from year to year, and the allotment or lease of the land to the extent mentioned above shall not be deemed to be irregular for the purposes of sub-section (4);

(b) the proceedings, if any, pending on the said date before the Collector or any other court or authority for the cancellation of the allotment or lease of such land, shall abate."

10. For section 198-A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of section 198-A.

"198-A. (1) Where any land referred to in section 195 or section 197 is allotted to any person whether as a <sup>Restoration of possession to Gaon Sabha allottees.</sup> *Bhumidhar* with non-transferable rights or as an *Asami*, and any person other than the allottee is in occupation of such land in contravention of the provisions of this Act, the Assistant Collector may of his own motion and shall on the application of the allottee, put him in possession of such land and may, for that purpose use or cause to be used such force as he considers necessary.

(2) Where any person, after being evicted under this section, re-occupies the land or any part thereof without lawful authority, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years but which shall not be less than three months and also with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees :

Provided that the court convicting the accused may while passing the sentence direct that the whole or such portion of the fine that may be recovered as the court considers proper be paid to the allottee as damages for use and occupation.

(3) Where in any proceeding under sub-section (2), the court, at any stage after cognizance of the case has been taken, is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise—

(a) that the accused is in occupation of the land to which such proceeding relates, in contravention of the provisions of the Act, and

(b) that the allottee is entitled to the possession of such land the court may summarily evict the accused from such land pending the final determination of the case, and may put the allottee in possession of such land.

(4) Where in any proceeding under sub-section (2) the accused is convicted, the interim order passed under sub-section (3) shall be confirmed by the court.

(5) Where in any proceeding under sub-section (2) the accused is acquitted or discharged and the court is satisfied that the person so acquitted or discharged is entitled to be put back in possession over such land the court shall, on the application of such person, direct that delivery or possession be made to him.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an offence under sub-section (2) may be tried summarily.

(7) For the purpose of speedy trial of offence under this section, the State Government may, in consultation with the High Court, by notification, constitute special courts consisting of an officer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, which shall, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, exercise in relation to such offences the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, every offence punishable under sub-section (2) shall be cognizable and non-bailable."

11. In section 201 of the principal Act, for the words and figures "section 206 or 212", the word and figure "section 212" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 201.

12. In section 204 of the principal Act,—

(a) for the word "*sirdar*", the words "*bhumidhar* with non-transferable rights," shall be substituted;

Amendment of section 204.

(b) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:

"Provided that no such rights shall accrue to an *asami* in respect of any land held by a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe."

Amendment of section 210.

13. In section 210 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :

“Provided that the consequences mentioned in clauses (a) to (c) shall not ensue in respect of any land held by a *bhumidhar* or *asami* belonging to a Scheduled Tribe.”

Insertion of section 211.

14. After section 210 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“211. (1) Where any land held by a tenure-holder belonging to a Scheduled Tribe is in occupation of any person other than such tenure-holder, the Assistant Collector may *suo motu* or on the application of such tenure-holder, put him in possession of such land after evicting the occupant and may, for that purpose use or cause to be used such force as may be considered necessary, anything to the contrary contained in this Act notwithstanding.

(2) Where any person, after being evicted from any land under sub-section (1), re-occupies the land or any part thereof without any lawful authority, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years but which shall not be less than three months and also with a fine which may extend to three thousand rupees but which shall not be less than one thousand rupees.

(3) Any court convicting a person under sub-section (2) may make an order to put the tenure-holder in possession of such land after evicting the person summarily from such land or any part thereof and such person shall be liable to eviction without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him under any other law for the time being in force.

(4) Every offence punishable under sub-section (2) shall be cognizable and non-bailable and notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, may be tried summarily.

(5) For the purpose of speedy trial of offence, under this section, the State Government may, in consultation with the High Court, by notification constitute special courts consisting of an officer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, which shall, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, exercise in relation to such offences the powers of Judicial Magistrate of the first class.

Amendment of section 229-D.

14-A. Section 229-D of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to a suit filed under sub-section (4-D) of section 122-B.”

Amendment of section 287-A.

15. In section 287-A of the principal Act, for the words “arrear of revenue” wherever occurring the words “arrears of land revenue” shall be substituted and be deemed always to have been substituted.

Amendment of section 330.

16. In section 330 of the principal Act, for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted and be deemed always to have been substituted namely—

“(c) the assessment or collection of land revenue under Chapter X or the recovery of any sum of money recoverable as arrears of land revenue.”

### CHAPTER III

#### Amendment of the U. P. Land Revenue Act, 1901

Amendment of section 33 of U. P. Act no. III of 1901.

17. In section 33 of the U. P. Land Revenue Act, 1901 hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the principal Act, for sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :

“(4) Every time when annual register is prepared under sub-section (1) the Collector shall, as soon as may be after its preparation, cause to be prepared and supplied to every person recorded as *bhumidhar* whether with or without transferable rights, *assami* or

Government Lessee a Jot Bahi (Pass Book) which shall contain such extract from the annual register relating to all holdings of which he is so recorded (either solely or jointly with others) and in such manner and on payment of such fee, which shall be realisable as arrears of land revenue, as may be prescribed:

Provided that in the case of joint holdings it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this sub-section if the Jot Bahi (Pass Book) is supplied only to such one or more of the recorded co-sharers as may be prescribed.

*Explanation*—The Jot Bahi (Pass Book) shall be consolidated pass-book for all the holdings of a tenure-holder in respect of land held by him as *bhumidhar* whether with or without transferable rights, *asami* or Government Lessee."

18. In section 183 of the principal Act, for the words "arrears of revenue" wherever occurring the words "arrears of land revenue" shall be substituted and be deemed always to have been substituted.

Amendment of section 183.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### *Amendment of the Jaunsar Bawar Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956*

19. In section 36 of the Jaunsar-Bawar Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956, in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

Amendment of section 36 of U. P. Act no. XI of 1956.

"Provided that section 245 of the said Act shall, in relation to such Pargana, apply with the following modification, namely—

(i) one and a half acres of land shall count as one acre ;

(ii) in relation to any local area in which the maximum rent rates sanctioned at the settlement carried out under Chapter II of this Act, do not exceed rupee one per acre, the words 'rupees five' and 'rupees ten' in clause (i) of the proviso to sub-section (2) of the said section 245 shall be substituted by the words 'rupees three' and 'rupees five' respectively, and the words 'rupees ten' and 'rupees twenty' in clause (ii) thereof shall be substituted by the words 'rupees six' and 'rupees ten' respectively."

#### CHAPTER V

##### *Amendment of the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953*

20. In section 48 of the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the principal Act, —

Amendment of section 48 of U.P. Act no. V of 1954.

(i) in sub-section (1), after the words "propriety of any order" the words "other than an interlocutory order" shall be inserted;

(ii) the existing Explanation shall be re-numbered as Explanation (1) and after the Explanation as so re-numbered the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanation (2)*— For the purposes of this section the expression 'interlocutory order' in relation to a case or proceeding, means such order deciding any matter arising in such case or proceeding or collateral thereto as does not have the effect of finally disposing of such case or proceeding."

21. In section 49 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

Amendment of section 49.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude the Assistant Collector from initiating proceedings under section 122-B of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 in respect of any land possession over which has been delivered or deemed to be delivered to a Gaon Sabha under or in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

## CHAPTER VI

*Amendment of the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960*

Amendment of  
section 27 of  
U.P. Act no.  
1 of 1961.

22. In section 27 of the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960—

(i) in sub-section (6), for clauses (a) and (b), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) in the case of any settlement made or lease granted before November 10, 1980, before the expiry of a period of two years from the said date, and;

(b) in the case of any settlement made or lease granted on or after the said date, before the expiry of a period of five years from the date of such settlement or lease.”;

(ii) after sub-section (6), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(6-A) Where any surplus land has been settled by the Collector under sub-section (3), and any person other than the person in whose favour such settlement was made is in occupation of such land in contravention of the provisions of this Act, the Collector may, of his own motion and shall on the application of the person in whose favour such settlement was made, put him in possession of such land and may for that purpose use or cause to be used such force as he considers necessary.

(6-B) Where any person, after being evicted under this section, re-occupies the land or any part thereof without lawful authority, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years but which shall not be less than three months and also with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees:

Provided that the court convicting the accused may while passing the sentence direct that the whole or such portion of the fine that may be recovered as the court considers proper, be paid to the person in whose favour such settlement was made as damages for use and occupation.

(6-C) Where in any proceeding under sub-section (6-B), the court, at any stage after cognizance of the case has been taken is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise—

(a) that the accused is in occupation of the land to which such proceeding relates, in contravention of the provisions of the Act; and

(b) that the person in whose favour such settlement was made is entitled to the possession of such land;

the court may summarily evict the accused from such land pending the final determination of the case, and may put the person in whose favour such settlement was made in possession of such land.

(6-D) Where in any such proceeding, the accused is convicted the interim order passed under sub-section (6-C) shall be confirmed by the court.

(6-E) Where in any such proceeding, the accused is acquitted or discharged and the court is satisfied that the person so acquitted or discharged is entitled to be put back in possession over such land, the court shall, on the application of such person, direct that delivery of possession be made to him.

(6-F) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, every offence punishable under sub-section (6-B) shall be cognizable and non-bailable and may be tried summarily.

(6-G) For the purpose of speedy trial of offences under this section, the State Government may, in consultation with the High Court, by notification, constitute, special courts consisting of an officer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, which shall, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, exercise in relation to such offences the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class.”



CHAPTER VII

*Amendment of the Uttar Pradesh Laws (Extension to Territories Transferred from Bihar) Act, 1976*

23. In section 2 of the Uttar Pradesh Laws (Extension to Territories Transferred from Bihar) Act, 1976, hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as principal Act, after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 2 of U.P. Act 52 of 1976.

“(aa) ‘Scheduled Village’ means a village comprised in the transferred territories and specified in the Second Schedule.”

24. In section 3 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1) for the words “The Schedule” the words “the first Schedule” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 3.

25. After section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of section 3-A.

“3-A. (1) *Conferment of tenurial rights on certain occupants*—Where any person is in occupation of any land, situate in a Scheduled village, on October 15, 1976 as well as on the date of commencement of this section, and such land is a land to which the provisions of section 132 of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950—

(a) apply such person shall, with effect from the date of such commencement become and be deemed to have become an *asami* holding land on behalf of the Gaon Sabha concerned ;

(b) do not apply, such person shall, with effect from the date of such commencement become and be deemed to have become *bhumidhar* with transferable rights in respect of such land.

(2) The provisions of this section shall have effect, anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force notwithstanding.”

26. The existing Schedule to the principal Act, shall be re-numbered as the First Schedule, and after the First Schedule as so re-numbered, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of the Second Schedule.

“THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See SECTION 3-A)

*Names of the Scheduled villages*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Bhikhanpura or Bhikharipura                | 16. Naubarar of 1873 appg. to Belsipah |
| 2. Shahpur Dighwara                           | 17. Naubarar I appg. to Sarwanpur      |
| 3. Arazi Mafi Anjorpur                        | 18. Naubarar I appg. to Palia          |
| 4. Sheopur Gangabarar                         | 19. Sobhapur                           |
| 5. Bijaura Gangabarar                         | 20. Pandari                            |
| 6. Sital Patti Gangabarar                     | 21. Paikauli                           |
| 7. Chaturbhujtari Gangabarar                  | 22. Asmanpur                           |
| 8. Govindpur Gangabarar                       | 23. Govindpur                          |
| 9. Dangrabad                                  | 24. Chaturbhujpur                      |
| 10. Bulapur                                   | 25. Alakh Diara                        |
| 11. Hardeo Chhapra                            | 26. Pokhara                            |
| 12. Harsewak Chhapra                          | 27. Tola Bare Babu                     |
| 13. Chaubechhapra                             | 28. Tulapur II Portion                 |
| 14. Kaulapat Chhapra <i>urf</i> Dubeychhapra. | 29. Durjanpur                          |
| 15. Naubarar I appg. to Belsipah              | 30. Udhopur.”                          |

## CHAPTER VIII

*Miscellaneous*

Transitory pro-  
vision. <sup>13</sup>

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950—

(a) all proceedings under section 122-B of the said Act as it existed immediately before the commencement of this section and pending before any officer, court or authority on the date of such commencement shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the said Act as if this Act had not been passed ;

(b) all proceedings for the cancellation of allotment or lease of land under section 198 of the said Act as it existed on August 18, 1980 and pending before an officer, court or authority on the date of commencement of this section shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the said Act as amended by this Act.

Repeal and sav-  
ings,

28. (1) The Uttar Pradesh Land Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the enactments referred to in Chapters II, III, IV, V, VI and VII as amended by the Ordinance referred to in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of such enactments as amended by this Act as if the provisions of this Act were in force at all material times.

By order,

G. B. SINGH,

*Sachiv.*

U. P. Or-  
na nce no  
of 1981.