

THE PUNJAB LAND IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES
ACT, 1963

(PUNJAB ACT NO. 23 OF 1963)

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PUNJAB ACT NO. 23 OF 1963

[Received the assent of the President of India on the 10th May, 1963, and first published for general information in the Punjab Government Gazette (Extraordinary), Legislative Supplement, Part I, of 18th May, 1963.]

1	2	3	4
Year	No.	Short title	Whether repealed or otherwise affected by Legislation
1963	23	The Punjab Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1963	Amended by Haryana Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1968 ²

AN

ACT

to provide for the making and execution of land improvement schemes including schemes for soil conservation, improvement of soil resources, prevention or mitigation of soil erosion, protection of land against damage by floods or draught, farm drainage or other works incidental to, or connected with, such purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Punjab in the Fourteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows. Short title.

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. This Act may be called the Punjab Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1963.

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1. For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see *Punjab Government Gazette (Extraordinary)*, 1963, page 275.
 2. For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see *Punjab Government Gazette (Extraordinary)*, dated 29th October, 1968.

Definitions.

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

- (a) “Deputy Commissioner” means the Officer appointed for the time being to be the Deputy Commissioner of a District, and includes any other officer authorised by the State Government by notification to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act and the rules made thereunder ;
- (b) “Director” means the Officer appointed for the time being to be the Director of Agriculture, and includes any other officer authorised by the State Government by notification to perform the functions of the Director under this Act and the rules made thereunder ;
- (c) “District Land Improvement Committee” means a Committee constituted under section 4 ;
- (d) “erosion” means the removal or displacement of earth, stones or other materials by the action of wind or water ;
- (e) “Enquiry Officer” means an officer of the State Government appointed by a District Land Improvement Committee under sub-section (3) of section 7 ;
- (f) “landowner” has the same meaning as is assigned to it in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 ;
- (g) “notified area” means any area declared to be a notified area under section 3 ;
- (h) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;
- (i) “reclamation” in relation to land, includes making land fit for cultivation or making any other improvement of land ;
- (j) “scheme” means a land improvement scheme made under this Act ;
- (k) “Soil Conservation Officer” means a Divisional Soil Conservation Officer or an Assistant Soil Conservation Officer appointed by the State

Government in respect of a specified area to perform the functions of the Soil Conservation Officer under this Act and the rules made thereunder ;

- (l) "waste land" means any land rendered unfit for cultivation on account of accumulation of sand, growth of weeds, soil erosion or any other cause notified by the State Government ;
- (m) "work" means any work of public utility constructed, erected or carried out under a scheme.

CHAPTER II

Notification of Areas, Constitution of District Land Improvement Committees and making of Land Improvement Schemes

3. Whenever it appears to the State Government that in any area comprising the whole or part of a district it is necessary to provide for the making and execution of land improvement schemes including schemes for soil conservation, improvement of soil resources, prevention or mitigation of soil erosion, protection of land against damage by floods or draught, farm drainage or other works incidental to, or connected with, such purposes, the State Government may, by notification declare such area to be a notified area for the purposes of this Act.

Notification of areas.

4. (1) In every district, the whole or part of which is declared to be a notified area, there shall be a committee, to be called the District Land Improvement Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, District Agricultural Officer, Soil Conservation Officer, Divisional Forest Officer, Chairman of the Zila Parishad and Chairman or Chairmen of Panchayat Samiti or Panchayati Samitis of the blocks which wholly or partly fall within the whole or part of the notified area :

Constitution etc. of District Land Improvement Committees.

Provided that where more than one Soil Conservation Officers are posted in a district, the Soil Conservation Officer within whose jurisdiction the bulk of the notified area is situated shall alone be the member of the District Land Improvement Committee.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner shall be the Chairman of the District Land Improvement Committee and the Soil Conservation Officer shall be the Secretary thereof.

(3) Three members shall form the quorum for a meeting of the District Land Improvement Committee.

(4) All questions before the District Land Improvement Committee shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the members present and voting. In case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Functions of
District Land
Improvement
Committees.

5. (1) A District Land Improvement Committee may direct the preparation of a land improvement scheme for the whole or a part of the notified area within the district, which may provide for all or any of the following matters :—

- (i) prevention of erosion of soil ;
- (ii) preservation and improvement of soil ;
- (iii) reclamation of waste land ;
- (iv) improvement in the methods of cultivation including dry farming practices and extension of cultivation ;
- (v) construction of earth and masonry works in fields, gullies and ravines ;
- (vi) training of streams ;
- (vii) planting and preservation of trees, shrubs and grass on unclutivable land or providing shelter-belts against wind or sand movement ;
- (viii) regulation of prohibition of firing of vegetation ;
- (ix) improvement of water-supply ;
- (x) farm drainage and other works incidental to, or connected with, any of the aforesaid purposes ;
- (xi) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(2) On a direction being issued under sub-section (1), the Soil Conservation Officer shall prepare in the prescribed manner a

draft scheme which amongst other things shall contain the following particulars :—

- (i) objects of the scheme ;
- (ii) the boundaries and approximate areas of the land to be included in the scheme ;
- (iii) the persons, including the Government, who will be affected by the scheme ;
- (iv) the works to be carried out under the scheme ;
- (v) the agency through which the works shall be carried out ; and
- (vi) such other particulars as may be considered necessary.

6. The Soil Conservation Officer or any other person authorised in writing by the District Land Improvement Committee or the Soil Conservation Officer may enter upon any land in a notified area for the purpose of survey and preparation of a scheme and do all acts necessary for such purpose and in particular, may—

Power to enter upon lands to do certain acts.

- (a) dig or bore into the sub-soil ; or
- (b) take levels and mark boundaries ; or
- (c) place, erect or fix any peg or mark ; or
- (d) do all other acts necessary for such purpose.

7. (1) The Soil Conservation Officer shall prepare the draft scheme as required by sub-section (2) of section 5 and shall submit the same to the District Land Improvement Committee, which may either approve the draft scheme with or without modification or reject it and prepare or cause to be prepared another draft scheme.

Approval and publication of schemes.

(2) After the draft scheme is approved by the District Land Improvement Committee, it shall be published in English, Hindi and Punjabi languages in the Official Gazette and also in the prescribed manner in every village and at the headquarters of the tahsil and district in which the lands included in the scheme are situated, and a copy thereof shall be affixed in the offices of the Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad concerned.

(3) As soon as the draft Scheme is approved, the District Land Improvement Committee shall, appoint a person to be an Enquiry Officer.

Objections to Schemes.

8. The District Land Improvement Committee shall simultaneously with the publication of the draft scheme in the Official Gazette require all persons affected by the scheme to make, within thirty days of such publication any objections to the scheme or part thereof to the Enquiry Officer either in writing or by appearing personally before him.

Enquiry into objections and report.

9. The Enquiry Officer shall inquire into the objections received by him and submit them to the District Land Improvement Committee together with his report and recommendations thereon.

Sanctioning of final scheme.

10. After considering the objections and the report and recommendations of the Enquiry Officer thereon and any further report which the District Land Improvement Committee may require from him, the District Land Improvement Committee may sanction the scheme, with or without modification or reject it :

Provided that the District Land Improvement Committee shall not sanction the scheme if the majority of the owners of the land included in the scheme, other than the Government, or the owners, other than the Government, owing in the aggregate more than fifty per centum of the land included in the scheme have objected to the making of the scheme.

Publication of final scheme.

11. The Scheme as sanctioned under section 10 shall be published in the same manner as is provided in sub-section (2) of section 7 and on such publication shall be deemed to be final and shall come into force from the date of such publication in the Official Gazette.

Power of District Land Improvement Committees to make regulations.

12. For the purpose of carrying out a scheme which has come into force under section 11, the District Land Improvement Committee may, with the prior approval of the State Government, make regulations requiring any person or persons or the public generally to take certain action or to refrain from doing certain acts in respect of any matter included in the scheme or which may be supplementary or incidental to the scheme.

CHAPTER III

Execution of Schemes

13. When a scheme comes into force under section 11, the Soil Conservation Officer shall proceed to execute the scheme.

Soil Conservation Officer to execute the scheme.

14. (1) Every landowner affected by a scheme shall, unless he himself carries out the works apportioned to him, be liable to pay the cost with interest thereon of such works in proportion to the area of land owned by him which has been included in the scheme.

Power to carry out works under the scheme.

(2) If any landowner desires to carry out the works himself under the technical guidance of the Soil Conservation Officer, the landowner shall give notice in writing to that effect to the Soil Conservation Officer within thirty days of the publication of the scheme in the Official Gazette under section 11.

(3) On receipt of such notice, the Soil Conservation Officer shall inform the landowner about the works which are to be carried out on his land and shall fix the date before which the landowner shall carry out the works.

(4) If the landowner fails to carry out any of such works to the satisfaction of the Soil Conservation Officer, or expresses his inability to do so in writing, before the date fixed for completion of the works, the Soil Conservation Officer may himself cause the works to be carried out and recover the expenses incurred for the purpose with interest thereon from the landowner in such manner as may be prescribed.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 14, the State Government may, in the case of any scheme which has come into force under section 11, direct that any work under the scheme may, in public interest, be carried out by the State Government and that the cost of such work with interest thereon shall be recovered in whole or in part from the landowners in proportion to the area owned by each landowner which has been included in the scheme.

Power of State Government to carry out schemes.

CHAPTER IV

Maintenance, Repair and use of Works carried out under Schemes

Preparation of statement.

16. (1) The Soil Conservation Officer shall, on completion of the works under a scheme, prepare a statement in the prescribed form giving the following particulars, namely :—

- (i) name of the landowners, including the Government, and Khasra numbers of the land included in the scheme ;
- (ii) the works carried out under the scheme together with a map thereof ;
- (iii) the total cost of such works ;
- (iv) the rate of recovery of cost per acre ;
- (v) the amount to be recovered from the landowners, the period within which such amount is recoverable and the number of instalments of recovery ;
- (vi) the works which, in the opinion of the Soil Conservation Officer, should be maintained and repaired by landowners individually or jointly and the name of such landowners ; and
- (vii) such other matters as may be prescribed.

(2) A copy of the statement shall be sent to the Revenue Department for recovery in the manner prescribed.

(3) When a statement is prepared under this section, any rights and liabilities shown therein shall be entered in the record of rights or where there is no record of rights in such village record and in such manner as may be prescribed and shall thereupon form part of such record of rights or such village record.

Obligation of persons to maintain and repair works.

17. (1) Every person shown in the statement prepared under section 16 as liable to maintain and repair works shall maintain it to the satisfaction of the Soil Conservation Officer and shall, within such time as the Soil Conservation Officer may fix, repair the works in his own land or in any other land in respect of which he is shown as liable in that statement.

(2) If such person fails to maintain the works to the satisfaction of the Soil Conservation Officer or fails to repair them within the time fixed by the Soil Conservation Officer under sub-section (1), the Soil Conservation Officer shall himself maintain the work or get them repaired and recover the cost thereof with interest thereon from such person.

(3) If the Soil Conservation Officer is of the opinion that an emergency has arisen and immediate repair of any works referred to in sub-section (1) is necessary in public interest, he shall cause such repairs to be carried out and the cost of such repairs with interest thereon shall be paid by the landowner or landowners concerned.

(4) The Soil Conservation Officer shall, as soon as practicable, report to the State Government regarding such repairs.

18. Any dispute as to the execution of works under a scheme or the expenses incurred on the works or their maintenance and repair as referred to in section 16 or section 17 shall be decided by the Director whose decision shall be final. Decision of disputes relating to works.

19. All amounts payable to, or recoverable by, the State Government or the Soil Conservation Officer under this Act may be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue. Amounts to be recovered.

CHAPTER V

Miscellaneous

20. Any person who does any act which causes damage to any of the works carried out or maintained under any scheme which has come into force under section 11 shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. Penalty.

21. (1) Any Officer or authority empowered under this Act to make an inquiry shall make the inquiry in the manner provided for holding a summary inquiry under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and all the provisions contained in that Act, relating to the holding of a summary inquiry, shall apply to an inquiry made under this Act. Inquiries to be held summarily.

(2) Such Officer or authority shall have the same powers for summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining on oath and compelling the production of documents as are

vested in the Revenue Officers under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

Permission to increase rent on account of improvements effected.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, it shall be lawful for a landowner, whose land is included in a scheme, to enhance the rent payable by a tenant of such land by such amount, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Registration of documents, plans or maps in connection with schemes not required.

23. (1) Nothing in the Indian Registration Act, 1908, shall be deemed to require the registration of any document, plan or map prepared, made or sanctioned in connection with a scheme which has come into force under section 11.

(2) All such documents, plans and maps shall, for the purposes of sections 48 and 49 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, be deemed to be registered in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

Power to revoke schemes.

24. If the State Government is satisfied upon an application made by a District Land Improvement Committee that it is necessary to revoke a scheme or a part thereof or if the State Government is satisfied that a scheme or a part thereof is against public interest, it may, by notification, revoke the scheme or a part thereof, as the case may be, and upon such revocation, the provisions of this Act, except section 19, shall cease to apply to such scheme or a part thereof.

Inspection of documents, etc. and obtaining of copies.

25. Documents, plans and maps relating to a scheme shall be open for public inspection at the office of every Tahsildar for the area in respect of which a scheme has been prepared at any time during office hours and certified copies thereof may be obtained on payment of the prescribed fee.

Delegation.

26. The State Government, and, subject to the control of the State Government, the Soil Conservation Officer, may, by notification, direct that any power exercisable by it or him under this Act shall, in relation to such matters and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, be exercisable also by such officer or authority subordinate to the State Government or the Soil Conservation Officer, as the case may be, as may be specified in the notification.

27. The Soil Conservation Officer, the Enquiry Officer or any other officer, exercising any power or performing any function under this Act, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Certain Officers to be public servants.

28. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person deemed to be a public servant under section 27 in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder.

Protection of acts done in good faith.

29. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900.

Application of Punjab Act 2 of 1900 not barred.

30. (1) The State Government may, by notification and after previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the manner in which the draft scheme under section 5 shall be prepared and the other matters and particulars which may be included therein ;
- (b) the manner in which a scheme shall be published under sub-section (2) of section 7 ;
- (c) the manner in which the expenses incurred in carrying out the works under sub-section (4) of section 14 may be recovered ;
- (d) the form in which the statement under section 16 shall be prepared and the manner in which the amounts mentioned therein may be recovered ;
- (e) the scale of fees for obtaining certified copies of documents plans and maps relating to a scheme ; and

(f) all other matters allowed or required by this Act to be prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before ¹[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 in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is laid or the session immediately following ²[the House agrees] in making any modification in the rule or ²[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.

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1. Substituted for the word "each House" by the Haryana Adaptation of Laws Order, 1968.
 2. Substituted for the words "both Houses agree" by *ibid*.