

Repealing Obsolete Laws in Maharashtra

Part II

Post-independence laws
(1947-1960)

This report is
an independent,
non-commissioned
piece of work by
the Vidhi Centre
for Legal Policy,
an independent
think-tank doing legal
research to help make
better laws.

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Any errors are the authors' alone.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

A country's or state's 'statute book' is a record of all its enacted laws.¹ A problem that plagues statute books is that several old statutes that have become obsolete or, in other words, irrelevant in the present times, continue to remain in the statute book. The continuance of such obsolete laws in the statute book could lead to confusion amongst citizens and also potential misuse by enforcement officials and litigants in courts of law. Therefore, Governments must take steps to periodically declutter, update and revise their statute book.

Over the years, the Parliament has decluttered its statute book several times to repeal obsolete laws. Most recently, it passed the Repealing and Amending Act, 2023 which repealed 76 obsolete central laws.² However, similar efforts at the state level have been limited. In 1998, the P.C. Jain Commission, which was tasked with identifying obsolete laws for repeal by the Central Government, found that several laws were transferred to the State List of the Constitution and consequently, could only be repealed by the State Legislature.³ A similar observation was also made by the Law Commission of India⁴ and the Ramanujam Committee⁵ in 2014, which identified 62 and 83 laws respectively, to be repealed by the State legislatures. Following this, the Central Government wrote to all State Governments, including Maharashtra, requesting them to repeal their obsolete laws.⁶

The Manual of Good Governance was recently released by the Maharashtra Government.⁷ It states that every definition of 'good governance' begins with the 'rule of law'.⁸ In furtherance of this rule of law, the manual suggests that every department of the State Government should constitute a forum for reviewing the laws it administers. This should be done regularly with a view to repeal laws which are obsolete. If a law is to be retained, then reasons supporting such retention should be provided to the State Law and Judiciary Department.⁹

In this direction, the Maharashtra State Government has already taken some steps early on to identify and repeal obsolete laws in force in the State. In 2002, the Maharashtra State Law Commission ("MSLC") released a series of 10 reports suggesting 191 laws for repeal. Following this, in 2016, the State Legislature enacted two laws that collectively repealed 376 obsolete laws in the State, including several appropriation laws.¹⁰ However, out of the 191 laws recommended for repeal by the MSLC, only 96 laws have been repealed by the two acts. Several archaic and redundant laws continue to exist in Maharashtra's statute book.

¹ P Ramanatha Aiyar, *Advanced Law Lexicon* (LexisNexis India).

² The Repealing and Amending Act, 2023.

³ PC Jain Commission on Review of Administrative Laws, *Report of the Commission on Review of Administrative Laws* (Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India 1998) <https://darpg.gov.in/sites/default/files/Review_Administrative_laws_Vol_1.pdf> accessed 15 April 2024.

⁴ Law Commission of India, *Obsolete Laws: Warranting Immediate Repeal* (248th-251st Reports, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India 2014) <https://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/cat_obsolete_laws/> accessed 15 April 2024.

⁵ Ramanujam Committee, *Report of the Committee to identify the Central Acts which are not relevant or no longer needed or require repeal/re-enactment in the present socio-economic context* (Prime Minister's Office, Government of India 2014) <www.pmindia.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Extracts-of-the-Committee-of-the-Report-Vol.I.pdf> accessed 15 April 2024.

⁶ Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, *Letters issued to State Govt. for repeal of Acts pertaining to them* <<https://legislative.gov.in/repeal-of-redundant-and-obsolete-laws/>> accessed 15 April 2024.

⁷ Good Governance Committee, *Manual of Good Governance* (General Administration Department, Government of Maharashtra 2023) <https://maharashtra.gov.in/Site/Upload/pdf/Good_Governance_Committee_Report.pdf> accessed 15 April 2024.

⁸ 'Rule of law' signifies the undisputed supremacy of law and envisages a state of things in which everyone respects the law and where the law is to be followed by everyone collectively and individually by the citizens as well as the State. It also denotes that decisions should be made by the application of known principles and rules (n 1).

⁹ Manual of Good Governance (n 7).

¹⁰ The Maharashtra Repealing Act, 2016; the Maharashtra Repealing (Second) Act, 2016.

Purpose of this project and report

This project has been undertaken by Vidhi Maharashtra to identify obsolete laws that must be repealed by the Maharashtra State Legislature. For more details on how this project is different from the one undertaken by the MSLC, please refer to our previous report titled 'Repealing Obsolete Laws in Maharashtra: Part I Pre-independence laws (1799-1947)' ("Report 1").¹¹

Given that more than a thousand laws are in force in the State of Maharashtra,¹² the findings of this project are being published in a series of reports. Report 1, which was published in 2023, analysed all pre-independence laws i.e., laws in force in Maharashtra that were enacted before August 15, 1947, to determine obsolescence. In the said report, we populated a list of 165 pre-independence laws which appeared to be in force in Maharashtra from several databases. Of these 165 laws, we found that 40 laws had already been explicitly repealed but continued to appear on various government databases. After analysing the remaining 125 laws, we recommended 30 laws for retention and 47 laws for repeal. We also recommended 46 laws for review by the State. These laws were instances where the legislative competence lay with the Parliament or cases where some crucial information regarding the law was missing/unavailable in the public domain.

In this report, we focus on laws enacted post India's independence on August 15, 1947 but before the formation of the State of Maharashtra on May 1, 1960. The next chapter discusses the research methodology adopted in identifying and analysing obsolete laws and also presents our findings. Thereafter, Annexure A is a list of all of the laws that we have reviewed for this report. Of these laws, a list of those laws which have been explicitly repealed but which erroneously continue to appear on government databases has been provided in Annexure B. The remaining laws i.e., laws in force or active laws have been analysed in Annexure C together with our recommendations on whether to repeal, retain or review these laws. This report also contains a list of appropriation laws in Annexure D, which must be explicitly repealed by the Maharashtra State Legislature. Finally, the three categories of laws i.e., list of laws suggested for repeal, list of laws to be retained and list of laws to be reviewed, have been provided in Annexure E for ease of reference.

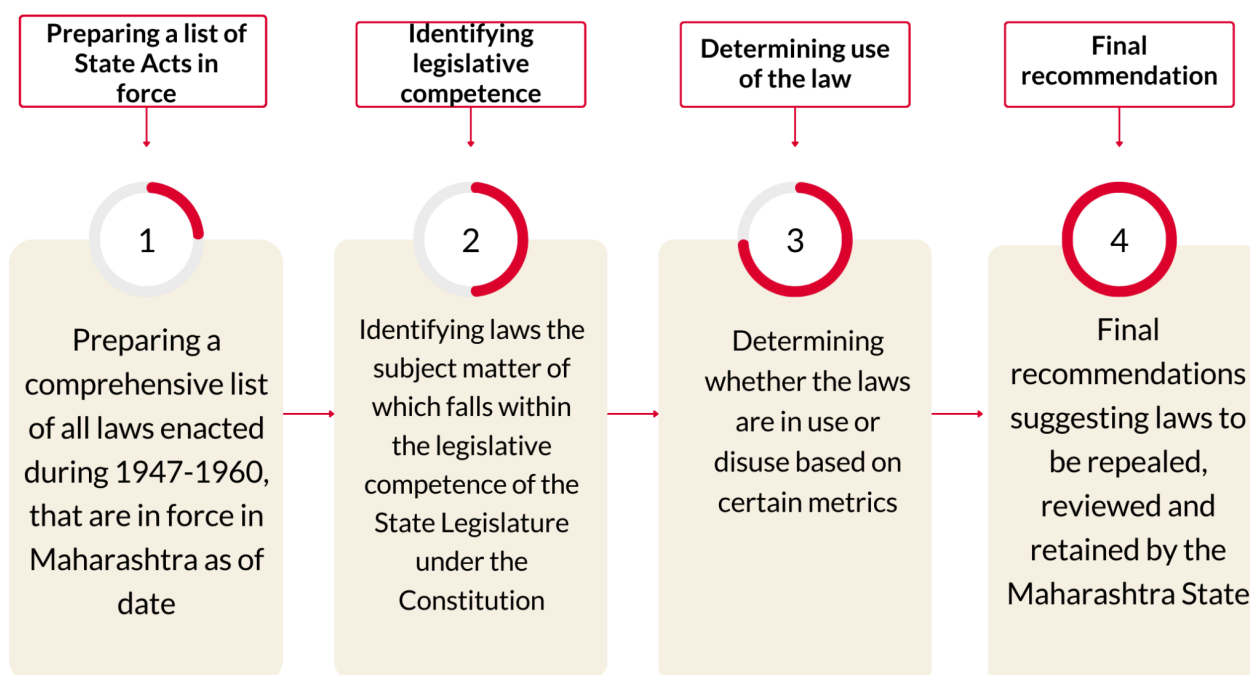
For every law analysed in this report, we have also identified the department of the State Government that is responsible for the implementation of the law to expedite the activity of repeal or review of obsolete laws. Through this project, we hope to help the Maharashtra State Legislature in repealing obsolete laws and facilitate the creation of a more relevant statute book for the state and its citizens.

¹¹ Jinaly Dani, Yeeshya Shriyan and Isha Prakash, 'Repealing Obsolete Laws in Maharashtra: Part I Pre-independence laws (1799-1947)' (October 2023) <<https://vidhilegalpolicy.in/research/repealing-obsolete-laws-in-maharashtra/>> accessed 15 April 2024, 7-8.

¹² Law and Judiciary Department, Government of Maharashtra, *Index to Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra (2019)*, <https://lj.maharashtra.gov.in/Site/Upload/Acts/Index_of_Acts_29012021.pdf> accessed 15 April 2024.

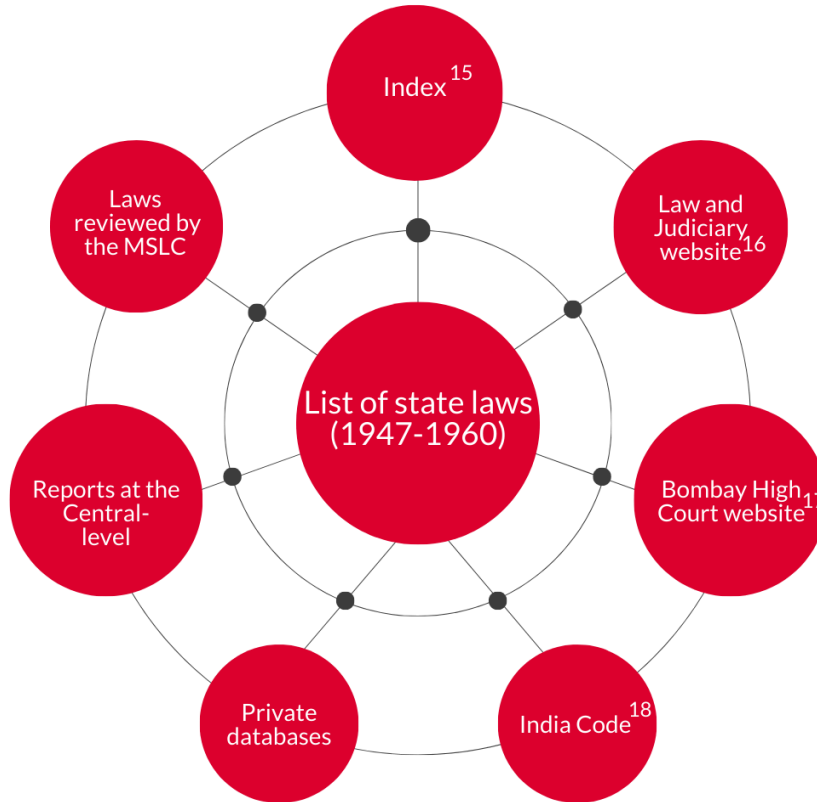
Chapter 2: Research Methodology and Findings

To identify the laws that are in force in the State of Maharashtra and must be repealed by the State Legislature on account of them becoming obsolete, four steps were followed:



1. A comprehensive list of all laws enacted between 1947 and 1960, that are in force in Maharashtra as of date

To prepare a comprehensive list of laws in force in Maharashtra that were enacted post-independence but before the formation of the State of Maharashtra, we followed the same process adopted in Report 1.¹³ The following sources¹⁴ were relied upon to prepare a list of State Acts which are in force in Maharashtra:



Findings

From the sources mentioned above, we have populated a list of **283 laws** which were enacted between August 15, 1947 and May 1, 1960 and appeared to be in force in Maharashtra. This list is provided in **Annexure A**.

From our study, we found that of the 283 laws identified in Annexure-A, **37 laws** were explicitly repealed in toto by a later law. A list of such repealed laws is presented in **Annexure B**. Wherever such laws appeared on any government database, we have suggested that these laws be removed from those databases.

The remaining **246 laws** (283-37) are in force. We have analysed these 246 laws in **Annexure C**. We have categorised these 246 laws into 6 broad categories:

¹³ Report 1, 9-14.

¹⁴ For a detailed explanation of all these sources as well as their shortcomings, please refer to Report 1, 12-14.

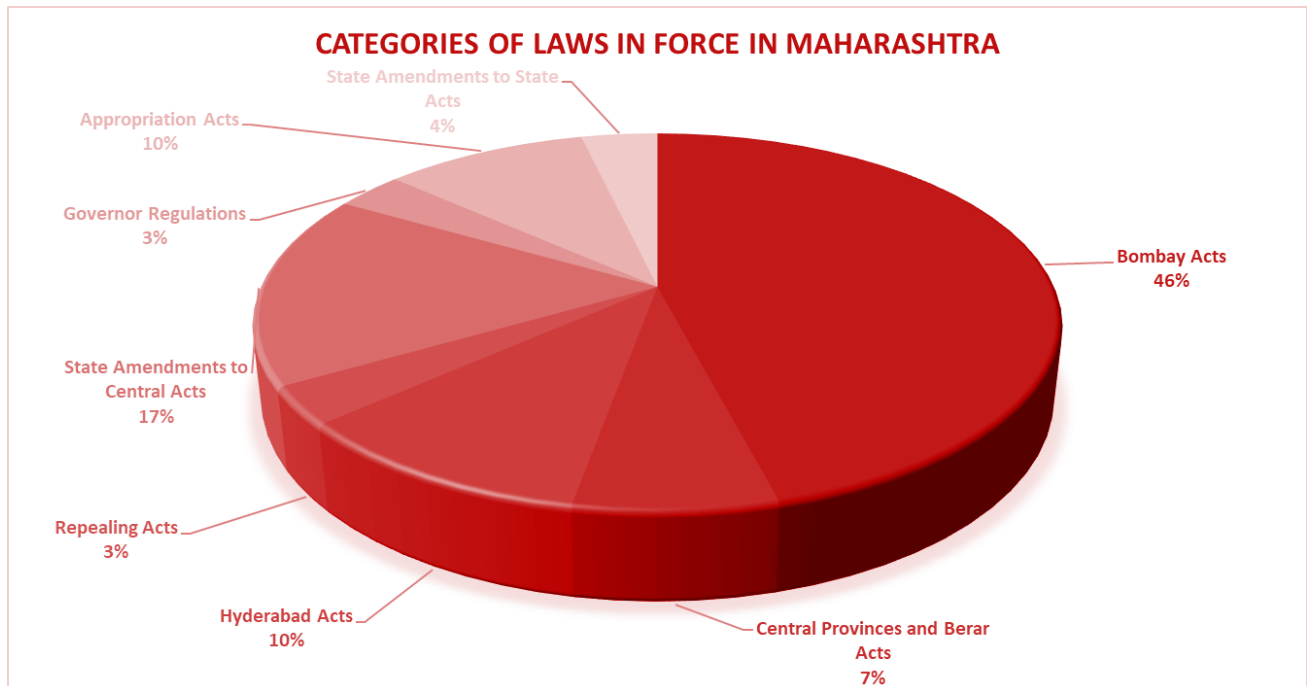
¹⁵ Law and Judiciary Department, Government of Maharashtra, *Index to Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra (2019)*, <https://lj.maharashtra.gov.in/Site/Upload/Acts/Index_of_Acts_29012021.pdf> accessed 15 April 2024.

¹⁶ Law and Judiciary Department, Government of Maharashtra, *Reprints of Acts*, <lj.maharashtra.gov.in/1297/Reprints-of-the-Act> accessed 15 April 2024.

¹⁷ Bombay High Court, *List of Maharashtra Acts*, <<https://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/libweb/acts/listofmahacts.html>> accessed 15 April 2024.

¹⁸ India Code, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, *Digital Repository of State Acts of Maharashtra*, <www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/2517/> accessed 15 April 2024.

- Bombay Acts, Hyderabad Acts and Central Provinces and Berar Acts (**Part 1**);
- Governor Regulations (**Part 2**);
- State Amendments to State Acts (**Part 3**);
- State Amendments to Central Acts (**Part 4**);
- Repealing Acts (**Part 5**); and
- Appropriation Acts (**Annexure D**).



Bombay Acts,¹⁹ Hyderabad Acts²⁰ and Central Provinces and Berar Acts²¹

As described in Report 1, by the State Reorganisation Act, 1956, several territories were added to the then State of Bombay and some territories were excluded. For instance, Aurangabad from the Hyderabad State, Nagpur from the State of Madhya Pradesh (earlier, Central Provinces and Berar) and all territories from the State of Kutch and Saurashtra were added to the State of Bombay. **In light of this, laws in force in Maharashtra today include laws passed by legislatures in the erstwhile areas of Hyderabad and Central Provinces and Berar that are now a part of Maharashtra today.**

In 1960, by way of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, several districts from the then State of Bombay were transferred to the newly formed State of Gujarat. The State of Bombay was renamed as the State of Maharashtra. Thereafter, on account of the reorganisation, the Maharashtra State passed the Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1960 to modify and adapt the laws of the existing state of Bombay to the newly formed state of Maharashtra. **Despite this adaptation order, Maharashtra's government databases continue to have several Bombay Acts which do not apply to any part of Maharashtra and instead apply to parts which today belong to Gujarat.**

¹⁹ As per the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, "Bombay Act" means an Act made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Indian Councils Act, 1861 or the Indian Councils Act, 1861 and 1892 or the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 or the Government of India Act, 1915, or made by the local Legislature, or the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay under the Government of India Act, or by the Provincial Legislature, or the Governor of Bombay under the Government of India Act, 1935, or made by the Legislature of the pre-Re-organisation or reorganised State of Bombay under the Constitution.

²⁰ These Acts applied to the erstwhile areas of Hyderabad which are now part of Maharashtra.

²¹ These Acts applied to the erstwhile areas of Central Provinces and Berar which are now part of Maharashtra.

Governor Regulations

In our study, we also discovered several regulations that were passed by the Governor regarding “excluded” or “partially excluded” areas or “scheduled areas” of the State. Initially, these regulations were issued by the Governor under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935. Excluded areas or partially excluded areas, which were usually tribal areas, were declared by the Crown. The Acts of the Federal and Provincial Legislature could not apply to such areas unless the Governor directed that these laws applied. The Governor also had the power to direct that such Acts would apply in the areas subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thought fit.²² Apart from this, the Governor also had the power to make regulations for the peace and good governance of such areas (subject to the assent of the Governor General).²³

In 1950, the Constitution of India also adopted a similar framework for scheduled areas under Article 244 and the Fifth Schedule.²⁴ The intent behind these constitutional provisions was to exclude tribal areas from the purview of the general law of the land.²⁵ Under the Fifth Schedule, the Governor has the power to make modifications to Central and State Acts in their application to scheduled areas or to direct that such laws would not apply to scheduled areas.²⁶ Separately, the Governor also enjoys a general regulation-making power in respect of scheduled areas. These powers, which are legislative in nature, can be exercised after consultation with the Tribes Advisory Council of the respective State.²⁷ Each such regulation also requires the assent of the President of India.²⁸ The Supreme Court has held that the Governor is the sole legislature for the scheduled areas,²⁹ the powers of the Governor under the Fifth Schedule are not restricted to the entries in the Seventh Schedule and that the powers of the State are subject to the legislative power of the Governor under the Fifth Schedule.³⁰

Therefore, for the various Governors’ Regulations issued in the period between 1947 and 1960, while we have analysed the use and disuse of such regulations, in our final recommendations, we have suggested that the State Government discuss these laws with the Governor for further action.

Appropriation Acts

Appropriation Acts enable the State Government to withdraw the necessary money from the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet expenses announced in the budget of the state for the fiscal year.³¹ These Acts are intended to be operational for a limited period, usually authorising expenditures for one financial year or even less. We have noted that the State Government does not feature any appropriation acts in its Index to Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra.³² These acts also do not consistently appear in any state government database. However, it is clear that these Acts, without being explicitly repealed, remain in force even when not in use.

In 2016, the Maharashtra Legislature repealed 280 Appropriation Acts enacted by the Maharashtra Legislature since the formation of the State in 1960.³³ However, there were several Appropriation Acts that were passed by the Bombay Legislature even before 1960. We have found that some of these Bombay appropriation laws have been explicitly repealed in Karnataka by the Karnataka Repealing and Amending (Regional Laws) Act, 2009. These Bombay appropriation laws have been separately categorised and identified in this Report for repeal by the Maharashtra State Legislature.

²² Government of India Act, sub-section (1) of Section 92.

²³ Government of India Act, sub-section (2) of Section 92.

²⁴ Constitution of India, Article 244.

²⁵ DD Basu: Commentary on the Constitution of India, 9th ed, Vol 15, Articles 369 -395 & Schedules.

²⁶ Constitution of India, Article 244 read with paragraph 5(1) under the Fifth Schedule.

²⁷ Constitution of India, Article 244 read with paragraph 5(5) under the Fifth Schedule.

²⁸ Constitution of India, Article 244 read with paragraph 5(4) under the Fifth Schedule.

²⁹ *Edwingson Barch v. State of Assam*, AIR 1966 SC 1220.

³⁰ *Samatha v. State Of Andhra Pradesh And Ors.*, AIR 1997 SC 3297.

³¹ Constitution of India, Article 204,

³² n. 12.

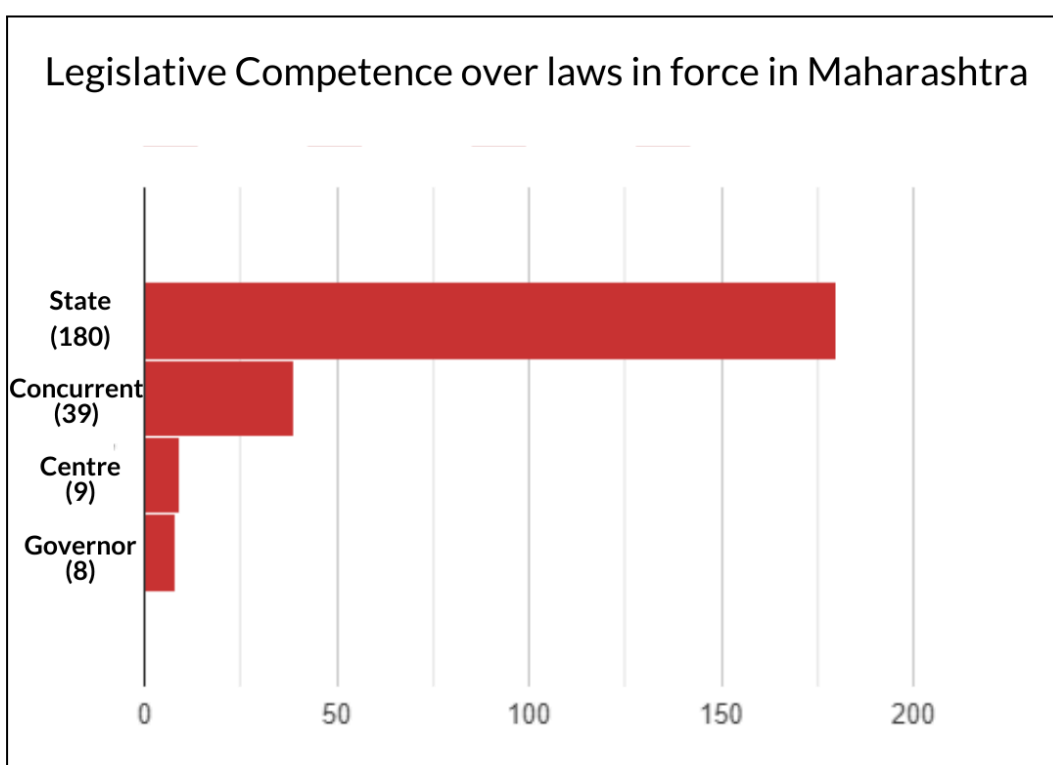
³³ The Maharashtra Repealing (Second) Act, 2016.

2. Determining Legislative Competence under the Constitution

A suggestion for repealing obsolete laws must also be supplemented with identifying the legislative body that must carry out such repeal. Thus, each law in Parts 1 and 2 of Annexure C was analysed for its legislative competence to ascertain whether the Maharashtra State Legislature could repeal the law. For further details on how we ascertained legislative competence for the laws including in instances where there was an overlap in legislative powers between the Centre and the State, please refer to Report 1.³⁴

Findings

We discovered that the legislative competence of **180 laws** lies with the Maharashtra State Legislature. The legislative competence of **9 laws** lies with the Parliament and in **39 laws**, the legislative competence was with the Parliament and the State Legislature as the subject matter pertained to a matter in the Concurrent List. Separately, the Governor of Maharashtra was the sole legislative body in respect of **8 laws**.



We also found **10 laws** which are Bombay Acts and that appear on government databases but do not apply to any part of Maharashtra as of date. These laws applied to areas which were transferred to Gujarat in 1960. As such, these laws are not relevant to the Maharashtra State and should be removed from the state government databases. One such example is the Bombay Watwa Vazifdari Rights Abolition Act, 1950.

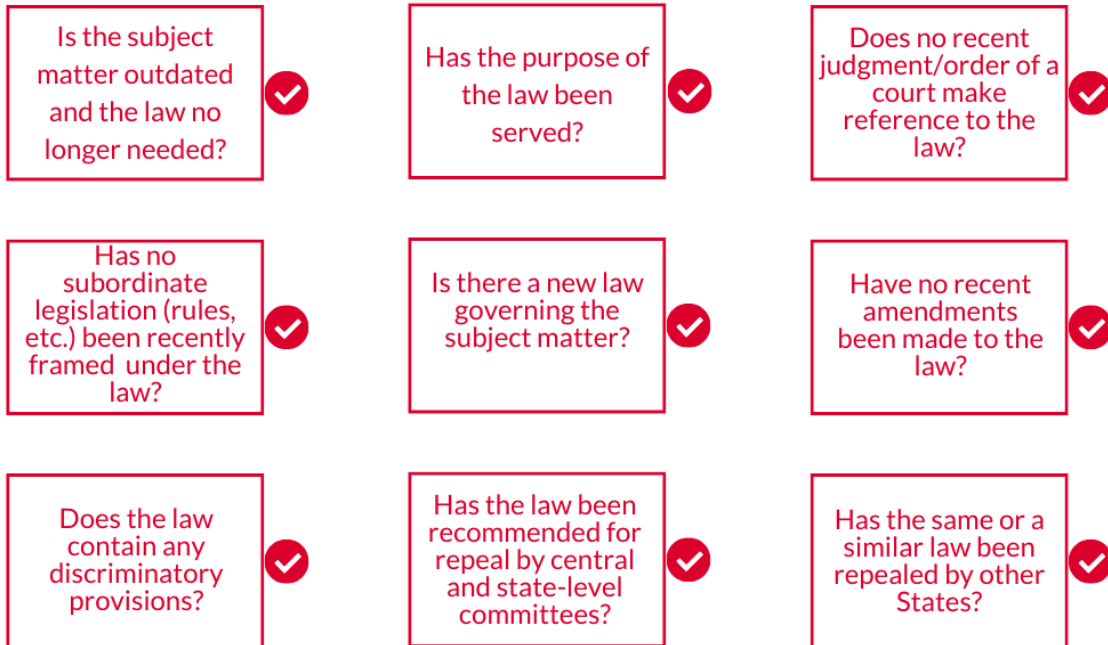
Bombay Watwa Vazifdari Rights Abolition Act, 1950

This law was enacted to abolish the special Vazifdari rights in the village of Watwa in the Daskroi Taluka in the District of Ahmedabad. This Act applies to areas in present-day Gujarat and is no longer applicable to Maharashtra. Therefore, reference to this law must be deleted from the State Law and Judiciary Department website.

³⁴ Report 1, 15-18.

3. Mapping use and disuse for obsolescence

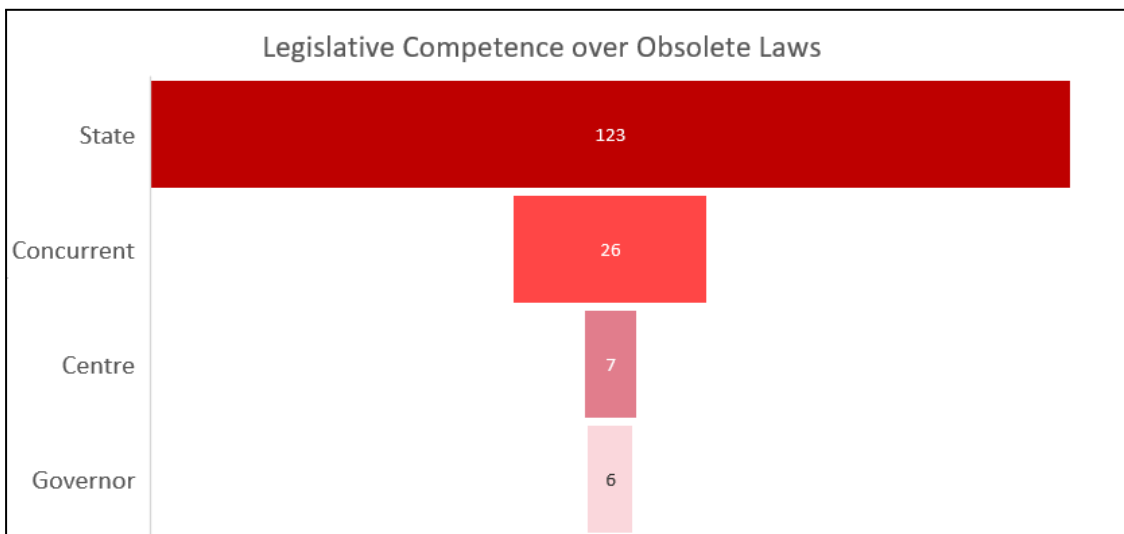
To assess whether a law is in use/disuse, we used certain metrics including the ones developed by the Law Commission of India and the MSLC. Specifically, we asked the following questions:



For further details about these metrics, please refer to Report 1.³⁵

Findings

As a result of this exercise, we found that **162 laws** are obsolete and **70 laws** are in use. The Legislative competence for the 162 obsolete laws is given in the figure below.



For more details, please see **Annexure C** of this report.

³⁵ Report 1, 18-20.

4. Final Recommendations to repeal, review and retain

Under the Indian Constitution, a law touching upon the legislative fields in the Union List can only be repealed by the Parliament.³⁶ A law that pertains to a matter in the State List can be repealed by the State Legislature. Separately, the power of the State Legislature to legislate on matters in the State List and Concurrent List is subject to the powers of the Parliament to enact laws in the Union or the Concurrent List.³⁷ Consequently, in this report, when the legislative competence of an Act was attributed to an entry in the Concurrent List, we have typically suggested that the Parliament repeal it. Furthermore, as stated earlier, in the case of Governor Regulations, we have suggested that the State Government discuss these laws with the Governor for further action.

The 3 types of recommendations made for the laws studied in this report are as follows:

Sr. No.	Recommendation	Explanation	Result
1.	Repeal	<p>This action has been proposed if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A law is not in use and the subject matter of the law pertains to an entry in the State List; • A law is not in use and the subject matter of the law pertains to an entry in the Concurrent List and other states have repealed the law; • A State amendment that makes only textual amendments to a Central law or a State law. In such cases, if the parent law is still in force and active, we have suggested repeal provided that an appropriate savings clause is drafted to save the effect of the amendment despite its repeal; • A state amendment amends a Central Act or a State Act that has already been repealed; • A law is a repealing and amending Act that has served its purpose; • An extending act extends another Act to the rest of the State and such Act which is being extended has already been repealed; • The law is an Appropriation Act;* or • A law has been impliedly repealed by subsequent legislation, as evidenced by case law or other indicators.** 	<p>124 Acts</p> <p>Please see Annexure E</p>
2.	Retain	<p>This action has been proposed if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A law is in use; • A law is not in use but should be retained for future reference; or • A State amendment to a Central law or a State law contains any standalone provisions which are in use. 	<p>65 Acts</p> <p>Please see Annexure E</p>

³⁶ Constitution of India, Article 246.

³⁷ Constitution of India, Article 246(2) and 246(3).

3.	Review	<p>This action has been proposed if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A law pertains to a subject matter specified in the Concurrent List or the Union List and is not in use but has not been explicitly repealed by the Parliament; • A regulation passed by the Governor; • Some information crucial to determining the use or disuse of the Act is not available in the public domain and the State Government must assess the relevance of the law or the legislative competence of the law; • A law is in use but needs to be reassessed since it is either outdated or violates fundamental rights; or • It appears that a subsequent Central Act has occupied the space, and the provisions of the State Act need to be checked for repugnancy and consequently, implied repeal.** 	<p style="text-align: center;">47 Acts</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Please see Annexure E</p>
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*In 1998, the Commission on Review of Administrative Laws recommended the repeal of around 700 Appropriation Acts passed by the Parliament because these laws were no longer relevant or necessary.³⁸ The Law Commission of India too, in its 248th Report, observed that a large number of Appropriation Acts enacted in the past, have become obsolete but still exist on the statute books.³⁹ They emphasised that repealing these Appropriation Acts, whose terms have ended, will not negatively impact any action validly taken under these Acts. However, it will serve the important purpose of clearing and updating the statute books.

**A subsequent law may not always explicitly repeal all former laws on the same subject. However, if the subsequent law is intended to be a comprehensive legislation or an exhaustive code on the subject matter and both laws cannot possibly co-exist, then the earlier law is said to have been impliedly repealed. One such example is the Bombay Children Act, 1948.⁴⁰ This law was enacted to provide for a consolidated law on the custody and rehabilitation of children and young offenders in Maharashtra. However, in 1986, the Central Government enacted the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. As confirmed by the Bombay High Court in *Re Alain Esteve* (1990 Mh.LJ. 1033), the 1948 Act was impliedly repealed by the Central Act. In such cases, where there is evidence of implied repeal such as a confirmation by a court of law, we have recommended the repeal of that law. If not, we have indicated the possibility of implied repeal and have asked the State Government to review the law along with the subsequent law to confirm complete overlap and therefore, repeal. While there is jurisprudence⁴¹ to suggest that there is no distinction between an express repeal and an implied repeal (for it is only the form that differs in the two cases and there is no difference in intention or in substance), in this report, we have recommended that the State Government expressly repeal State laws if they have been impliedly repealed by a later legislation. This is to avoid confusion such as in the case of the Bombay Children Act, 1948 which has been impliedly repealed but continues to appear on the State databases.

³⁸ PC Jain Commission on Review of Administrative Laws, Report of the Commission on Review of Administrative Laws (Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India 1998) <https://darpg.gov.in/sites/default/files/Review_Administrative_laws_Vol_1.pdf> accessed 15 April 2024.

³⁹ Law Commission of India, Obsolete Laws: Warranting Immediate Repeal (248th Report, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India 2014) <https://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/cat_obsolete_laws/> accessed 15 April 2024.

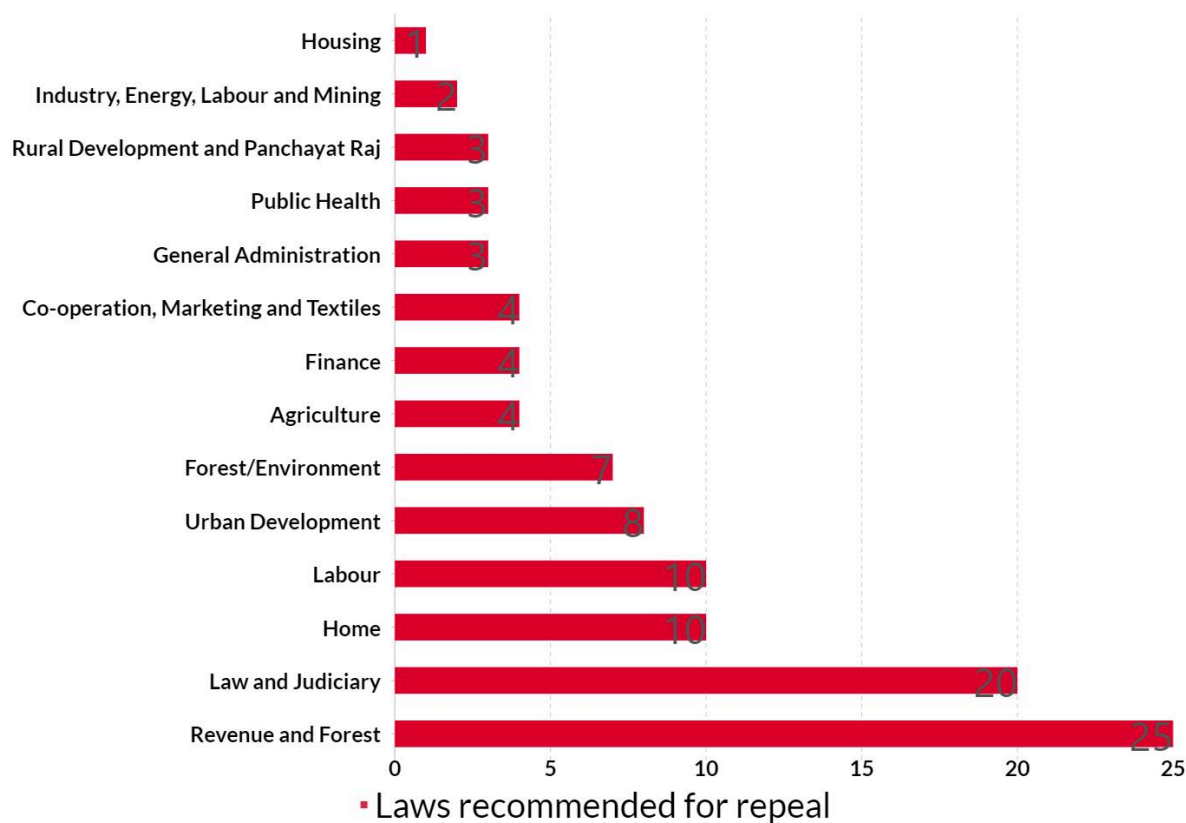
⁴⁰ The Bombay Children Act, 1948, <<https://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/libweb/legislation/acts/1948.71.pdf>> accessed 15 April 2024.

⁴¹ Law Commission of India, General Clauses Act, 1897 (60th Report, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India 1974) <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ca0daec69b5adc880fb464895726dbdf/uploads/2022/08/2022080581.pdf>> accessed 15 April 2024.

Departments

The departments that administer the laws suggested for repeal are provided below.

Departments that administer laws suggested for repeal



For more details, please see [Annexure C](#) of this report.

ANNEXURE A

List of laws reviewed

1. Central Provinces and Berar Refugees Registration and Movement Act, 1947 (Act 29 of 1947)
2. Adjudication Proceedings (Transfer and Continuance) Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 34 of 1947)
3. Central Provinces and Berar Land Survey Act, 1947 (Act 42 of 1947)
4. Maharashtra Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 43 of 1947)
5. Dispositions of Property (Bombay) Validation, Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 54 of 1947)
6. Bombay Rents Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 57 of 1947)
7. Rationing (Preparatory and Continuance) Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 58 of 1947)
8. Maharashtra Primary Education Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 61 of 1947)
9. Maharashtra Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 62 of 1947)
10. Maharashtra Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 64 of 1947)
11. Hyderabad Authoritative Text Regulation, 1358 F (Act 17 of 1358 F)
12. Hyderabad Vetti and Begar (Prohibition) Regulation, 1358 F (Act 42 of 1358 F)
13. Hyderabad Abolition of Jagirs Regulation, 1358 F (Act 69 of 1358 F)
14. Central Provinces and Berar Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Regulation of Buildings) Act, 1948 (Act 13 of 1948)
15. Identification of Prisoners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 15 of 1948)
16. Maharashtra Refugees Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 22 of 1948)
17. Building (Control on Erection, Re-Erection and Conversion) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 31 of 1948)
18. Maharashtra Land Requisition Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 33 of 1948)
19. Central Provinces and Berar Revocation of Land Revenue Exemption Act, 1948 (Act 37 of 1948)
20. City Civil Court Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 40 of 1948)
21. Bombay High Court Letters Patents (Amd.) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 41 of 1948)
22. Press and Registration of Books (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 41 of 1948)
23. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 44 of 1948)
24. Legal Practitioners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 45 of 1948)
25. Indian Tramways (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 50 of 1948)
26. Presidency-Towns Insolvency (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 51 of 1948)
27. Societies Registration (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 53 of 1948)
28. Diseases of Animals Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 59 of 1948)
29. Code of Civil Procedure (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 60 of 1948)
30. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 62 of 1948)
31. Maharashtra Tenancy And Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 67 of 1948)
32. Central Provinces and Berar Town Planning Act, 1948 (Act 67 of 1948)
33. Central Provinces Reclamation of Lands (Eradication of Kans) Act, 1948 (Act 67 of 1948)
34. Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 69 of 1948)
35. Bombay Children Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 71 of 1948)
36. Khar Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 72 of 1948)
37. Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 79 of 1948)
38. Animal Preservation Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 81 of 1948)
39. Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 82 of 1948)
40. Hyderabad Registration of Birth and Deaths Regulation, 1359 F (Act 02 of 1359F)
41. Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation, 1359 F (Act 03 of 1359F)
42. Hyderabad Prevention of Thefts from Gold Mines Regulation, 1359 F (Act 23 of 1359F)
43. Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F (Act 25 of 1359 F)
44. Central Provinces and Berar Marriages Validating Act, 1949 (Act 02 of 1949)
45. Prisoners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 07 of 1949)
46. Maharashtra Anatomy Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 11 of 1949)
47. Maharashtra Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 15 of 1949)
48. Bombay Seals Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 22 of 1949)
49. Maharashtra Prohibition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 25 of 1949)
50. Maharashtra Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures Abolition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 32 of 1949)
51. Maharashtra Land Acquisition Officers Proceedings Validation Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 35 of 1949)

52. Prevention of Excommunication Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 42 of 1949)
53. City of Bombay (Building Works Restrictions) Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 44 of 1949)
54. Central Provinces and Berar Drugs (Control) Act, 1949 (Act 47 of 1949)
55. The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 53 of 1949)
56. Maharashtra Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 59 of 1949)
57. Maleki Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 61 of 1949)
58. The West Khandesh Mehwassi Estates Regulation, 1949 (Bom. Reg 1 of 1949)
59. City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948 (Act 02 of 1950)
60. The Appropriation Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 03 of 1950)
61. Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 04 of 1950)
62. Khoti Abolition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 06 of 1950)
63. Bombay Municipal (Extension of Limits) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 07 of 1950)
64. Hyderabad (Slaughter of Animals) Act, 1950 (Act 07 of 1950)
65. Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 08 of 1950)
66. Hyderabad Weekly Holiday (Substitution of Sunday for Friday) Act, 1950 (Act 08 of 1950)
67. Hyderabad Infectious Diseases Act, 1950 (Act 12 of 1950)
68. Hyderabad General Clauses (Amendment and Supplementary) Act, 1950 (Act 18 of 1950)
69. Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (Act 21 of 1950)
70. Merged Areas Enclaves and Specified Areas (Amendment of Laws) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 22 of 1950)
71. Local Authorities Census Expenses Contribution Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 23 of 1950)
72. Central Provinces and Berar Official Languages Act, 1950 (Act 24 of 1950)
73. Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 27 of 1950)
74. Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 29 of 1950)
75. Hyderabad Languages of Judgment and Orders Act, 1950 (Act 29 of 1950)
76. Cattle-Trespass and Bombay District Police (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 34 of 1950)
77. Hyderabad District Officers (Change of Designation and Construction of References) Act, 1950 (Act 35 of 1950)
78. Local Bodies Services Commission Act (M.P.), 1950 (Act 37 of 1950)
79. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 51 of 1950)
80. Bombay National Parks Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 54 of 1950)
81. Provincial Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 57 of 1950)
82. Maharashtra Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 60 of 1950)
83. Watwa Vazifdari Rights Abolition Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 62 of 1950)
84. Bombay Building (Control of Erection) Regulation, 1950 (Bom. Reg 01 of 1950)
85. Central Provinces and Berar Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950 (Act 01 of 1951)
86. The Appropriation Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 04 of 1951)
87. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 05 of 1951)
88. Press and Registration of Books (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 06 of 1951)
89. Central Provinces and Berar Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Power) Act, 1951 (Act 09 of 1951)
90. Hyderabad High Court (Abolition of Original Jurisdiction) Act, 1951 (Act 12 of 1951)
91. Special Suits and Proceedings Validating Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 15 of 1951)
92. Central Provinces and Berar Merged Territories Revenue Laws (Exercise of Powers) Act, 1951 (Act 20 of 1951)
93. Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 22 of 1951)
94. Separation of Judicial and Executive Function Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 23 of 1951)
95. Wild Animal and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 24 of 1951)
96. Central Provinces and Berar Public Trusts Act, 1951 (Act 30 of 1951)
97. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 35 of 1951)
98. Maharashtra State Reserve Police Force Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 38 of 1951)
99. The Bombay (Second) Repealing and Amending Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 39 of 1951)
100. Bombay District Municipal and Municipal Boroughs (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 44 of 1951)

101. Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 47 of 1951)
102. Bombay Seals Act (Application to Scheduled Areas) Regulation, 1951 (Bom. Reg 01 of 1951)
103. The Bombay Secondary School Certificate Examination Act (Application to Scheduled Areas), Regulation, 1951 (Bom. Reg 02 of 1951)
104. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 01 of 1952)
105. The Bombay Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 04 of 1952)
106. Atiyat Enquiries Act (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 10 of 1952)
107. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 10 of 1952)
108. Local Authorities (Electoral Offences) Act (M.P.), 1952 (Act 11 of 1953)
109. Jagirdars Debt Settlement (Hyderabad) Act, 1952 (Act 12 of 1952)
110. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 17 of 1952)
111. The Bombay (Second Amendment) Appropriation Act 1952 (Bom. Act 18 of 1952)
112. Land (Special Assessment) Act, Hyderabad, 1952 (Act 32 of 1952)
113. Abolition of Cash Grants (Hyderabad) Act, 1952 (Act 33 of 1952)
114. Labour Housing Act (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 36 of 1952)
115. Agricultural Improvement Fund Act (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 45 of 1952)
116. Application of Central Acts (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 48 of 1952)
117. Akrani Mahal (Application of Laws) Regulation (Bom. Regulation 01 of 1952)
118. Agricultural Debtors Relief (Mehwassi Estates and Akrani Mahal) (Amendment) Regulation, Bombay 1952 (Bom. Reg. II of 1952)
119. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 01 of 1953)
120. Recovery of Arrears of Land Revenue and Rent Act (M.P.), 1953 (Act 05 of 1953)
121. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 06 of 1953)
122. Evacuee Interest (Separation) Supplementary Act (Hyderabad), 1953 (Act 07 of 1953)
123. Hyderabad Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriage Act, 1953 (Act 08 of 1953)
124. Maharashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 11 of 1953)
125. Epidemic Diseases (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 12 of 1953)
126. Hyderabad Probation of Offenders Act, 1953 (Act 12 of 1953).
127. Bhudan Yagna Act (M.P.), 1953 (Act 15 of 1953)
128. Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 16 of 1953)
129. Gandhi National Memorial Fund (Local Authorities Donations) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 17 of 1953)
130. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 25 of 1953)
131. Prisons (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 27 of 1953)
132. Evacuee Interest (Separation) Validating and Supplementary Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 29 of 1953)
133. Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 35 of 1953)
134. Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 38 of 1953)
135. Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 40 of 1953)
136. Maharashtra Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 42 of 1953)
137. Merged Territories (Ankadia Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 43 of 1953)
138. Maharashtra Kauli and Katuban Tenures (Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 44 of 1953)
139. Merged Territories (Baroda Mulgiras Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 45 of 1953)
140. Merged Territories (Baroda Watan Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 46 of 1953)
141. Merged Territories Matadar Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 48 of 1953)
142. Maharashtra Land Tenures Abolition (Recovery of Records) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 50 of 1953)
143. Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 51 of 1953)
144. Identification of Prisoners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 58 of 1953)
145. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 59 of 1953)
146. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 62 of 1953)
147. Veterinary Practitioners Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 68 of 1953)
148. Maharashtra Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 70 of 1953)
149. Maharashtra Merged Territories (Janjira And Bhor) Khoti Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 71 of 1953)

150. Bombay (Okhamandal Salami Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 01 of 1954)
151. Agricultural Income Tax (Validity of Notices) Act (Hyderabad), 1954 (Act 02 of 1954)
152. Registration of Marriages Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 05 of 1954)
153. Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Function (Supplementary) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 08 of 1954)
154. Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 13 of 1954)
155. Bombay Appropriation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 17 of 1954)
156. Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction and Lease) Control Act, 1954 (Act 20 of 1954)
157. The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 21 of 1954)
158. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Hyderabad Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 33 of 1954)
159. Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief (Suits and Application) Validation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 38 of 1954)
160. Maharashtra Merged Territories And Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 39 of 1954)
161. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 49 of 1954)
162. Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 65 of 1954)
163. Bombay Extension of Laws to Non-Scheduled (Partially Excluded) Areas Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 68 of 1954)
164. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 70 of 1954)
165. Animal Preservation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 72 of 1954)
166. The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 02 of 1955)
167. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 03 of 1955)
168. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 04 of 1955)
169. Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954 (Act 08 of 1955)
170. The Bombay Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 11 of 1955)
171. Provincial Small Cause Court (Suits Validation) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 16 of 1955)
172. Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 18 of 1955)
173. Maharashtra Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 21 of 1955)
174. Maharashtra Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 22 of 1955)
175. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 24 of 1955)
176. The Bombay (Second) Repealing and Amending Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 29 of 1955)
177. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 33 of 1955)
178. The Bombay Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Act, 1955. (Bom. Act 41 of 1955)
179. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 44 of 1955)
180. Maharashtra Shilotri Right (Kolaba) Abolition Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 47 of 1955)
181. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 48 of 1955)
182. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 53 of 1955)
183. Maharashtra Highway Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 55 of 1955)
184. Electricity (Special Powers) Act (Application to Schedule Areas) Regulation, 1955 (Bom. Reg. 1 of 1955)
185. Maharashtra Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 02 of 1956)
186. Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1956 (Act 02 of 1956)
187. Maharashtra Aerial Ropeways Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 03 of 1956)
188. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 04 of 1956)
189. Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1956 (Act 9 of 1956)
190. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 10 of 1956)
191. Societies Registration (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 11 of 1956)
192. Protection of Scheduled Tribes (Interest in Trees) (M.P.) Act, 1956 (Act 11 of 1956)
193. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 14 of 1956)
194. Agricultural Debtors Relief (Hyderabad) Act, 1956 (Act 16 of 1956)
195. Indian Forest (Bombay Second Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 17 of 1956)
196. Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Act, (M.P.) (Act 18 of 1956)
197. Local Government Service (Declaration as State Civil Service) (Hyderabad) Act, 1956 (Act 20 of 1956)
198. The Bombay Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 25 of 1956)
199. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 27 of 1956)
200. Maharashtra Hindu Places of Public Worship (Entry Authorization) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 31 of 1956)
201. Indian Trade Unions (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 32 of 1956)
202. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 36 of 1956)

203. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 37 of 1956)
204. Maharashtra Molasses (Control) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 38 of 1956)
205. Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 40 of 1956)
206. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 44 of 1956)
207. Maharashtra Contingency Fund Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 46 of 1956)
208. Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 47 of 1956)
209. Maharashtra Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 48 of 1956)
210. Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 49 of 1956)
211. Maharashtra Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 52 of 1956)
212. Maharashtra Shetgi Watan Right (Ratnagiri) Abolition Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 02 of 1957)
213. Bombay Town Planning Schemes [Bom City Nos. II, III and IV (Mahim Area)] Validation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 03 of 1957)
214. Maharashtra Charged Expenditure Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 05 of 1957)
215. Bombay Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 12 of 1957)
216. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 26 of 1957)
217. Corneal Grafting Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 33 of 1957)
218. Sir Sassoon Jacob David Baronetcy (Repealing) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 36 of 1957)
219. Abolition of Whipping Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 39 of 1957)
220. Maharashtra Commissioners of Divisions Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 08 of 1958)
221. Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 12 of 1958)
222. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 20 of 1958)
223. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 21 of 1958)
224. Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 27 of 1958)
225. India Treasure Trove (Extension to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra Area of Bombay State) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 33 of 1958)
226. Indian Registration (Bombay Provision for Uniformity and Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 35 of 1958)
227. Maharashtra Electricity Duty Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 40 of 1958)
228. Disqualification of Municipal Councillors (Removal of Doubts) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 46 of 1958)
229. The Central Provinces and Berar Finance (Bombay Repeal) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 47 of 1958)
230. Requisitioned Property (Continuance of Powers) (Saurashtra) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 56 of 1958)
231. Land Tenure Abolition Laws (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 57 of 1958)
232. Maharashtra Stamp Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 60 of 1958)
233. Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 62 of 1958)
234. Maharashtra Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 65 of 1958)
235. Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act 1958 (Bom. Act 66 of 1958)
236. Maharashtra Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 67 of 1958)
237. Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 69 of 1958)
238. Societies Registration (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 76 of 1958)
239. Police (Incitement to Disaffection) (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 77 of 1958)
240. Judicial Officers' Protection (Extension to Hyderabad and Saurashtra Areas of Bombay State) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 78 of 1958)
241. City of Nagpur Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 79 of 1958)
242. Maharashtra Lotteries (Control And Tax) and Prize Competitions (Tax) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 82 of 1958)
243. Bombay State Scarcity Relief Fund Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 83 of 1958)
244. Provincial Small Cause Courts (Bombay Unification and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 87 of 1958)
245. Hindu Divorce (Decrees Validation) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 88 of 1958)
246. Maharashtra Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 96 of 1958)
247. Separation of Judicial and Executive Function (Extension) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Provisions for Uniformity) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 97 of 1958)
248. Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 98 of 1958)

249. Maharashtra Tenancy and Agriculture Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 99 of 1958)
250. Maharashtra Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 01 of 1959)
251. Maharashtra Village Panchayats Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 03 of 1959)
252. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 11 of 1959)
253. Cattle-Trespass (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 13 of 1959)
254. Prisoners (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 15 of 1959)
255. Industrial Disputes (Bombay Provision For Uniformity) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 16 of 1959)
256. Prisons and Civil Jails (Bombay Extension, Unification and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 23 of 1959)
257. Criminal Law Amendment (Bombay Amendment and Extension) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 24 of 1959)
258. Maharashtra Non-Trading Corporation Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 26 of 1959)
259. Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 32 of 1959)
260. Maharashtra Bandhijama, Udhad and Ugadia Tenures Abolition Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 35 of 1959)
261. Maharashtra Court-Fees Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 36 of 1959)
262. Lepers (Bombay Unification) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 39 of 1959)
263. Land Revenue Code (Extension to Saurashtra Area) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 41 of 1959)
264. Prisons (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 45 of 1959)
265. Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 51 of 1959)
266. Maharashtra State Commissioners of Police Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 56 of 1959)
267. Transfer of Property (Bombay Provision For Uniformity and Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 57 of 1959)
268. Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 61 of 1959)
269. The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 63 of 1959)
270. Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 64 of 1959)
271. Central Provinces and Berar State Aid to Industries and Hyderabad State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries (Partial Repeal) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 67 of 1959)
272. Execution of Decrees (Temporary Postponement) Act, 1969 (Bom. Act 70 of 1959)
273. Maharashtra Statutory Funds Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 71 of 1959)
274. Tobacco Laws (Repeal) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 73 of 1959)
275. Maharashtra Warehouses Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 05 of 1960)
276. Public Trusts (Unification and Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 06 of 1960)
277. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment and Validation) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 08 of 1960)
278. Sir Currimbhoy Abraham Baronetcy (Repeal and Distribution of Trusts Properties) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 09 of 1960)
279. Maharashtra Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 10 of 1960)
280. Maharashtra Drugs (Control) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 11 of 1960)
281. Maharashtra Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 12 of 1960)
282. Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1960 (Bom. Act 19 of 1960)
283. Statutory Corporations (Regional Reorganisation) Act, 1960 (Bom. Act 21 of 1960)

ANNEXURE B

List of repealed laws

Sr. No.	Name of the Law	In the 2019 Maharashtra Index or Not	Code Volume	Basis of Repeal ⁴²	Comments and Suggestions
1	Bombay Rents Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 57 of 1947)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume II	Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999.	The act appears on the website of the High Court of Bombay. We suggest its deletion.
2	Maharashtra Primary Education Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 61 of 1947)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume II	City of Mumbai Primary Education, the Maharashtra Primary Education, the Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education and the Madhya Pradesh Primary Education (Repeal) Act, 2013	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the website of the High Court of Bombay. We suggest its deletion.
3	Maharashtra Refugees Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 22 of 1948)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume II	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 2016	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
4	Building (Control on Erection, Re-Erection and Conversion) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 31 of 1948)	No	-	Bombay Building (Control on Erection, Re-erection and Conversion)(Repeal) Act, 1971	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. We suggest its deletion.
5	Presidency-Towns Insolvency (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 51 of 1948)	Yes	Maharashtra Code Volume II	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 2016	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Subject-wise List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra). We suggest its deletion.
6	Code of Civil Procedure (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 60 of 1948)	Yes	Maharashtra Code, Volume II	Code of Civil Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 1977	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Subject-wise List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra and the Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra). We suggest its deletion.
7	Central Provinces and Berar Town Planning Act, 1948 (Act 67 of 1948)	Yes	Madhya Pradesh Code, Volume IV	Bombay Town Planning (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra). We suggest its deletion.
8	Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 69 of 1948)	No	-	Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Act, 1976	This act appears on the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion
9	Khar Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 72 of 1948)	No	-	Maharashtra Khar Land Development Act, 1979	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary department website. We suggest its deletion.
10	Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 79 of 1948)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume II	The Maharashtra Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 2017	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.

⁴²Copies of all laws linked in this column were last accessed on 17 April 2024.

11	Animal Preservation Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 81 of 1948)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume II	Maharashtra Animal Preservation Act, 1976	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. We suggest its deletion.
12	Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 82 of 1948)	No	-	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 1976	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
13	Prevention of Excommunication Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 42 of 1949)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume II	Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2016	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
14	Central Provinces and Berar Drugs (Control) Act, 1949 (Act 47 of 1949)	Yes	Madhya Pradesh Code Volume IV	Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra). We suggest its deletion.
15	City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948 (Act 02 of 1950)	No	Madhya Pradesh Code Volume V	Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) and the City of Nagpur Corporation (Repeal) Act, 2011	This act appears on the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion
16	Bombay Municipal (Extension of Limits) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 07 of 1950)	Yes	Maharashtra Code Volume II	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 2016	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra), the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
17	Hyderabad (Slaughter of Animals) Act, 1950 (Act 07 of 1950)	Yes	Hyderabad Code Volume III	Maharashtra Animal Preservation Act, 1976	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra). We suggest its deletion.
18	Bombay National Parks Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 54 of 1950)	No	-	Maharashtra National and State Parks Act, 1970	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. We suggest its deletion.
19	Hyderabad Probation of Offenders Act, 1953 (Act 12 of 1953)	Yes	Hyderabad Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 1991	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra). We suggest its deletion.
20	Veterinary Practitioners Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 68 of 1953)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume III	Maharashtra Veterinary Practitioners Act, 1971	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. We suggest its deletion.
21	Registration of Marriages Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 05 of 1954)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume III	Maharashtra Regulation of Marriage Bureaus and Registration of Marriages Act, 1998	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
22	Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction and Lease) Control Act, 1954 (Act 20 of 1954)	Yes	Hyderabad Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra). We suggest its deletion.

23	Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief (Suits and Application) Validation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 38 of 1954)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume III	Maharashtra Repealing (Second) Act, 2016	This act appears on the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
24	Bombay Extension of Laws to Non-Scheduled (Partially Excluded) Areas Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 68 of 1954)	Yes	Maharashtra Code Volume III	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 2016	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Subject-wise List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra), the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
25	Animal Preservation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 72 of 1954)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume III	Maharashtra Animal Preservation Act, 1976	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. We suggest its deletion.
26	Provincial Small Cause Court (Suits Validation) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 16 of 1955)	Yes	Maharashtra Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 2016	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Subject-wise List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra), the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
27	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 53 of 1955)	Yes	-	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 1976	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra). We suggest its deletion.
28	Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1956 (Act 9 of 1956)	Yes	Madhya Pradesh Code Volume VI	Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1960	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra). We suggest its deletion.
29	Sir Sassoon Jacob David Baronetcy (Repealing) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 36 of 1957)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 2016	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
30	Maharashtra Electricity Duty Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 40 of 1958)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Electricity Duty Act, 2016	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
31	Disqualification of Municipal Councillors (Removal of Doubts) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 46 of 1958)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 2016	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
32	Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act 1958 (Bom. Act 66 of 1958)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	The name of the act is mentioned on the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest the deletion of this reference.

33	Bombay State Scarcity Relief Fund Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 83 of 1958)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume IV	Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax, the Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers), the Maharashtra Education and Employment Guarantee (Cess); the Tax on Sale of Electricity, the State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments, the Tax Acts (Amendment) and the Employment Guarantee (Amendment) and the Bombay State Scarcity Relief Fund (Repeal) Act, 2008	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
34	Hindu Divorce (Decrees Validation) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 88 of 1958)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Repealing (Second) Act, 2016	This act appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
35	Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 51 of 1959)	No	Maharashtra Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	This act appears on the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
36	Central Provinces and Berar State Aid to Industries and Hyderabad State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries (Partial Repeal) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 67 of 1959)	Yes	Maharashtra Code Volume IV	Maharashtra Repealing (Second) Act, 2016	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Alphabetical List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra), the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.
37	Sir Currimbhoy Abraham Baronetcy (Repeal and Distribution of Trusts Properties) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 09 of 1960)	Yes	Maharashtra Code Volume V	Maharashtra Repealing Act, 2016	This act appears in the 2019 Index (Subject-wise List of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra), the State Law and Judiciary Department website and the High Court of Bombay website. We suggest its deletion.

ANNEXURE C

Analysis of Usage, Legislative Competence and Final Recommendations

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*Part I: Bombay Acts, Hyderabad Acts and Central
Provinces and Berar Acts*

Sr. no.	Name of the Law ⁴³	Legislative Competence	Subject Matter of the Law (Entry in the Seventh Schedule)	Applicability to Maharashtra in case of non-Bombay/non-Maharashtra Laws (Name of Area)	Relevant State Department	In Use	About the Law and Analysis of Use/Disuse	Final Recommendation	Additional Comments
1.	Central Provinces and Berar Refugees Registration and Movement Act, 1947 (Act 29 of 1947)	State	List II, Entry 1 (public order); List II, Entry 6 (public health and sanitation)	The areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Home	No	A copy of this Act, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. This law provides for the registration of refugees with a view to maintaining order, public health, and avoiding shortage of accommodation etc. It can be argued that this law is no longer relevant today. The MSLC, in its second report, had recommended repealing a similar law - the Bombay Refugees Act, 1948.	Repeal	
2.	Adjudication Proceedings (Transfer and Continuance) Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 34 of 1947)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 22 (industrial and labour disputes)	-	Labour	No	This Act was enacted to transfer certain adjudication proceedings in trade disputes referred to an adjudicator under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules and pending before such an adjudicator. These proceedings were transferred to a Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The MLSC, in its second report, has suggested the repeal of this Act since its purpose is over. There is no recent case law pertaining to this Act in Maharashtra. Rajasthan and Karnataka have also repealed this Act in 1975 and 2011.	Repeal	Although the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it like Rajasthan and Karnataka.
3.	Central Provinces and Berar Land Survey Act, 1947 (Act 42 of 1947)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land; land improvement)	The areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Soil and Water Conservation	No	This Act was enacted to provide for the entry of authorised persons upon any land for the purpose of making a survey to determine soil erosion in the State. A copy of this Act, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. There is also no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra. There is no evidence of such surveys being conducted in the State currently.	Review	The relevant administrative department must confirm whether surveys are being conducted under this Act. If not, this law can be safely repealed.

⁴³ Copies of all laws linked in this column were last accessed on 17 April 2024.

4.	Maharashtra Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 43 of 1947)	State	List II, Entry 14 (Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases)	-	Agriculture	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to repeal and re-enact the Bombay Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1941, which dealt with the prevention of the introduction, spread, or re-appearance of insect pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds injurious to crops, plants or trees.</p> <p>This Act was recently amended in 2014. The MSLC, in its second report, also recommended the retention of this Act.</p> <p>While this Act is useful, it seems a bit outdated. The Government should review this Act and consider modernising it.</p>	Retain	
5.	Dispositions of Property (Bombay) Validation Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 54 of 1947)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 5 (wills, intestacy and succession) and Entry 10 (Trust and Trustees)	-	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>This Act was enacted to validate certain dispositions of property situated in the State. It refers to the dispositions of property owned by persons who had died before the 1st of January, 1945. As it has been almost 80 years since that time, the Act can be said to have served its purpose.</p> <p>There is no recent case law involving the usage of this Act.</p> <p>The MLSC, in their second report, also suggested the repeal of this Act since its purpose has been served.</p>	Review	As the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it.
6.	Rationing (Preparatory and Continuance) Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 58 of 1947)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 33(b) (Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils) and Entry 45 (Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters specified in List II or List III).	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the numbering of premises and collecting information about persons and establishments, as measures preparatory to and for the continuance of the rationing of articles or things essential to the life of the community. It was pertinent during the independence era due to the prevailing rationing system, to account for the difficulties and scarcity of essential food.</p> <p>While the MSLC, in its second report, had suggested that this Act be retained, there have been no recent amendments to this Act and there is no recent case law involving the application of this Act either.</p> <p>Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka have repealed this Act in 1975, 2005 and 2011, respectively.</p>	Repeal	Although the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it like Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka.

7.	Maharashtra Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 62 of 1947)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was passed to prevent the fragmentation of agricultural holdings and to provide for the consolidation of agricultural holdings for the purpose of better cultivation. It is still applicable today.</p> <p>There are several recent case laws such as <i>Babasaheb Trimbak Dighe and Ors. v. The State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/2148/2023], which places reliance on this Act. The Act was also recently amended in 2016 and 2017.</p> <p>Even the MSLC, in its second report, has suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	
8.	Maharashtra Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 64 of 1947)	Centre	List I, Entry 48 (Stock exchange and futures markets)	-	Finance	No	<p>This Act was enacted to regulate and control forward contracts and prohibit options in the State.</p> <p>While the MSLC, in its second report, had suggested that this Act be retained, there have been no recent amendments to this Act and there is no recent case law involving the application of this Act either.</p> <p>Thus, the State Government should review the relevance of this Act with a view to repeal.</p>	Review	Since the subject matter of this law falls under the Union List, the State Government can discuss this law with the Central Government with a view to repealing it.
9.	Hyderabad Authoritative Text Regulation, 1358 F (Reg. 17 of 1358 F)	State	Article 345 of the Constitution	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>This Regulation was passed to clarify which text/language of a Regulation made after the 18th September 1948 shall be considered to be authoritative. That is, if a Regulation is published in the Official Gazette in both English and Urdu, or any other language, the English text shall be considered to be authoritative in the event of disagreement between the texts.</p> <p>A copy of this law, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain.</p> <p>Article 348(3) of the Indian Constitution provides that where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language other than the English language for use in any legislation, order, rule, regulation or bye-law, a translation of the same in the English language published under the authority of the Governor of the State in the Official Gazette of that State shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the English language under this article. Therefore, it can be argued that this law is redundant. There is no case law involving the application of this law in the present State of</p>	Repeal	

							Maharashtra. Karnataka has also repealed this law in 2011.		
10.	Hyderabad Vetti and Begar (Prohibition) Regulation, 1358 F (Reg. 42 of 1358 F)	Concurrent	List III, entry 24 (Welfare of labour including conditions of work)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Labour	No	<p>This Regulation was passed to clarify which text/language of a Regulation made after the 18th September, 1948 shall be considered to be authoritative. That is, if a Regulation is published in the Official Gazette in both English and Urdu, or any other language, the English text shall be considered to be authoritative in the event of disagreement between the texts.</p> <p>A copy of this Regulation, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain.</p> <p>Article 348(3) of the Indian Constitution provides that where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language other than the English language for use in any legislation, order, rule, regulation or bye-law, a translation of the same in the English language published under the authority of the Governor of the State in the Official Gazette of that State shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the English language under this article. Therefore, it can be argued that this law is redundant. There is no case law involving the application of this Regulation in the present State of Maharashtra. Karnataka has also repealed this Regulation in 2011.</p>	Repeal	Although the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it like Karnataka.
11.	Hyderabad Abolition of Jagirs Regulation, 1358 F (Act 69 of 1358 F)	State	List II, entry 45 (land revenue)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Regulation ("Abolition Regulation") abolished the jagirdari system, discontinued the practice of appointing new 'jagirdars' and provided for the continuance of existing jagirdars until their demise. It also provided for the payment of certain interim allowances to Jagirdars and Hissedars, before the terms of commutation were determined under the Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F ("Commutation Regulation"). Rules were also issued under this Regulation called 'Hyderabad (Abolition of Jagirs) Rules, 1358 Fasli'.</p> <p>Under Article 31(6) of the Constitution, both the Abolition Regulation and the Commutation Regulation were certified by the President, by a notification published in the Gazette. In 1951, Articles 31-A, 31-B and Schedule IX were incorporated and these Regulations were included in the Schedule. This was to ensure that they shall not be deemed to be void or ever to have become</p>	Review	The State Government should confirm if any Jagirdar is still alive and the revenue share payable to the Government is still being paid. If not, this Act can be repealed.

						<p>void on the ground that the Regulations were inconsistent with or abridged any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution. However, as per Section 7A of the General Clauses Act, repealing an Act/Regulation does not nullify its effect.</p> <p>No recent case is available involving the application of this Regulation in Maharashtra. Since it has been more than 70 years since the Abolition Regulations, all pending compensation as well as litigation may have been completed. On confirming this, the Government can assess its relevance. Although there is a reference made to this Regulation in the Atiyat Enquiries Act (Hyderabad), 1952, the commutation sums continued by the 1952 Act are payable under the Commutation Regulation. Therefore, this law is not useful.</p> <p>While the MSLC has not analysed Hyderabad legislations including this one, in its tenth report, it recommends the repeal of the Bombay Merged Areas and Territories (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953 which served a similar purpose as the concerned legislation.</p> <p>Note that Andhra Pradesh repealed this Act in 1999.</p>			
12.	Central Provinces and Berar Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Regulation of Buildings) Act, 1948 (Act 13 of 1948)	State	List II, Entry 6 (Public health and sanitation)	The areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Public Health	No	<p>This Act regulates the construction of buildings in and around a designated area or a tuberculosis neighbourhood (sanatorium).</p> <p>A copy of this Act, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. There is also no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.</p> <p>As tuberculosis has a cure today and treatment is often domiciliary, the concept of 'sanatoriums' for the illness has become obsolete and no longer exists.</p> <p>The State of Jharkhand has also repealed a similar Act called the Itki Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Regulation of Building) Act, 1951.</p>	Repeal	
13.	Maharashtra Land Requisition Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 33 of 1948)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 42 (Acquisition and requisitioning of property)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the requisition of land, continuance of requisition of land and other related matters. Several States have similar Acts that govern the acquisition and requisition of</p>	Retain	

						land. There is a recent case law that involves the application of this Act in Maharashtra. See <i>Geeta Mangesh Laud and Ors. v. The Appellate Authority and The Principal Secretary (General Administration Department) and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/1730/2023]. The MSLC, in its second report, also recommended the retention of this Act after consultation with the General Administration Department.			
14.	Central Provinces and Berar Revocation of Land Revenue Exemption Act, 1948 (Act 37 of 1948)	State	List II, Entry 45 (Land revenue)	The areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Revenue and Forest	No	A copy of this Act is not available in the public domain. However, from a reading of a 1982 case law involving the application of this Act in Madhya Pradesh, it appears that this Act was enacted to discontinue the exemption from liability to pay land revenue that was enjoyed by certain families in the former province of Central Provinces and Berar. This practice was unjustified and resulted in loss to the public exchequer. Thus, the provincial legislature passed this Act by which all prevalent exemptions from liability to pay land revenue were revoked. See <i>Sardar Govindrao and Ors. v. State of Madhya Pradesh and Ors.</i> (1982 SCR (3) 729) (SC) (headnote). There is no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra. As this Act is more than 76 years old, it is likely that all disputes arising under this Act have been filed and resolved. In any case, all rights and liabilities under the Act are saved if there is any pending litigation. Thus, the State Government should repeal this Act.	Repeal	
15.	City Civil Court Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 40 of 1948)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 11A (constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Supreme Court and the High Courts)	-	Law and Judiciary	Yes	This Act was enacted to establish an additional Civil Court for Greater Bombay. It is an important legislation governing the functioning of the City Civil Court in Mumbai and is still widely in use. It was also recently amended in 2023. The MSLC, in its second report, has also suggested that this law be retained.	Retain	
16.	Bombay High Court Letters Patents (Amd.) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 41 of 1948)	Centre	List I, Entry 78 (Constitution and organisation of	-	Law and Judiciary	No	This Act was enacted to make minor amendments to two Bombay Letters Patent, of 1823 and 1865 respectively.	Review	As the subject matter of this law falls under the Union List, the State Government could discuss

			the High Courts)				The MSLC, in its third report, states that most of these amendments have been incorporated in the original Letters Patents. But it recommends the retention of this Act for safety. However, as more than 75 years have passed since this amendment, the Government can consider repealing this Act. This Act has served its purpose.		this law with the Central Government and suggest repeal.
17.	Diseases of Animals Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 59 of 1948)	State	List II, Entry 15 (Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice)	-	Agriculture	No	<p>This Act was enacted for the eradication, prevention and control of animal diseases.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its second report, recommended the retention of this Act after consultation with the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department. However, in 2009, the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act was passed by the Central Government which also covered similar matters. Section 45 of the 2009 Act provides for the repeal of any law of any State, insofar as it is inconsistent with the provisions of the 2009 Act. While the provisions of this Act are not entirely inconsistent with the 2009 Act and do have certain additional provisions such as compensation in case of death of livestock, there is an overlap in the scope of the Act and the functions of the officers appointed under both these Acts which could lead to confusion.</p> <p>There is no recent case law involving the application of this Act in the public domain. There have also been no recent amendments to this Act or the Rules which were published under this Act in 1951.</p> <p>Note that Rajasthan has repealed a similar Act called the 'Rajasthan Animal Diseases Act, 1959' in 2015. The Maharashtra State Government should review this Act to determine its relevance today.</p>	Review	
18.	Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 67 of 1948)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to amend the existing law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands and to make certain other provisions in regard to those lands.</p> <p>It is an important legislation and is widely in use. See, for example, <i>Musa Mainuddin Varekar and Ors. v. Seludhan Mistry</i> [MANU/MH/5279/2023]. The law was also amended in 2018. The MSLC, in its second report, has also suggested that this law be retained.</p>	Retain	

19.	Central Provinces Reclamation of Lands (Eradication of Kans) Act, 1948 (Act 67 of 1948)	State	List II, Entry 14 (Agriculture)	The areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Agriculture	No	This Act was enacted to provide for reclamation of lands by eradication of Kans weed in the Central Provinces. A copy of this Act, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. There is no recent case law involving this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.	Repeal	
20.	Bombay Children Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 71 of 1948)	State	List II, Entry 4 (Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein)	-	Home	No	This law was enacted to provide for a consolidated law for the custody, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children and young offenders in Maharashtra. In 1986, the Central Government passed the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 which is a comprehensive legislation on the subject. It was made applicable to all States and repealed all corresponding laws in every State. The Bombay High Court, in the case of <i>Re Alain Esteve</i> (1990 Mh.LJ. 1033) has held that his Act was impliedly repealed by the Central Act.	Repeal	This law has been impliedly repealed, yet it appears on the Bombay High Court website. The State Government should consider explicitly repealing this Act to avoid confusion.
21.	Hyderabad Registration of Birth and Deaths Regulation, 1359 F (Act 02 of 1359 F)	Concurrent	List III, entry 30 (Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Public Health	No	This Act provides for the registration of births and deaths. A copy of this Act, as applicable to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. There is also no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra. Today, the Central Act, Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969, governs the registration of all births and deaths in the country. In its repeal clause, the Act also mentions that any law in force in any State regarding this subject matter, except the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, shall stand repealed. The P.C. Jain Commission as well as the Ramanujam Committee have found even the 1886 Act to be redundant now. Therefore, the 1969 Central Act can be said to be comprehensive, and this 1359 Act can be said to be impliedly repealed.	Review	Since the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and recommend its repeal.
22.	Hyderabad Prevention of Thefts from Gold Mines Regulation, 1359 F (Act 23 of 1359 F)	State	List II, entry 23 (regulation of mines and mineral development)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Industry, Energy, Labour And Mining Department	No	A copy of this Act, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. It appears that this Act was enacted to prevent thefts from gold mines in the erstwhile areas of Hyderabad. There is no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra. However, due to a lack of specific legislation on the	Review	The State Government should review the law to see if it is still relevant. If not, it can be repealed and if yes, consider the extension of this Act to the whole State.

						<p>subject, the Sri. K.R. Chamayya Committee set up by the Karnataka Government to review laws to identify obsolescence, recommended the retention of this Act and even the extension of this Act to other areas of their State as well. Thereafter, in 2011, the Karnataka State Government enacted an Act extending the Act to the rest of the State. See Karnataka Repealing and Amending (Regional Laws) Act, 2009 (Second Schedule).</p> <p>The Maharashtra Government can review this Act and also consider doing the same.</p>			
23.	Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F (Act 25 of 1359 F)	State	List II, entry 45 (land revenue)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>A copy of this Act, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain.</p> <p>After the jagirdari system was abolished, this Regulation was enacted to provide for the termination of the interim allowance payable under the Abolition of Jagirs Regulation (Hyderabad), 1358 F and determine the final commutation to those who were jagirdars or their descendants. This Regulation is included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India. This was to ensure that they shall not be deemed to be void or ever to have become void on the ground that the Regulations were inconsistent with or abridged any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution. It is likely that commutation sums may still be payable under this Regulation and they were also specifically continued under the Atiyat Enquiries Act (Hyderabad), 1952.</p> <p>This law has been relied upon in case laws. See <i>Syed Husnuddin and Ors. v. The State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0423/2022]. Thus, this Act appears to be in use.</p>	Retain	
24.	Central Provinces and Berar Marriages Validating Act, 1949 (Act 02 of 1949)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 5 (Marriages)	Areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Women and Child Development	No	<p>A copy of this Act, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. No usage of this law is found in case laws which is indicative of its disuse.</p>	Review	Since the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and recommend its repeal.
25.	Maharashtra Anatomy Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 11 of 1949)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 25 (Education, including	-	Medical Education and Drug	Yes	<p>This Act was passed to provide for the supply or donation of unclaimed bodies of deceased people for medical education and research. It is an important legislation and is widely in use, as seen in</p>	Retain	

			technical education, medical education and universities) and Entry 26 (Legal, medical and other professions)				State Government notifications regularly issued to declare specific medical colleges as approved institutions with respect to Section 5 of the Act (for example, notification no. MED 1023/CR-290/23/EDU-2 and MED 1023/CR-299/23/EDU-2). Several States have enacted similar legislation as well. The MSLC, in its third report, also recommended the retention of this law.		
26.	Maharashtra Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 15 of 1949)	State	List II, Entry 6 (hospitals and dispensaries)	-	Public Health	Yes	This Act provides for the registration and inspection of nursing homes in the State of Maharashtra. It is an important legislation and is widely used to govern nursing homes in the State. The rules under this Act i.e., the Maharashtra Nursing Homes Registration Rules, 1973 were recently amended in 2021. There is recent case law on the application of this Act. See for example, <i>Shivraj Chhotul Pataria Vs. Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/2566/2023]. The MSLC, in its third report, also stated that the Act is useful and recommended its retention.	Retain	
27.	Bombay Seals Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 22 of 1949)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 11A (Administration of Justice)	-	Law and Judiciary	No	This Act was enacted to make minor textual amendments to the 1865 Letters Patent of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay, and to the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869. There is no recent case law involving this Act. This Act merely makes textual amendments. Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. Thus, a repeal of this Act would not nullify the effect of its amendment. The MSLC, in its third Report, has also recommended the repeal of this Act.	Review	As the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it.
28.	Maharashtra Prohibition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 25 of 1949)	State	List II, Entry 8 (Intoxicating liquors, that is	-	Home	Yes	This Act was passed to provide for the regulation of the consumption and trade of alcohol in the State of Maharashtra.	Retain	

			to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors)				This Act is reported to still be in use, with several States such as Gujarat having similar legislation as well. There is recent case law on the same including in 2024, such as <i>Santosh Subhash Koli v. State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/1424/2024]. The MSLC, in its third report, also found that the Act is in use and must be retained.		
29.	Maharashtra Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures Abolition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 32 of 1949)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act was enacted to abolish Bhagdari and Narwadari tenures in the Bombay area of the state of Maharashtra. The Act abolishes all rights and incidents of such tenures and provides a time-bound compensation mechanism of six months, for those whose rights have been extinguished under this Act. There is no resumption and regrant of lands by the State government, land holders became occupants under the Act and are liable to pay land revenue.</p> <p>Certain provisions of the Act also seem to be outdated, such as Section 4 which states that all property that does not belong to any individual or any aggregate of persons capable of holding property, together with all rights in or over the same, shall be deemed to be the <i>property of the Crown</i>.</p> <p>There have been no recent amendments made to this Act. No recent case law relies on the provisions of this Act. In any case, all rights and any pending litigation under this Act can be saved by a savings clause in the repealing Act.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, also opines that the purpose of the Act has been achieved and recommends it for repeal.</p> <p>Gujarat and Karnataka have repealed this act, in 2000 and 2011, respectively.</p>	Repeal	
30.	Maharashtra Land Acquisition Officers Proceedings Validation Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 35 of 1949)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 42 (Acquisition and requisitioning of property)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act was enacted to remove certain doubts and to establish the validity of certain proceedings taken by officers for the acquisition of lands in the then Province of Bombay, under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. It also amends the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.</p> <p>While the MSLC suggested the retention of this Act as it was amending the 1894 Act, the parent</p>	Review	As the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it.

							Act has itself been repealed by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. There is also no recent case law involving this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.		
31.	City of Bombay (Building Works Restrictions) Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 44 of 1949)	State	List II, Entry 5 (Local government)	-	Urban Development	No	<p>This Act was enacted to restrict the construction, alteration and repair of buildings in certain areas in the City of Bombay. It specifies that the provisions of this Act are particularly applicable to any construction within two years from the commencement of this Act in 1949. As it has been around 70 years since the enactment of the Act, the purpose of the Act can be said to have been served.</p> <p>There is also no recent case law involving this Act in Maharashtra.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its third report, suggests the repeal of this Act.</p>	Repeal	
32.	Maharashtra Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 59 of 1949)	State	List II, Entry 5 (Local government)	-	Urban Development	Yes	<p>This Act provides for the establishment of Municipal Corporations in all larger urban areas, except Mumbai, in the State of Maharashtra.</p> <p>It is an important legislation and is widely in use to govern several municipal corporations across the State of Maharashtra. It has also been amended several times, including as recently as 2022.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its third report, also stated that the Act is useful and recommended its retention.</p>	Retain	
33.	Maleki Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 61 of 1949)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note that this law appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. It is not relevant for Maharashtra as it is no longer applicable to any part of the State. This law should be deleted from the website.
34.	Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 04 of 1950)	Centre	List I, Entry 97 (Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III) Articles 3 and 4	-	Law and Judiciary	No	This Act was enacted to extend certain Acts and Regulations to certain areas administered as parts of the State of Bombay, amend certain Acts as well as repeal a few other Acts. As such, this Act ensured uniformity in the application of certain laws to all parts of the State.	Retain	

			of the Constitution (State reorganisation/ alteration and incidental steps like extension of laws)				Although there have been no recent amendments made to this Act and no recent case law has relied on the provisions of this Act, this Act is important for future reference as it records the applicability of several laws to merged areas of the State. The MSLC, in its third report, also recommends the retention of this Act.		
35.	Khoti Abolition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 06 of 1950)	State	List II Entry 18 (land, land tenures)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	This Act was enacted to abolish khoti tenures prevailing in the districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra. The Act abolishes all rights and incidents of such tenures, provides for payment of occupancy price and provides a time-bound compensation mechanism for those whose rights have been thus extinguished. There is no resumption and regrant of lands by the State government. There have been no recent amendments made to this Act. No recent case law relies on the provisions of this Act. In any case, all rights and any pending litigation under this Act can be saved by a savings clause in the repealing Act. The MSLC, in its tenth report, also recommends the repeal of this Act since its purpose has been achieved.	Repeal	
36.	Hyderabad Weekly Holiday (Substitution of Sunday for Friday) Act, 1950 (Act 08 of 1950)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 24 (Welfare of labour)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Labour	No	This Act provides for the substitution of weekly holidays from Friday to Sunday. A copy of this Act, as applicable to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. There is also no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra. While not necessarily on Sundays, the Factories Act, 1948 and the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 2017 provide for weekly holidays. Thus, there is a certain amount of flexibility regarding the assignment of days as holidays. Thus, this Act may be redundant today and can be repealed. In 2011, Karnataka repealed this Act.	Review	As the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it.
37.	Hyderabad Infectious Diseases Act, 1950 (Act 12 of 1950)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 29 (Prevention of the extension from one State	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a	Public Health	No	This Act provides for measures to be taken for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. There is no case law involving the application of	Review	As the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss

			to another of infectious or contagious diseases)	part of Hyderabad			<p>this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.</p> <p>This Act was repealed by Karnataka in 2020 after the passage of the Karnataka Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020. As most of the provisions under this Act are covered by other Central and State Acts such as the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 and the Disaster Management Act 2005, the Maharashtra State Government must review this 74-year-old law with a view to repealing it and consider enacting a new, comprehensive law for healthcare in the State.</p>		<p>this law with the Central Government with a view to repealing the Act and consider enacting a new comprehensive law for healthcare in the State.</p>
38.	Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (Act 21 of 1950)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act does not appear in the 2019 Index. However, it was re-enacted by section 2 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Re-enactment, Validation and further Amendment) Act, 1961. Therefore, the State Government must include this Act in its Index of laws and regulations in force in Maharashtra.</p> <p>This Act regulates the relations of landholders and tenants of agricultural land and the alienation of such land. It also enables landholders to prevent the excessive sub-division of agricultural holdings and empowers the State Government to assume the management of agricultural lands, in certain circumstances. Provisions of this law were relied on and interpreted where the question before the Bombay High Court was whether the Tahsildar could review his order passed under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.</p> <p>This Act was recently referred to in the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Act, 2016. It was last amended in 1976 by the Maharashtra Repealing and Amending Act, 1976.</p> <p>[Kashinath Vishwanath and Ors. v. Dhondiram Mahalingappa Shiral (29.02.2024 - BOMHC) : MANU/MH/1426/2024].</p>	Retain	
39.	Local Authorities Census Expenses Contribution Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 23 of 1950)	Centre	List I, Entry 69 (Census)	-	General Administration	Yes	<p>This law provides for the contribution by a State's local authorities towards census expenses or other work undertaken for that purpose by the State Government.</p> <p>Although no recent case law involving the application of this law is found, this Act is in accordance with what is prescribed under the</p>	Retain	

						Central Government's Census Act, 1948. Rules were also published under this Act in 1989.			
						Several States such as Odisha and Punjab also have similar legislation. The MSLC, in its third report, has also recommended the retention of this Act.			
40.	Central Provinces and Berar Official Languages Act, 1950 (Act 24 of 1950)	State	Article 345 of the Constitution	The areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>A copy of this Act is not available in the public domain. However, from a reading of case laws, it appears that this Act was enacted to declare the official language of the Central Provinces and Berar.</p> <p>Article 348 of the Indian Constitution and the Maharashtra Official Languages Act, 1964 lay down the official language for legislation, etc. This applies to all of Maharashtra. As these erstwhile areas of the Central Provinces are now a part of the State of Maharashtra, the application of this Act today seems highly unlikely.</p> <p>There is no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra. Madhya Pradesh repealed this Act in 1957.</p>	Repeal	
41.	Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 29 of 1950)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 10 (Trust and Trustees)	-	Law and Judiciary	Yes	This Act was passed to lay down a comprehensive legislative framework to govern the effective functioning of public religious and charitable trusts in the State of Maharashtra. There is recent case law involving the application of this Act, for example in <i>People Welfare Society v. The State Information Commissioner and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/2186/2024]. This Act was also recently amended in 2020.	Retain	
42.	Hyderabad Languages of Judgment and Orders Act, 1950 (Act 29 of 1950)	State	Article 345 of the Constitution	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>A copy of this Act is not available on the public domain, an indication that it might not be in use. However, from the nomenclature, it appears that the Act was enacted to establish the language for Court judgments and orders in the State.</p> <p>Article 348 of the Constitution of India, Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 and certain provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code sufficiently govern the language to be used by Courts for judgments, orders, etc. Thus, it can be argued that this Act is no longer necessary or relevant.</p> <p>There is no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.</p>	Repeal	

43.	Hyderabad District Officers (Change of Designation and Construction of References) Act, 1950 (Act 35 of 1950)	State	List II, Entry 5 (local government); List II Entry 45 (land revenue)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act provides for the change in the designation of and construction of references to certain District Officers such as Taluqdars, etc.</p> <p>The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 comprehensively covers all laws regarding land revenue, collectors and their designations in the State. Thus, it can be argued that this Act is no longer relevant in the State. There is also no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.</p> <p>Note that Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka repealed this Act in 1999 and 2011, respectively.</p>	Repeal
44.	Local Bodies Services Commission Act (M.P.), 1950 (Act 37 of 1950)	State	List II, Entry 5 (local government)	Areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Urban Development; Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	No	<p>An Act to provide for the establishment of a service commission for local bodies. The local bodies can consult with this commission when making recruitments, etc.</p> <p>A copy of this Act, as applicable to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. There is also no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.</p> <p>In Maharashtra, the Directorate of Municipal Administration conducts a written test for recruitment to some posts in the State's Municipalities and municipal corporations like the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation conduct their own recruitment to fill vacancies. Whereas, the Maharashtra Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department ensures recruitment to bodies such as the Zilla Parishad. However, there is no evidence of these bodies consulting with a Local Bodies Service Commission, or it being constituted in Maharashtra. Thus, this law is no longer applicable to the present State of Maharashtra.</p>	Repeal
45.	Maharashtra Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 60 of 1950)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to abolish Paragana and Kulkarni watans in the Bombay area of the state of Maharashtra. The Act abolishes the rights and incidents of the tenures, and makes the holders of the land occupants liable to pay land revenue to the State government. However, it places certain restrictions on alienation and provides for subsequent transferees of the land to be Class II Occupants. It also provides a right under the Act to convert from Occupancy Class II to Class I upon payment of a certain price, with no time limit on the</p>	Retain

							<p>same.</p> <p>This Act was last amended in 2021. In <i>Ankushrao Gatkal v. Additional Chief Secretary (2020)</i>, the petitioner filed a public interest litigation petition in the Bombay High Court, pointing out instances in which Occupancy Class II tenants were not allowed to exercise their rights under the Act. This demonstrates the possibility of continued usage of the rights provided, and also of pending litigation under the Act.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, also recommends retaining the Act considering that the right under the Act to convert from Occupancy Class II to Class I has no time limit.</p>		
46.	Watwa Vazifdari Rights Abolition Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 62 of 1950)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note that this law appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. It is not relevant for Maharashtra as it is no longer applicable to any part of the State. This law should be deleted from the website.
47.	Central Provinces and Berar Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950 (Act 01 of 1951)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land)	Areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the acquisition of the rights of proprietors in estates, mahals and alienated lands and other related matters.</p> <p>There is recent case law involving the application of this Act, an indication that it is still widely in use. See, for example, <i>Dattatraya Sansthan Shikhar Mahur At Shikhar Mandir v. Sub Divisional Officer and Competent Authority of Land Acquisition and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0664/2024].</p>	Retain	
48.	Central Provinces and Berar Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Power) Act, 1951 (Act 09 of 1951)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 42 (Acquisition and requisitioning of property)	Areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>A copy of this Act is not available in the public domain, an indication that it might not be in use. However the Law Commission of India in its 10th report states that this Act was enacted to provide for the continuance of certain emergency powers in relation to requisitioned land, after the expiry of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947.</p> <p>Similar requisition Acts such as the West Bengal Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Power) Act, 1951 either have a sunset clause or an expiry date. This is because, as mentioned in the 10th Report of the Law Commission of India, "the power of</p>	Review	As the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government with a view to repeal the Act.

						<p>requisitioning property of a private owner is an extraordinary power and can justifiably be invoked only when an emergency arises. That is perhaps the reason why most of the Requisitioning Acts are temporary." Even if it is found that the said Act did not have an expiry date, it has been reiterated by Courts that requisitions cannot be enforced for an unreasonable amount of time (<i>Jagannath Ganeshram Agrawal & Anr. v. State of Maharashtra & Anr.</i> [AIR 1986 Bom. 241]).</p> <p>Maharashtra has separate legislation on the subject called the Maharashtra Land Requisition Act, 1948. Thus, the relevance of this Act in Maharashtra today must be reviewed by the State Government.</p>			
49.	Hyderabad High Court (Abolition of Original Jurisdiction) Act, 1951 (Act 12 of 1951)	Centre	<p>List I, Entry 95 (Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List);</p> <p>List II, Entry 65 (Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List); and</p> <p>List III, Entry 46 (Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List).</p>	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>A copy of this Act is not available on the Government website or any other place in the public domain, an indication that it might not be in use. However, from a reading of case laws which refer to this Act, it appears that it was enacted to abolish the original jurisdiction powers of the High Court of Hyderabad.</p> <p>There is also no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra. Most importantly, the High Court of Hyderabad was established for the then-Princely State of Hyderabad Deccan in the year 1919. The High Court was later renamed to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh after the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956. Today, the State of Maharashtra has its own High Court based out of Bombay, thus, this court and this Act are no longer relevant.</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka repealed this Act in 1961 and 2011 respectively.</p>	Review	<p>All three entries in the seventh schedule are relevant. However, as per Article 246 of the Constitution, legislative predominance is given to the Centre.</p> <p>The State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government with a view to repeal the Act.</p>

50.	Special Suits and Proceedings Validating Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 15 of 1951)	Centre	<p>List I, Entry 95 (Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List);</p> <p>List II, Entry 65 (Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List); and</p> <p>List III, Entry 46 (Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List).</p>	-	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>In 1950, the State Government increased the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court. However, the Bombay High Court ("BHC") held that the notification was invalid. Thereafter, in the appeal, the Supreme Court of India set aside the said decision of the BHC and held that the notification was intra-vires and legal. Thus, this Act was enacted to validate certain cases that were filed before the BHC in the interim.</p> <p>There is no recent case law in Maharashtra involving the application of this Act. The MSLC, in its third report, states that the act has served its purpose and can be repealed. Karnataka has also repealed this Act in 2011.</p>	Review	<p>All three entries in the seventh schedule are relevant. However, as per Article 246 of the Constitution, legislative predominance is given to the Centre.</p> <p>The State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government with a view to repeal the Act.</p>
51.	Central Provinces and Berar Merged Territories Revenue Laws (Exercise of Powers) Act, 1951 (Act 20 of 1951)	State	List II, Entry 45 (Land revenue)	The areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This law appears on the Index of Acts and Regulations in force in the State of Maharashtra (2019) under 'Revenue', as its name also suggests. However, a copy of this Act is not available on the Government website or any other place in the public domain, which is indicative of its disuse.</p> <p>There are no documented instances where this Act has been used in the last few decades.</p>	Repeal	
52.	Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 22 of 1951)	State	List II, Entry 2 (Police)	-	Home	Yes	<p>This Act, now the Maharashtra Police Act 1951, was passed to lay down a comprehensive legislative framework to govern the effective functioning of the police forces in the state of Maharashtra.</p> <p>There is recent case law involving the application of this Act, an indication that it is still widely in use.</p>	Retain	

							For example, <i>Sham Tukaram Shejul v. The Divisional Commissioner, Chh Sambhajinagar and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/2140/2024]. The MSLC, in its third report, has also recommended the retention of this Act.		
53.	Separation of Judicial and Executive Function Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 23 of 1951)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 11 (Administration of Justice); List III, Entry 12 (Judicial Proceedings)	-	Law and Judiciary	No	This Act was enacted, in furtherance of Article 50 of the Constitution, to introduce the separation of judicial and executive functions in criminal law. It makes certain amendments to Central and State Acts. The MSLC, in its third report, recommended the retention of this Act for safety. However, as per Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, the repeal of an amending act shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this law safely. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act.	Review	As the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government with a view to repeal the Act.
54.	Wild Animal and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 24 of 1951)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 17 (Prevention of cruelty to animals); and List III, Entry 17B (Protection of wild animals and birds)		Agriculture	No	This Act was enacted to protect wild animals and birds in the State of Maharashtra. By the enactment of the comprehensive Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 by the Central Government, this Act is no longer necessary or relevant. It does not appear on Maharashtra's Index of Acts and Regulations in force as of 2019. There is also no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra. Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan repealed this Act in 1964, 2004 and 2023 respectively.	Repeal	Although the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it like Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
55.	Central Provinces and Berar Public Trusts Act, 1951 (Act 30 of 1951)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 10 (Trust and Trustees).	Areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Law and Judiciary	No	This Act provides for the governance of public trusts in the erstwhile areas of Central Provinces and Berar. A copy of this Act, as applicable to Maharashtra, is not available in the public domain. There is also no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.	Review	Although the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it.

56.	Maharashtra State Reserve Police Force Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 38 of 1951)	State	List II, Entry 2 (Police)	-	Home	Yes	<p>In 1960, by virtue of the Adaptation of Laws Order, the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950 was extended to the entire State of Maharashtra. Thus, all public trusts in the State are now governed by this Act and this Act is no longer relevant.</p> <p>This Act applies to the whole of the State of Maharashtra. Under this Act, the State Government is empowered to establish and maintain an armed reserve police force known as the State Reserve Police Force (SRPF) in addition to the police force maintained under the Bombay Police Act, 1951. SRPF officers are deemed to be always on duty. They may also be appointed on active duty on the direction of the Inspector General of Police under this Act.</p> <p>In November 2022, the Armed Police Constables (Male) in Maharashtra State Reserve Police Force (Recruitment) (First Amendment) Rules, 2022 amended the Maharashtra State Reserve Police Force (Recruitment) Rules, 2012 to prescribe physical test and the written test for males in the SRPF. In August 2023, a Maharashtra SRPF constable got jail term for leaving his gun unattended and walking away from duty under this Act. The SRPF is a functioning force that regularly recruits personnel. As such, this Act is relevant.</p>	Retain	
57.	Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 47 of 1951)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and Entry 45 (Land Revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act abolished the exemption granted to certain landholders in the island of Salsette in the Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts from payment of land revenue. Under this Act, certain lands were "declared" to be the property of the State Government. It was lawful for the State to sell and dispose of such lands, by the authority vested in the Government by virtue of Land Revenue Code. The lands which were held by the estate holders and which had not been appropriated or brought under cultivation before 14 August 1951, came to be declared as the property of the State. Any person aggrieved by any provision of the Act was required to apply to the Collector and if such extinguishment of rights amounted to transference to public ownership of such property, the Collector could award compensation to such aggrieved person.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, suggests repeal of this act stating that the process envisaged under</p>	Review	The State Government must check if there are any pending disputes under this law to assess its relevance and accordingly decide whether the Act must be repealed or retained.

							the Act was time-bound, and the law has achieved its purpose. However, orders under Section 3 of this Act were being passed by Collectors until 2011 as ascertained from the facts of the case in <i>The Estate Investments Company Pvt. Ltd. v. New Haven Pvt. Ltd. and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0033/2017]. If such matters are still being considered by Collectors, the Act may be retained. Otherwise, the Act may be considered for repeal.		
58.	Atiyat Enquiries Act (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 10 of 1952)	State	List II, Entry 45 (Land and Land Revenue)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act continues specific Atiyats grants which were defined as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In the case of jagirs abolished under the Hyderabad (Abolition Fasli LXIX of jagirs) Regulations, 1358 Fasli, the commutation sums payable in respect thereof under the Hyderabad Jagirs Commutation) Regulation, 1359 Fasli. (ii) Inams to which the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1954 is not applicable (iii) in the case of inams abolished under the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1954, the compensation payable under that Act; (iv) cash grants to which the Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952 is not applicable; (v) cash grant temporarily continued under the Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952; (vi) in the case of cash grants abolished under the Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952 subject to payment of compensation, the compensation payable in respect thereof. <p>These atiyat grants are to continue subject to the conditions mentioned in the Muntakhabs and Vasiqas (documents evidencing continuance of confirmation of Atiyat grants issued by competent authorities). Section 6 of the said Act provides for the prohibition of alienation or encumbrance and exemption of attachment by the Court. It also provides that all enquiries with respect to Atiyat grants are to be held in atiyat courts and that succession to atiyat grants is to be governed by personal laws. Further, it constitutes various categories of Atiyat Courts and provides for their jurisdiction and appeal mechanism under the Act.</p> <p>As discussed, commutation sums under the Hyderabad Jagirs Commutation) Regulation, 1359 Fasli, compensation under the Abolition of Inams (Hyderabad) Act, 1954, compensation under the</p>	Retain	

						<p>Abolition of Cash Grants (Hyderabad) Act, 1952 may still be payable for which this Act may be useful.</p> <p>In 2018, to ensure that the “Khidmatmash Inam Lands” could be used for public purposes envisaged under the Development Plan or for medical or educational purposes, the Hyderabad Atiyat Inquiries (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 was passed by which the Government could allow the transfer of land under such grants if such land is reserved for any public purpose in the draft or final Development plan and is required by the appropriate authority or the Planning Authority; or if such land is required for any medical or educational purpose.</p> <p>The provisions of this law were recently relied upon by the Bombay High Court in <i>Syed Husnuddin and Ors. v. The State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0423/2022]. Therefore, this Act is still in use.</p>			
59.	Local Authorities (Electoral Offences) Act (M.P.), 1952 (Act 11 of 1953)	State	Article 243ZA(2)	Areas under the Vidarbha Region which formed a part of the Central Provinces	Urban Development /Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	No	<p>A copy of the Act, either as applicable to Maharashtra or otherwise, is not available. This Act appears in the 2019 Index.</p> <p>Today, in Vidarbha, the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965 a later and comprehensive legislation for Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships includes provisions on election offences and corresponding penalties. Similarly, the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 is also applicable in the Vidarbha area and this law also contains provisions on election offences and associated penalties. However, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 that applies to the Nagpur Municipal Corporation (which is in Vidarbha) does not feature provisions on election offences and penalties for which this Act may be relevant.</p> <p>This law was last relied on in 1959. See <i>Ramdayal Ayodhyaprasad Gupta v. K.R. Patil</i> [MANU/MH/0264/1959].</p> <p>Note this Act has been repealed in Madhya</p>	Review	

							Pradesh by the Madhya Pradesh Local Authorities (Electoral Offences) Act, 1964.		
60.	Jagirdars Debt Settlement (Hyderabad) Act, 1952 (Act 12 of 1952)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 9 (Insolvency and Bankruptcy)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>A copy of the Act, as applicable to Maharashtra, is not available. The Act, as applicable to the State of Telangana provides for the settlement of debts of jagirdars in Telangana by constituting a Board specifically dealing with the same.</p> <p>The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 is a subsequent comprehensive legislation which deals with settlement/scaling down of debts owed including that of insolvent individuals. Therefore, this Act has been impliedly repealed.</p> <p>No usage of this law was found in case laws pertaining to Maharashtra. This law has been repealed in Karnataka by the Karnataka Repealing (Regional Laws) Act, 2011.</p>	Repeal	<p>The State Government must check if there are any pending disputes under this law to assess its relevance.</p> <p>Although the subject matter of law falls under the Concurrent List, if the Act is not relevant, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it like the state of Karnataka.</p>
61.	Land (Special Assessment) Act, Hyderabad, 1952 (Act 32 of 1952)	State	List II, Entry 45 (Land Revenue)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act levied a special assessment on lands for the year commencing on 1.6.1952, and for each subsequent year until the assessments in pursuance of resettlement operations were imposed in certain taluqas where settlement was due.</p> <p>No recent circulars, notifications, rules or schemes have been issued under this Act. No amendments have been made to it either. However, a Receipt Audit Manual (Land Revenue) published by the Office of the Accountant General (Audit) -II, Maharashtra, Nagpur post the year 2004 refers to the Act as though the Act is still active. No usage for this law was found in case laws pertaining to any region in Maharashtra. Karnataka has repealed this Act by way of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964.</p>	Review	To ascertain whether the Act is relevant, the State Government must confirm whether any such special assessment is still being levied under this Act.
62.	Abolition of Cash Grants (Hyderabad) Act, 1952 (Act 33 of 1952)	State	List II, Entry 42 (State pensions)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Labour/ General Administration	Yes	<p>This Act abolishes certain annual cash grants and continues the payment of some grants. Compensation is payable where cash grants are abolished.</p> <p>Today, it is unclear whether any cash grants are being paid under this law. However, the Atiyat Inquiries Act (Hyderabad), 1952 has specifically continued the grants and compensation payable under this Act subject to the conditions laid down in the Muntakhabs of Vasigas.</p>	Retain	

							<p>No recent amendments have been made to this Act. No rules, orders, circulars, notifications or schemes have been issued under this Act recently.</p> <p>However, the provisions of this law and the Atiyat Inquiries Act (Hyderabad), 1952 were recently relied upon by the Bombay High Court in <i>Syed Husnuddin and Ors. v. The State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0423/2022]. Therefore, this Act may be relevant.</p>		
63.	Labour Housing Act (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 36 of 1952)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 24 (Welfare of labour)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Housing/General Administration	No	<p>A copy of the Act, as applicable to the State of Maharashtra is not available. The Act, as was applicable in Hyderabad, provides for housing for government employees as near as possible to their place of work. For this, the Act sets up a Hyderabad Labour Housing Corporation and a Hyderabad Labour Housing Fund.</p> <p>No usage of this law has been found in case laws. It was repealed in Andhra Pradesh by the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956 and in Karnataka by the Karnataka Repealing and Amending (Regional Laws) Act, 2009.</p>	Repeal	
64.	Agricultural Improvement Fund Act (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 45 of 1952)	State	List II, Entry 14 (Agriculture)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Agriculture	No	<p>A copy of the Act, in its application to Maharashtra is not available in the public domain. This Act, as applicable in Telangana established the Agricultural Improvement Fund, an imprest fund for the State of Hyderabad into which sums collected as licence fees under clause 8 of the Food Grains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952 and forming part of the Consolidated Fund of the State were paid into this fund.</p> <p>There have been no amendments to this law. No usage of this law was found in case laws.</p>	Repeal	
65.	Application of Central Acts (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 48 of 1952)	Centre	List I, Entry 97 (Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III); Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution (State reorganisation/alteration and incidental steps)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>This Act was enacted to extend the application of certain Central Acts affecting Hindu and Muslim Law to the Hyderabad Areas of the State of Bombay.</p> <p>Each of the Acts that are extended to the Hyderabad area of the State of Bombay have been repealed or subsumed by later legislation. Therefore, this Act is no longer needed.</p> <p>There is no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.</p>	Review	Since the subject matter of this law falls under the Union List, the State Government can discuss this law with the Central Government with a view to repealing it.

66.	Recovery of Arrears of Land Revenue and Rent Act (M.P.), 1953 (Act 05 of 1953)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and Entry 45 (Land Revenue)	Vidarbha region of the State of Bombay	Revenue and Forest	No	A copy of the Act is not available in the public domain. It appears in the 2019 Index. No usage for this law was found in case laws pertaining to Maharashtra.	Repeal	
67.	Evacuee Interest (Separation) Supplementary Act (Hyderabad), 1953 (Act 07 of 1953)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 41 (Evacuee Property)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Revenue and Forest	No	A copy of the Act, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available. This Act, as applicable in the then State of Hyderabad validated provisions of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951. It states that the 1951 Act in so far as it relates to any matter enumerated in entries 18 (land) and 30 (money-lending and relief of agricultural indebtedness) of List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution will be as valid in the State of Hyderabad as if it had been passed by the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly. No usage of this law was found in case laws pertaining to Maharashtra. The Displaced Persons Claims and other Laws Repeal Act, 2005 has repealed the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 or the parent Act. Karnataka repealed this Act through the Karnataka Repealing of Certain Enactments and Regional Laws, 2020.	Repeal	Although the subject matter of law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it like the state of Karnataka.
68.	Hyderabad Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriage Act, 1953 (Act 08 of 1953)	Concurrent	List III, 30 (Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Public Health	No	A copy of the Act, in its application to Maharashtra, is not available. However, it appears in the 2019 Index. The Act establishes a general Registry Office for keeping copies of birth, death and marriage certificates in the Hyderabad areas of the State of Bombay to which the Hyderabad Registration of Birth and Deaths Regulation, 1359 F ("1359F Regulation"), the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 and other laws for registration apply. It also appoints a Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages who has superintendence over other Registrars or other officers registering or causing registration to be made of births and deaths. The 1359 F Regulations correspond with provisions under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 which also appoints registrars and maintains records of births and deaths and has therefore, been suggested for repeal above. To the extent of functions in respect of the 1359 Regulation, this Act is no longer useful. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 is not in force in any part of Maharashtra today. To the	Review	Since the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it.

						<p>extent of the exercise of functions in relation to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 as well, this Act is no longer useful. The registration of marriages all over India, including Maharashtra, is covered by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 today. Since there are multiple central laws that occupy the field in respect of marriages and registration of marriages, this Act is no longer in force.</p> <p>No usage of this law was found in case laws.</p>		
69.	Maharashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 11 of 1953)	Centre	List I, Entry 60 (Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition)	-	General Administration /Home	<p>Yes</p> <p>This Act provides for the licensing of cinematographic exhibitions. It was extended to the whole of Maharashtra by the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1960.</p> <p>The Maharashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1966 were issued under this Act and the most recent amendment made to these Rules was in 2018 by the Maharashtra Cinemas (Regulation) (First Amendment) Rules, 2018.</p>	Retain	
70.	Bhudan Yagna Act (M.P.), 1953 (Act 15 of 1953)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land)	Vidarbha region of the State of Bombay	Revenue and Forest	<p>Yes</p> <p>Social reformer Vinoba Bhave started a bhoodan ("gift of land") movement, wherein he walked from village to village across the country and asked large landowners to "adopt" him as their son and to give him a portion of their property, which he would then distribute among the landless. Under this Act, the Madhya Pradesh Bhudan Yagna Board was established. Any person owning a transferable interest in land and desiring to make a gift thereof to the Board had to submit a declaration making the offer. Thereafter, the Tahsil Committee under the Act was empowered to distribute the land vesting in the Board to landless persons who are capable of cultivating the same personally.</p> <p>By the Madhya Pradesh Bhudan Yagna Board (Reconstitution) Order, 1960, the Madhya Pradesh Bhudan Yagna Board ceased to function and operate in the Vidarbha region of the State of Bombay and was deemed to have been established for the Mahakoshal region of the State of Madhya Pradesh. As per the same order, a new Board was to be established for the Vidarbha region. Subsequently, the Maharashtra Gramdan Act,</p>	Retain	

							<p>1964 was passed which established the Maharashtra Gramdan Board and a Gram Samiti for every village for distribution of land.</p> <p>No usage for this law was found in case laws. However, it appears that the Maharashtra Government, by way of a government resolution dated 30.5.2022, constituted a committee to study the role of the government and the current status of land use and unlawful transfers of land in violation of this Act and the Maharashtra Gramdan Act, 1964. Therefore, this Act may still be in use and must be retained.</p>		
71.	Gandhi National Memorial Fund (Local Authorities Donations) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 17 of 1953)	State	List II, Entry 5 (Local government)	-	Urban Development; Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	No	<p>This Act was enacted to authorise the use of contributions or donations made by local authorities to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund outside the limits of such local authorities.</p> <p>A bill was introduced by Gujarat in 2013 to repeal this Act.</p> <p>The last reported case which relied on this law was in 1986.</p>	Repeal	
72.	The Bombay Evacuee Interest (Separation) Validating and Supplementary Act, 1953 (Act No. 29 of 1953)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 41 (Evacuee Property)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act validates provisions of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951. It states that the 1951 Act in so far as it relates to any matter enumerated in entries 18 (land) and 30 (money-lending and relief of agricultural indebtedness) of List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution will be deemed to be and always to have been valid and effectual for all purposes as if they had been in relation to any such matters as aforesaid enacted by the State Legislature with effect from the 15th day of December, 1952.</p> <p>However, the Displaced Persons Claims and other Laws Repeal Act, 2005 has repealed the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 or the parent Act. This Act has been repealed in Karnataka by the Karnataka Repealing of Certain Enactments and Regional Laws Act, 2020.</p>	Repeal	
73.	Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 40 of 1953)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 24 (Welfare of labour)	-	Labour	Yes	<p>This act was enacted to provide for the constitution of a fund for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour in the State of Maharashtra.</p> <p>This Act was recently amended in 2023 by the</p>	Retain	

							<p>Maharashtra Labour Laws (Amendment) Act, 2022. There are recent case laws relying on this Act. See for example, <i>Oil And Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. Vs. Government of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/1278/2006]</p> <p>The MSLC, in its third report, also recommends the retention of this Act.</p>		
74.	Maharashtra Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 42 of 1953)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and Entry 45 (Land Revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act was enacted to abolish personal inams in the Bombay area of Maharashtra. The Act extinguishes all personal inams and provides a compensation mechanism for inamdars whose rights have been so extinguished. The Act also provides for compensation to be paid to persons whose rights over tenured lands were extinguished. The Act underwent a series of amendments from 1954-1985, with the last amendment being a title change in 2012. The Act was last interpreted in <i>State of Maharashtra v. Narayan Laxman Thatte and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0390/1981]. The obligation for compensation payable under this Act was time-bound and was payable in bonds that were redeemable in 20 years. It is unlikely that any application for compensation or inquiry under this Act is pending. It is also very likely that all the bonds issued in pursuance of this Act have already been redeemed. Therefore, this Act may no longer be useful.</p> <p>Gujarat repealed this Act by way of the Gujarat Repealing Act, 2000.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, has recommended this Act for repeal since, considering the time-limits on claiming compensation under the Act, the procedures would have been completed by now and the object of the Act would be met.</p>	Repeal	
75.	Merged Territories (Ankadia Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 43 of 1953)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>This law appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. However, the website mentions that it is not applicable to any part of Maharashtra and is therefore, not relevant. This law applied in the Saurashtra area which was transferred to the State of</p>

									Gujarat in 1960. Therefore, this law should be deleted from the website.
76.	Maharashtra Kauli and Katuban Tenures (Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 44 of 1953)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and Entry 45 (Land Revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>Certain lands in the Kolaba, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri districts were held on kauli and katuban tenures. This Act was enacted to abolish these tenures and extinguish the rights and incidents of these tenures. The Act also provides a compensation mechanism for inamdars whose rights have been so extinguished.</p> <p>The Act was amended in 2012 to change its title. No usage of this law was found in case laws and it is unlikely that any compensation payable under this Act is pending as of date.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, has recommended this Act for repeal since, in its opinion, considering the time limits on claiming compensation under the Act, the procedures would have been completed by now and the object of the Act would be met.</p>	Repeal	
77.	Merged Territories (Baroda Mulgiras Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 45 of 1953)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	This law appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. However, the website mentions that it is not applicable to any part of Maharashtra and is, therefore, not relevant. It appears that the acts are relevant to the Baroda area in present-day Gujarat. Therefore, this law should be deleted from the website.
78.	Merged Territories (Baroda Watan Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 46 of 1953)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	This law appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. However, the website mentions that it is not applicable to any part of Maharashtra and is, therefore, not relevant. It appears that the acts are relevant to the Baroda area in present-day Gujarat. Therefore, this law should

									be deleted from the website.
79.	Merged Territories Matadar Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 48 of 1953)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	This law appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. However, the website mentions that it is not applicable to any part of Maharashtra and is, therefore, not relevant. Therefore, this law should be deleted from the website.
80.	Maharashtra Land Tenures Abolition (Recovery of Records) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 50 of 1953)	State	List II, Entry 45 (Maintenance of land records)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act provides for the taking over of records maintained by the holders of lands or villages held on tenures which have been abolished by certain enactments in the State of Bombay.</p> <p>There is no recent case law involving the application of this Act. The holders of such records were required to submit these records within 2 months of this law being passed and this deadline could be extended by another period of 2 months, at the most. Thereafter, the Collector was empowered to search premises where there was apprehension that the records would not be submitted or would be destroyed.</p> <p>It is unlikely that any records are pending recovery. No usage for this law was found in case laws pertaining to Maharashtra.</p> <p>Gujarat repealed this law by way of the Gujarat Repealing Act, 2000 and Karnataka repealed this Act via the Karnataka Repealing and Amending (Regional Laws) Act, 2009.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, also suggests the repeal of this act as its purpose has been achieved.</p>	Repeal	
81.	Maharashtra Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 70 of 1953)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and Entry 45 (Land Revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was established to abolish service inams useful to the community as well as the rights and incidents thereof. The Act also provides a compensation mechanism for those whose rights have been extinguished. The inam lands are resumed by the government and regranted upon payment of an occupancy price.</p> <p>Several provisions of this Act were interpreted in the <i>Village Panchayat of Mamurabad v. The State of</i></p>	Review	The State Government must assess whether there are any Class II occupancies under this Act. If not, the State Government must consider repealing this Act.

							<p><i>Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0002/1978].</p> <p>Section 3 of the Act creates two types of occupancies i.e. Occupancy Class I and II. Section 3(b) enables a Class II Occupant to convert his occupancy to Class I upon payment of 50% of the current market value of the land to the Government. Section 29A of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 states that Occupancy Class-II lands can be converted to Class-I as provided in the provisions of this Act. There is no time limit envisaged under this Act for such conversion.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, recommends retaining this Act since there is no time limit on the process of conversion of tenure given under Section 3(b).</p> <p>Note that this Act has been repealed in Gujarat by the Gujarat Repealing Act, 2000.</p>	
82.	Maharashtra Merged Territories (Janjira And Bhor) Khoti Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 71 of 1953)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and Entry 45 (Land Revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act was enacted to abolish khoti tenures in the merged territories of the former states of Janjira and Bhor in the district of Kolaba. The Act extinguishes the rights and incidents of these tenures, provides for payment of occupancy price as an arrear of land revenue, and provides a time-bound compensation mechanism for those whose rights have been thus extinguished.</p> <p>No recent amendments have been made to the Act. No usage of this law was found in case laws pertaining to Maharashtra.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, suggests the Act for repeal considering that the purpose of the Act is now over and the time limit for seeking compensation has expired.</p>	Repeal
83.	Bombay (Okhamandal Salami Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 01 of 1954)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and Entry 45 (Land Revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act appears in the 2019 Index. It was enacted to abolish salami tenures prevailing in the Okhamandal taluka of the Amreli district of the State of Bombay. The Act merely abolishes the rights and incidents of salami tenures and makes the tenure holders liable to the State government to pay land revenue. There is no compensation mechanism for the extinguishment of land tenure rights.</p> <p>Amreli district in which Okhamandal taluka is</p>	Repeal

						<p>located was transferred to the State of Gujarat in the reorganisation of the State of Bombay in 1960. Therefore, this Act does not apply to any geographical area of current-day Maharashtra.</p> <p>No recent amendments were made to this Act. No usage of this law was found in case laws pertaining to Maharashtra.</p> <p>This Act was repealed in Gujarat by the Gujarat Repealing Act, 2000.</p>			
84.	Agricultural Income Tax (Validity of Notices) Act (Hyderabad), 1954 (Act 02 of 1954)	State	List II, Entry 46 (Taxes on agricultural income)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Finance	No	<p>This Act was introduced to remove some doubts as to the validity of notices issued under the Hyderabad Income Tax Act, 1357F and the Hyderabad Income Tax Act, 1950. The Hyderabad Income Tax Act, 1357F and the Hyderabad Income Tax Act, 1950 are both not in force today. Hence, this act is no longer relevant.</p>	Repeal	
85.	Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Function (Supplementary) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 08 of 1954)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 11 (Administration of Justice); Entry 12 (Judicial Proceedings)	-	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>This law makes a variety of amendments to Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and other central acts such as the Press and Books Act, 1867, the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951. It also amends several other Bombay Acts i.e., the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1888, the Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1892, the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1988, the Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1947, the Bombay Children Act, 1948 and the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its third report, suggests retaining this Act noting that it has some standalone provisions and applies simultaneously with the main act.</p> <p>However, all amendments carried out by this law are textual in nature and there are no standalone provisions. These amendments were then extended to the whole of the State of Bombay in 1958 by the Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions (Extension) and the Code of</p>	Review	Although the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and repeal it.

						<p>Criminal Procedure Provision for Uniformity Act, 1958. All the central acts amended by this act are either repealed or obsolete. No usage for this law was found in case laws. No recent amendments have been made to this Act. The last legislation referring to this law was the Identification of Prisoners (Maharashtra Provision for Uniform Application and Amendment) Act, 1970.</p> <p>Under section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, repealing this Act will not affect the continuance of amendments made by this Act that are in operation on the date of the repeal.</p>			
86.	Maharashtra Merged Territories And Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 39 of 1954)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and 45 (Land Revenue)		Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This law was enacted to abolish various Jagir tenures in the merged territories and areas of the State of Bombay. The Act abolishes the rights and incidents of Jagirs and provides for making previous tenure holders occupants who are liable to pay land revenue. The Act also provides a time-bound compensation mechanism for those whose rights have been thus extinguished.</p> <p>No recent amendments have been made to this Act. No usage of this law was found in case laws pertaining to Maharashtra apart from <i>Umeg Singh and Ors. v. The State of Bombay and Ors.</i> [MANU/SC/0009/1955] where the Act was challenged as ultra vires the Constitution but the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Act.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, recommends the Act for repeal since its purpose has been achieved considering that the deadline for seeking compensation under the Act has expired.</p>	Repeal	
87.	Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants (Hyderabad) Act, 1954 (Act 08 of 1955)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and 45 (Land Revenue)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act appears on the 2019 Index. This Act abolished cash grants and inams (except a few categories) and vested lands held under such inams in the State. All such inam lands were also made liable for payment of land revenue.</p> <p>A compensation was payable to persons whose rights over inam lands were extinguished by this Act. By this Act, cash grants of certain types were also abolished and compensation was made payable to the beneficiary of the cash grant. As of today, no new applications for compensation can be made under this Act. It is unclear whether any payments are being made under this Act and</p>	Retain	

						<p>whether any proceedings in this regard are pending. However, the Atiyat Inquiries Act, 1952 specifically refers to this Act.</p> <p>Furthermore, the inamdars, kabiz-e-ladims, a permanent tenant or tenant could pay certain sums to the State Government called an occupancy price after which they would be considered as occupants under the Land Revenue Code. Such occupancies are not transferable without the previous sanction of the Collector and except on payment of a sum to the State Government. This restriction may still be subsisting today for which this Act may be required.</p> <p>While this Act was repealed in Karnataka by the Karnataka Repealing Regional Laws Act, 2011, we note that the provisions of this law and the Atiyat Inquiries Act (Hyderabad), 1952 were recently relied upon by the Bombay High Court in <i>Syed Husnuddin and Ors. v. The State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0423/2022].</p>			
88.	Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act, 1955 (Bom.Act 18 of 1955)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 12 (Judicial Proceedings)	-	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>This Act prohibits the publication of obscene or indecent matters and other related matters, as such publication is not in the public interest. It restricts the publication of judicial proceedings relating to offences under sections 354, 366, 366A, 366B, 376, 377, 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code. The one-man committee constituted to suggest repeal of regional laws in force in the different areas of Karnataka suggested retention of this Act and to extend it to the whole of Karnataka and cover additional offences under the Indian Penal Code that the Act must extend to.</p> <p>No usage of this law was found in case laws.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, suggested retention of this Act noting that the restrictions imposed under this Act on printing and publishing certain matters of judicial proceedings are necessary.</p>	Review	Although usage of this law is not found, it prohibits publishing of obscene or indecent material and may be useful. The relevant department of the Maharashtra State Government must assess this law and retain it if it is useful.
89.	Maharashtra Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Act, 1955 (Bom.Act 21 of 1955)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and 45 (Land Revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act abolished the Bhil Naik Inams held for service useful to the Government in an inam village or inam land in the West Khandesh districts and Nasik. By this Act, such inam villages and inam lands were resumed and were made liable for payment of land revenue under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. A person whose rights over inam lands were extinguished</p>	Retain	

						<p>under this Act was also entitled to claim compensation. Apart from this, an inamdar was also entitled to the rights of an occupant on payment of an occupancy price to the State Government. The occupancy of the land granted under section 5 of this Act is not transferable without the previous sanction of the Collector and except on payment of the amount ordered by the State Government. Therefore, this part of the Act that imposes this restriction of transfer is still in force.</p> <p>The provisions of this law were interpreted by the Supreme Court in <i>State of Maharashtra v. Laxman Chimman Naik & Anr.</i> [(1973) 2 SCC 506]</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, has suggested retaining this Act because the restriction on transfer still applies.</p> <p>Note that this Act has been repealed in Gujarat by the Gujarat Repealing Act, 2000.</p>			
90.	Maharashtra Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Act, 1955 (Bom.Act 22 of 1955)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and 45 (Land Revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act abolishes all alienations made in respect of land either as a grant of land or exemption from payment of land revenue. It makes alienated lands liable for payment of land revenue under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. The Act also allows the regrant of land on payment of occupancy price to the State Government. Some payments are time-bound. However, certain permanent tenants can become entitled to occupancy rights by paying a specified occupancy price to Girassias or Jiwaidars. There is no time limit for exercising such a right. The Act also abolished several cash grants. Where the right to collect land revenue is abolished or the right to receive cash grants is abolished, the Act requires the State Government to pay a specific compensation in respect of such abolition. Some compensations are continued till the life of such right holders which could be payable even today. Once the occupancy price is paid, the holders of such land become occupants and in case of certain types of occupancies, the Act prohibits the transfer of such lands without a Collector's order and payment of an ordered amount.</p> <p>By a 2002 amendment to this Act, all transfers of occupancy of regranted land for agricultural</p>	Retain	

						<p>purposes made before the commencement of the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition), the Bombay Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition, the Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienation Abolition, the Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition and the Maharashtra Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) (Amendment) Act, 2000 and without the previous sanction from a competent authority, were to be regularised by producing registered instruments such as sale deed, gift deed, etc. Transfers made after the commencement of the above Acts do not require such regularisation.</p> <p>The provisions of this law were relied on recently in <i>Kamgar Mahar Nandur and Ors. v. State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/2082/2018].</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, also suggests retaining this Act stating that this option to convert from Class II to Class I is not time-bound.</p> <p>Note that this Act has been repealed in Gujarat by the Gujarat Repealing Act, 2000.</p>			
91.	Maharashtra Shilotri Right (Kolaba) Abolition Act, 1955 (Bom.Act 47 of 1955)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land) and 45 (Land Revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act was passed to abolish the Shilotri rights prevalent in the Kolaba region of Maharashtra. Post the abolition, the act provides for compensation within a fixed time frame. It is unlikely that payment of any compensation under this Act is pending.</p> <p>No usage of this law was found in case laws.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, has recommended the repeal of this Act since in its opinion, the purpose of this Act has been achieved.</p>	Repeal	
92.	Maharashtra Highway Act, 1955 (Bom.Act 55 of 1955)	State	List II, Entry 13 (Roads, Bridges)		Public Works	Yes	<p>This Act applies to the whole of Maharashtra. It was enacted to prevent ribbon development and encroachment along highways in the state as well as enable better construction and maintenance of highways in Maharashtra. Notifications are still issued under this Act, the most recent one being issued in November 2023.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, suggests retaining this Act as it finds it useful.</p>	Retain	
93.	Maharashtra Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1955 (Bom.Act 02 of 1956)	State	List II, Entry 35 (Works, lands and buildings)		Public Works	Yes	<p>This Act empowers the competent authority under the Act to evict persons from the premises of the State Government for grounds such as</p>	Retain	

			vested in or in the possession of the State.)				<p>non-payment of rent, sub-letting without the permission of the Collector, unauthorised occupation, etc. The process to be followed for such eviction, the appeal procedure, etc. are also laid out in the Act.</p> <p>The Act was last amended in 2008. Although no usage for this Act was found in case laws, it appears to be in use from secondary literature.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also recommended retention of this Act.</p>		
94.	Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1956 (Act 02 of 1956)	State	List II, Entry 5 (local government)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Urban Development	No	<p>This Act appears in the 2019 Index. This Act was enacted to govern the municipal corporation of Hyderabad. As Maharashtra has its own laws to govern local government bodies like municipal corporations in the State, this Act is not relevant for the State.</p>	Repeal	
95.	Maharashtra Aerial Ropeways Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 03 of 1956)	State	List II, Entry 13 (ropeways)	-	Public Works	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to authorise, facilitate and regulate the construction and working of aerial ropeways in the State of Maharashtra. It was extended to the entire State in 1969, and it is still in practical use to govern aerial ropeways.</p> <p>In 2019, an eight-member committee was appointed to propose amendments to this Act as aerial ropeways were identified as a potentially important mode of transport.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its third report, suggests retaining this Act stating that its provisions are useful and relevant.</p>	Retain	
96.	Protection of Scheduled Tribes (Interest in Trees) (M.P.) Act, 1956 (Act 11 of 1956)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 17A (Forests)	Areas under the Vidarbha region	Forest/Environment	No	<p>A copy of this Act is not available in the public domain.</p> <p>The provisions of this law also correspond with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, a central, more comprehensive law on the subject matter.</p> <p>No usage of this law was found in case laws pertaining to Maharashtra. Therefore, it appears that this Act may no longer be useful.</p> <p>This Act has been repealed in Madhya Pradesh by the Madhya Pradesh Adim Jan Jatiyon Ka Sanrakshan (Vrakshon Me Hit) Adhiniyam, 1999.</p>	Repeal	

97.	Agricultural Debtors Relief (Hyderabad) Act, 1956 (Act 16 of 1956)	State	List II, Entry 30 (Relief of agricultural indebtedness)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>Under this Act, a debtor or creditor could make an application to the Court before 31st May 1957 for adjustment of his debts. It lays down the detailed procedure to be followed for the settlement of debts such as duties of debtor and creditor, mode of taking accounts, etc. Finally, it also covers the declaration of insolvency of the debtor.</p> <p>The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 is a subsequent comprehensive legislation which deals with settlement/ scaling down of debts owed including insolvent individuals. Therefore, this Act is no longer needed.</p> <p>No usage of this law was found in recent case laws.</p> <p>This Act was repealed in Karnataka by the Karnataka Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1966.</p>	Repeal
98.	Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Act, (M.P.) (Act 18 of 1956)	State	List II, Entry 32 (Incorporation, regulation and winding up of co-operative societies)	Areas under the Vidarbha region	Co-operation, Marketing and Textiles	No	<p>This Act appears in the 2019 Index. A copy of this Act is not available in the public domain.</p> <p>As per secondary literature published in 1955, this Act was published to reconstitute three cooperative societies which had state-wide jurisdiction in Madhya Pradesh. Since cooperative societies in Maharashtra are governed by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, this act is not relevant</p> <p>There is no case law involving the application of this Act in the present State of Maharashtra.</p>	Repeal
99.	Local Government Service (Declaration as State Civil Service) (Hyderabad) Act, 1956 (Act 20 of 1956)	State	List II, Entry 5 (Local Government)	Areas under Aurangabad division which were earlier a part of Hyderabad	Urban Development/ Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	No	<p>This Act appears in the 2019 Index. A copy of this Act, as applicable in the State of Maharashtra is not available.</p> <p>This Act deems the Local Government Service to be and have been deemed to be a Civil Service of the State. All laws applicable to the Civil Services were made applicable to the Local Government Services through this Act.</p> <p>Today, all recruitment/ appointment of officers in local governments in Maharashtra does not happen from the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Some employees are hired directly by the local governments as per their respective circulars/ orders. Therefore, this Act may no longer be useful.</p>	Repeal

							No usage for this law was found in case laws pertaining to Maharashtra.		
100.	Maharashtra Hindu Places of Public Worship (Entry Authorization) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 31 of 1956)	State	Article 25(2)(b)		Social Justice and Special Assistance	Yes	<p>This Act makes every place of public worship which is open to Hindus generally, or to any section or class thereof, open to all sections and classes of Hindus. It also states that no Hindu of whatsoever section or class, shall in any manner be prevented, obstructed or discouraged from entering such place of public worship, or from worshipping or offering prayers thereat, or performing any religious service therein. It also penalises any person who prevents any person belonging to any class or section of Hindus from entering, worshipping or offering prayers, or performing any religious service in any Hindu temple which is used as a place of public worship.</p> <p>Since this Act provides a right for Hindu persons to access Hindu places of worship, it is useful. Provisions of this law were recently interpreted in <i>Yeshwant Balwant Badave v. Yogi Rajendra Shivacharya</i> [MANU/MH/0997/2014].</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, suggests retaining this Act as it is useful.</p>	Retain	
101.	Maharashtra Molasses (Control) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 38 of 1956)	State	List II, Entry 26 (Trade and Commerce)	-	Home (State Excise)	Yes	<p>This Act regulates and controls the supply of molasses for the development of certain industries by securing their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices and for certain other matters.</p> <p>In 2019, a government resolution dated 27.12.2019 was issued banning the export of molasses relying on this law among other legal instruments. The same ban was lifted on 29.6.2020.</p> <p>The Bombay Molasses Rules, 1955 were recently amended by the Bombay Molasses (Amendment) Rules, 2017.</p> <p>The MSLC recommends retaining this Act as it is still useful.</p>	Retain	
102.	Maharashtra Contingency Fund Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 46 of 1956)	State	Articles 267(2) and 283(2)	-	Finance	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted for the establishment and maintenance of a Contingency Fund in the State of Maharashtra.</p>	Retain	

						<p>It is frequently amended. An ordinance was promulgated in November 2022 which increased the Contingency fund from 150 Crores to 350 Crores. The Act is still in use.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>		
103.	Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 47 of 1956)	State	Article 195; List II, Entry 38 (Salaries and allowances of members of the Legislature of the State, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof.)	-	Parliamentary Affairs	<p>Yes</p> <p>This Act was enacted to provide for the salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>It is frequently amended and the last amendment made to it was in 2022 by the Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances, Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances and Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 2022.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	
104.	Maharashtra Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 48 of 1956)	State	Article 195; List II, Entry 40 (Salaries and allowances of Ministers for the State.)	-	Parliamentary Affairs	<p>Yes</p> <p>This Act specifies the salary, daily travelling and conveyance allowance, entitlement of furnished residence, cars and other suitable conveyances, etc., to Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Government of Maharashtra.</p> <p>The Maharashtra Ministers' Allowances (Amendment) Rules, 2017 were recently issued that deleted Rule 11 of the Maharashtra Ministers' Allowances Rules, 1977 issued under this Act.</p> <p>The Act is frequently amended and the last amendment made to it was in 2022 by the Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances, Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances and Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 2022.</p>	Retain	

							The MSLC, in its fourth report, suggested retaining this Act stating that it is useful.		
105.	Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 49 of 1956)	State	Article 195; List II, Entry 38 (Salaries and allowances of members of the Legislature of the State, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof.)	-	Parliamentary Affairs	Yes	<p>This Act specifies the salary, daily allowance, travelling allowance, etc., to be paid to or facilities to be made available to members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.</p> <p>The Maharashtra Legislature Members' (Appointment of Personal Assistant) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 were recently framed under this Act.</p> <p>The Act is frequently amended and the last amendment made to it was in 2022 by the Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances, Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances and Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 2022.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, suggested retaining this Act stating that it is useful.</p>	Retain	
106.	Maharashtra Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 52 of 1956)	State	List II, Entry 37 (Elections to the state legislature subject to any law made by the parliament)	-	Parliamentary Affairs	Yes	<p>This Act was passed for the removal of certain disqualifications for being chosen as a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and the Maharashtra Legislative Council. It provides that an individual shall not be disqualified from being chosen as a member of the state legislature merely because he holds an office specified under the schedule of the Act. Some of these offices include the office of part-time professors in government colleges, an office in the home guards, a chairman or member of the labour welfare fund board, a chairman or member of any government committee etc.</p> <p>This Act was last amended in 2017 and its provisions were recently interpreted by the Supreme Court in <i>Subhash Desai vs. Principal Secretary, Governor of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/SC/0557/2023]. The provisions of this Act are useful. The MSLC, in its fourth report, also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	

107.	Maharashtra Shetgi Watan Right (Ratnagiri) Abolition Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 02 of 1957)	State	List II, Entry 18 (land and land tenures)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act was enacted to abolish shetgi watans in the Ratnagiri District of Bombay. By way of this Act, all shetgi watans are abolished and all rights of shetye watandars to any emoluments are extinguished. Furthermore, the Act also provides for the quantum of and method for claiming compensation by shetye watandars.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, has suggested the repeal of this Act. It says that the actions contemplated by this Act have been completed a long time back. No evidence of usage of this law was found in case law.</p>	Repeal
108.	Bombay Town Planning Schemes [Bom City Nos. II, III and IV (Mahim Area)] Validation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 03 of 1957)	State	List II, Entry 18 (land and land improvement)	-	Urban Development	No	<p>This Act was enacted to remove doubts and to establish the validity of certain proceedings taken in connection with certain town planning schemes for the Mahim area in the City of Bombay. To establish such validity this Act made some amendments to the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915.</p> <p>It has been more than 60 years since this Act was passed. No evidence of its use has been found in case law. Moreover, the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 was repealed by the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. As such, it can be concluded that this Act is no longer relevant and can be repealed.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, also suggested that this Act be repealed since its purpose is over.</p>	Repeal
109.	Maharashtra Charged Expenditure Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 05 of 1957)	State	Articles 202 and 207 (Consolidated Fund of the State)	-	Finance	No	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for certain expenditures which would be charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State. For this purpose, provisions of certain enactments were repealed and re-enacted.</p> <p>It appears that a large number of the enactments mentioned in the schedule to the Act have either been repealed or are no longer relevant for the State of Maharashtra. For example, the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935 and the Central Provinces and Berar Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1947 have been repealed by the Maharashtra Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958. Similarly, the Bombay Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936 and the Saurashtra Famine Relief Fund Act, 1951 have been repealed by the Bombay State Scarcity Fund Relief Act, 1958.</p>	Repeal

							No case indicating usage of this Act has been found.		
110.	Bombay Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 12 of 1957)	State	Article 190; List II, Entry 37 (Elections to the state legislature subject to any law made by the parliament)	-	Parliamentary Affairs	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the vacation by a person who is chosen as a member of both Houses of the Legislature of the State of Bombay of his seat in one House or the other. It requires such a person to notify the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Legislative Council, as to which House he wishes to serve.</p> <p>The provisions of this law are necessary. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	
111.	Corneal Grafting Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 33 of 1957)	State	List II, Entry 6 (public health)	-	Public Health	No	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the use of the eyes of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes. Under the provisions of this Act, any person may in writing or orally in the presence of two or more witnesses during his last illness express their desire to donate their eyes for therapeutic purposes after their death. The authority to donate the eyes of a deceased person can also be given by the person who is lawfully in possession of the body. Removal of eyes can only be effected by a registered medical practitioner.</p> <p>The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 does not repeal this Act. However, a review of this law in light of the central law is essential. No usage of this Act in case law has been found.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has however suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Review	
112.	Abolition of Whipping Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 39 of 1957)	State	List II, Entry 4 (prisons and persons detained therein)	-	Home	No	<p>In light of the central Abolition of Whipping Act, 1955, this Act was enacted to (a) repeal the Bombay (Emergency Powers) Whipping Act, 1947; and (b) amend the Prisons Act, 1894 in its application to Bombay.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has suggested that this Act be retained since, as per its opinion, amendments to central laws do not get automatically incorporated in the law.</p>	Repeal	Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the

									<p>continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act.</p> <p>Separately, Section 8 of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that the revival of any repealed enactment has to be expressly stated.</p> <p>Given these provisions, the State Legislature can repeal this Act of 1957. Repealing this Act will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central Prisons Act, 1894. Moreover, it will also not revive the Bombay (Emergency Powers) Whipping Act, 1947.</p> <p>For abundant caution, a clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A and Section 8.</p>
113.	Maharashtra Commissioners of Divisions Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 08 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 45 (land revenue)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the offices of Commissioners of divisions in the State of Bombay and for prescribing their powers and duties. For this purpose, a few enactments were amended as per the schedule to the Act. While some of the enactments mentioned in the schedule have been repealed over the years, a few enactments and their supplementary amendments are still relevant. Therefore, this Act is useful and should be retained.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	
114.	Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans	State	List II, Entry 18 (land)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act was enacted to extend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the</p>	Review	The State Government should confirm if the parent

	(Extension and Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 27 of 1958)		improvement and agricultural loans)				<p>Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas of the State of Bombay and to amend the said Acts.</p> <p>Given that both the above laws that were extended to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas have not been repealed yet, this extension Act still appears to be relevant for the Hyderabad area of the state of Bombay (now Maharashtra). However, there is no recent evidence of usage of either of these Central Acts.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, also states that it has earlier submitted its recommendation to the State Government to repeal the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 in its application to Maharashtra. While it recommends the retention of this extension Act on account of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, it has been over 20 years since the MSLC's analysis and it is likely that the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 is also in disuse today. The 1883 Act was also repealed by Madhya Pradesh in 2016 vide the Madhya Pradesh Nirsan Adhiniyam, 2016.</p>		Acts are still in use, and assess the relevance of this extension Act.
115.	India Treasure Trove (Extension to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra Area of Bombay State) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 33 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 44 (treasure trove)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to extend the application of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas of the then-Bombay State. Simultaneously, the Hyderabad Treasure Trove Act, 1322F and the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 as modified and applied to the Saurashtra State were repealed.</p> <p>Provisions of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 have been invoked recently in case law. See, for example, <i>State of Maharashtra Vs. Radhabai Sadashiv Gunjal and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/3078/2016] and <i>State of Maharashtra Vs. Shree Ganapati Dev Ani Pujechi Nemnuk Trust</i> [MANU/MH/4599/2021]. Therefore an Act extending the 1878 Act to parts of Maharashtra is also relevant. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	
116.	Indian Registration (Bombay Provision for Uniformity and Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 35 of 1958)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 6 (registration of deeds and documents)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for uniformity in the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and its Bombay Amendment Acts to all areas of Maharashtra post State-reorganisation, and to further amend the said Act.</p>	Retain	

							The Registration Act, 1908 is still relevant and in use. Therefore an Act extending the 1908 Act to parts of Maharashtra is also relevant. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.		
117.	Requisitioned Property (Continuance of Powers) (Saurashtra) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 56 of 1958)	-	-	Not applicable to Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	Note that this law appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. It is not relevant for Maharashtra since it pertains to the Saurashtra area of the then-Bombay State. Today, this area is no longer a part of Maharashtra. Hence, this law should be deleted from the website.
118.	Land Tenure Abolition Laws (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 57 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 18 (land and land tenures)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	This Act was enacted to define 'permanent tenants', 'inferior holders' and 'permanent holders' for certain land tenure abolition laws. These definitions have to be read along with the principal land tenure abolition laws, some of which are still active. As such, this Act is useful and should be retained. The MSLC, in its tenth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.	Retain	
119.	Maharashtra Stamp Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 60 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 63 (rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in List I)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	This is the law in relation to stamps and stamp duties in Maharashtra. It is useful and should be retained. The last amendment to this law was made in 2022.	Retain	
120.	Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 62 of 1958)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 3 (maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community)	-	Food, Civil Supply And Consumer Protection	Yes	This Act was enacted to provide for the control and regulation of the production, movement, supply and distribution of and trade and commerce in certain commodities and the maintenance and movement of cattle in the interests of the general public. Under the provisions of this Act, the State Government is empowered to, <i>inter alia</i> , regulate/prohibit the production, supply and distribution of certain essential commodities such as bricks, asbestos cement sheets, tea, coffee etc. It is also empowered to regulate the movement of cattle such as bullocks, goats and sheep. As noted by the MSLC in its fourth report, this Act is supplementary to the central Essential	Retain	

						<p>Commodities Act, 1955. Section 21 of this Act provides:</p> <p><i>"Nothing in this Act shall apply to any commodity or class of commodity which is an essential commodity, or which is declared to be an essential commodity, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; and if any commodity included in Part I of the Schedule is declared to be an essential commodity under that Act, then on such declaration, this Act shall cease to apply thereto, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such declaration."</i></p> <p>Although no usage of this Act has been found in case law, an order called the Bombay Cattle (Licensing and Maintenance) Order, 1958 has been passed under this Act. It appears that the powers granted to the State Government under this Act are useful. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>			
121.	Maharashtra Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 65 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 57 (Taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars subject to the provisions of entry 35 of List III)	-	Home	Yes	<p>This law pertains to the taxation of motor vehicles in Maharashtra. It is useful and should be retained. The last amendment to this Act was made in 2017. The State Government routinely exercises powers under this Act. For example, in January 2023, the Maharashtra Government exercised powers under this Act and notified certain vehicles which were exempted from paying tax under this Act.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	
122.	Maharashtra Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 67 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 56 (Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways)	-	Home	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the levy of a tax on passengers carried by road in stage carriages in the State. Its provisions stipulate, <i>inter alia</i>, the manner of tax payment, submission of returns by the operator, penalties for non-payment of tax, recovery of tax, appeals against tax demands etc. The provisions of this Act are useful for the State. They were recently referred to in a Bombay High Court judgement - <i>Kanhaiyalal Vs. State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/2623/2021]. They were last amended in 2008.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	

123.	Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 69 of 1958)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 33A (Weights and measures except establishment of standards)	-	Industry, Energy, Labour and Mining	No	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the enforcement of standard weights and measures in the State. While a copy of this Act is not on the 2019 Index or the State Law & Judiciary website, it is present in the list of Maharashtra laws available on the website of the Bombay High Court.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has suggested that this Act be retained. However, we note that in 1985, the Parliament enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act. Section 75 of this Act provided the following:</p> <p><i>"On the commencement of any provisions of this Act in a State, the corresponding provisions of any law in force for the time being in that State shall stand repealed, and on such repeal, the provisions of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), shall apply as if the provisions so repealed were the provisions of a Central Act."</i></p> <p>This provision would mean that the 1958 Act of the State was impliedly repealed. It is for this very reason that Gujarat explicitly repealed the 1958 Act in 2005.</p> <p>While there are case laws referring to this Act and its application in Maharashtra, they are litigations instituted and/or decided before the Central law was enacted.</p>	Repeal	Although the legislative competence for this law lies under List III, given its established repugnancy with a central law and the fact that another state has also repealed it, the Maharashtra State Legislature should consider repealing it explicitly to avoid any confusion.
124.	Societies Registration (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 76 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 32 (Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I, and universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies)	-	Law and Judiciary	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to extend the central Societies Registration Act, 1860 to the then-State of Bombay. The Public Societies Registration Act, 1850 F, as applicable to Hyderabad, and the central Societies Registration Act, 1860, as modified and applied to the Saurashtra State were repealed. Additionally, this Act also made amendments to the central Societies Registration Act, 1860.</p> <p>Provisions of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 are relevant and useful. Therefore, an Act extending the 1860 Act to parts of Maharashtra is also relevant. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	

125.	Police (Incitement to Disaffection) (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 77 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 2 (Police)	-	Home	No	<p>This Act was enacted to extend the provisions of the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922 to the Saurashtra and Hyderabad areas of the State of Bombay and make some amendments to the Act.</p> <p>The parent Act of 1922 has been repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 2023. Thus, this extension and amendment Act is no longer relevant.</p>	Repeal	
126.	Judicial Officers' Protection (Extension to Hyderabad and Saurashtra Areas of Bombay State) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 78 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 1 (Public order)	-	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>This Act was enacted to extend the application of the Judicial Officers Protection Act 1850 to the Saurashtra and Hyderabad areas of the State of Bombay and repeal certain corresponding laws.</p> <p>The parent Act of 1850 has been repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 2023. Thus, this extension Act is also no longer relevant.</p>	Repeal	
127.	Maharashtra Lotteries (Control And Tax) and Prize Competitions (Tax) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 82 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 62 (Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling)	-	Home/Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to control lotteries and to levy tax on lotteries and prize competitions in the State. Provisions of this Act were used recently to file an FIR against an individual. See the Bombay High Court order in <i>Shri. Vaibhav Sadanand Khedekar Vs. The State of Maharashtra</i> [MANU/MHOR/156245/2022].</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, had suggested retaining this Act.</p>	Review	In light of the fact that all taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling or any other tax levied by the State under entry 62 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution are now subsumed under the Goods and Services Tax, the State Government should review the relevance of this Act.
128.	Provincial Small Cause Courts (Bombay Unification and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 87 of 1958)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 11-A (administration of justice, constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the High Courts)	-	Law and Judiciary	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for uniformity in the provisions of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, in its application to the State and to further amend the said Act.</p> <p>By way of this Act, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as in force in the area of the pre-reorganisation State of Bombay, was extended to the Hyderabad areas, Saurashtra areas, Kutch areas and Vidarbha areas of Bombay.</p> <p>Simultaneously, the Hyderabad Small Causes Courts Act, 1330 F and the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as modified and applied to the Saurashtra area by the State of Saurashtra (Application of Central and Bombay Acts)</p>	Retain	

						Ordinance, 1948 were repealed.		
						<p>Since the judicial fora established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 is useful and relevant for Maharashtra, an Act extending the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 is also relevant. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>		
129.	Maharashtra Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 96 of 1958)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 23 (employment and unemployment)	-	Industry, Energy, Labour and Mining	<p>No</p> <p>This Act was enacted to make temporary provisions for industrial relations and other matters and to enable the State Government to conduct certain industrial undertakings in such a manner so as to prevent unemployment.</p> <p>Under the provisions of this Act, the State Government can declare an industrial undertaking, whether started, acquired or otherwise taken over by it or to which any financial assistance has been provided by it, as a relief undertaking. Upon such declaration, the State Government can also notify that laws such as the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the State shops and establishments' law etc. will not apply or will apply with modifications to such relief undertaking. Furthermore, it can also notify that all agreements, settlements, awards or standing orders made under the laws specified earlier, which may apply to the relief undertaking, shall be suspended or modified in operation.</p> <p>In the case of <i>Innoventive Industries Ltd. v. ICICI Bank and Ors.</i> [MANU/SC/1063/2017], the Supreme Court held that this Act was repugnant to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. The court held:</p> <p><i>"It is clear, therefore, that the earlier State law is repugnant to the later Parliamentary enactment as under the said State law, the State Government may take over the management of the relief undertaking, after which a temporary moratorium in much the same manner as that contained in Sections 13 and 14 of the Code takes place under Section 4 of the Maharashtra Act. There is no doubt that by giving effect to the State law, the aforesaid plan or scheme which may be adopted under the Parliamentary statute will directly be hindered and/or obstructed to that extent in that the management of the relief undertaking, which, if taken over by the State Government, would directly</i></p>	Repeal	<p>This law does not appear to be in use post the Supreme Court judgement in 2017. Although the legislative competence for this law lies under List III, given its established repugnancy with a central law, the State Legislature should consider repealing it.</p>

						<p><i>impede or come in the way of the taking over of the management of the corporate body by the interim resolution professional. Also, the moratorium imposed under Section 4 of the Maharashtra Act would directly clash with the moratorium to be issued Under Sections 13 and 14 of the Code. It will be noticed that whereas the moratorium imposed under the Maharashtra Act is discretionary and may relate to one or more of the matters contained in Section 4(1), the moratorium imposed under the Code relates to all matters listed in Section 14 and follows as a matter of course. In the present case it is clear, therefore, that unless the Maharashtra Act is out of the way, the Parliamentary enactment will be hindered and obstructed in such a manner that it will not be possible to go ahead with the insolvency resolution process outlined in the Code. Further, the non-obstante Clause contained in Section 4 of the Maharashtra Act cannot possibly be held to apply to the Central enactment, inasmuch as a matter of constitutional law, the later Central enactment being repugnant to the earlier State enactment by virtue of Article 254 (1), would operate to render the Maharashtra Act void vis-à-vis action taken under the later Central enactment."</i></p>			
130.	<p>Separation of Judicial and Executive Function (Extension) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Provisions for Uniformity) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 97 of 1958)</p>	Concurrent	List III, Entry 11 (Administration of Justice); Entry 12 (Judicial Proceedings)	-	Law and Judiciary	No	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the separation of judicial and executive functions by officers throughout the State. In furtherance to this purpose, this Act amended certain laws in their application to the Saurashtra area, Kutch area, Hyderabad area, and Vidarbha area of Bombay. Of this, the Saurashtra area and the Kutch area are no longer a part of the State.</p> <p>The laws amended for the Hyderabad area are as follows: (a) The Forest Act, 1355F; (b) The Hyderabad Children Act, 1951; (c) The Hyderabad Probation of Offenders Act, 1953; (d) Hyderabad Habitual Offenders (Restriction and Settlement) Act, 1954; (e) The Hyderabad Prison Act, 1954; (f) The Hyderabad Borstal Schools Act, 1956. It appears that all these laws have either been repealed or become obsolete. Only Chapter VIII of the Forest Act, 1355F survives on account of Section 2 of the Indian Forest (Maharashtra Unification and Amendment) Act, 1960. However, the amendments made by the 1958 Act are not to Chapter VIII.</p>	Review	<p>Since the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government can discuss this law with the Central Government with a view to repeal.</p>

						<p>The laws amended for the Vidarbha area are as follows: (a) The Vaccination Act, 1880; (b) The Central Provinces and Berar Borstal Act, 1928; (c) Central Provinces and Berar Children Act, 1928; (d) Central Provinces and Berar Probation of Offenders Act, 1936; (e) The City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948. All these acts have been repealed in their application to the State of Maharashtra.</p> <p>This Act was also enacted to provide for uniformity in the application of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 throughout the State. For this reason, the MSLC has suggested that this Act be retained. However, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 was repealed in 1973.</p> <p>There are no recent case laws referring to this Act.</p>		
131.	Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 98 of 1958)	-	-	Not applicable to Maharashtra	-	-	-	Note that this law appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. It is not relevant for Maharashtra since it pertains to the Kutch area. This area is now a part of Gujarat State. Hence, this law should be deleted from the website.
132.	Maharashtra Tenancy and Agriculture Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 99 of 1958)	State	List II, Entry 18 (Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer and alienation of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonisation)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to amend the law for tenancies of agricultural land used for allied pursuits in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra so as to bring the status and rights of such tenants in line with the tenants in the rest of the State.</p> <p>The last amendment made to this Act was in 2018. There are also recent case laws involving the application of this law in Maharashtra. See, for example, <i>Sayyed Moinuddin and Ors. v. Pratapsingh and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0915/2024] and <i>Ainath Maharaj Sansthan Umalkhed and Ors. v. Datta Mahipati Gaikwad and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/3229/2022].</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained until a single unified Act is passed for all of Maharashtra.</p>	Retain
133.	Maharashtra Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 01 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 18 (land, land tenures)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	This law was enacted to abolish the inferior village watans prevailing in certain parts of the State and pay a compensation amount to such watan holders.	Retain

						<p>It also provides for the regrantee of land to the watan holders upon payment of an occupancy price. As per the provisions of this law, the regranted land can be transferred by the holders to another person for agricultural purposes. This person, categorised as Occupant Class II, can also convert their tenure over the land to Occupant Class I by paying 50% of the current market value of such land. There is no time limit provided to exercise these rights.</p> <p>The last amendment to this Act was made in 2021. There are also several case laws involving the operation of this Act. See, for example, <i>Barku Govind Walve and Ors. vs. The State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/5471/2023]. The MSLC in its tenth report has said that this act is useful and should be retained.</p>			
134.	Maharashtra Village Panchayats Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 03 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 5 (local government)	-	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to consolidate the law relating to the constitution and administration of village panchayats in the State and for other connected matters.</p> <p>The last amendment to this Act was made as recently as in 2023. There are several case laws relying on the provisions of this law. See, for example, a 2018 case law on the disqualification provisions under this law: <i>Janabai vs. Additional Commissioner and Ors.</i> [MANU/SC/1015/2018]. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested retaining this Act since it is essential.</p>	Retain	
135.	Cattle-Trespass (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 13 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 16 (Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass)	-	Agriculture	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide uniformity in the application of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 in the State of Maharashtra.</p> <p>The parent Act is relevant as it is still in use in case law. See, for example, <i>The Dhyani Foundation v. The State of Goa and Ors.</i> (MANU/MH/1219/2024). Therefore, an Act extending the 1871 Act to parts of Maharashtra is also relevant. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	
136.	Prisoners (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 15 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 4 (Prisons)	-	Home (Prisons)	Yes	<p>By this Act, the Prisoners Act, 1900, as in force immediately before the pre-reorganisation, in the State of Bombay (excluding the transferred territories), was extended to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas of the State of Bombay. The</p>	Retain	

							<p>corresponding laws in these two areas i.e., Hyderabad Prisoners Act, 1954 and the Prisoners Act, 1900, as adapted and applied to the Saurashtra area of the State by the State of Saurashtra (Application of Central and Bombay Acts) Ordinance, 1948 were repealed by this Act. This Act also applies the amendments made to the Prisoners Act, 1900 applicable to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas of the State of Bombay.</p> <p>Since this law applies an active law to areas that are still part of Maharashtra, this Act is relevant.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, recommends retention of this Act.</p>		
137.	Industrial Disputes (Bombay Provision For Uniformity) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 16 of 1959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>This Act appears in the 2019 Index.</p> <p>This Act repeals the Industrial Disputes Act (Saurashtra Amendment) Act, 1953 and the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Saurashtra Amendment), 1955. These two repealed laws made amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in their application to the Saurashtra area which was merged with the State of Bombay. The two acts were repealed to apply the unamended Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in the Saurashtra area.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has suggested retention of this Act. However, Saurashtra is also no longer a part of Maharashtra today. This area is now a part of Gujarat State. Hence, this law should be deleted from the 2019 Index.</p>
138.	Prisons and Civil Jails (Bombay Extension,	State	List II, Entry 4 (Prisons)	-	Home (Prisons)	Yes	This Act extended the Prisons Act, 1894, as in force immediately before such commencement in the	Retain	

	Unification and Amendment Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 23 of 1959)					<p>pre-Reorganisation State of Bombay (excluding the transferred territories), throughout the State. As a consequence, the following laws were repealed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hyderabad Prisons Act, 1954 in its application to the Hyderabad area of the State of Bombay, 2. Prisons Act, 1894, as adapted and applied by the State of Saurashtra (Application of Central and Bombay Acts) Ordinance, 1948 to the Saurashtra area of the State of Bombay, and 3. Part VIA inserted in the Prisoners Act, 1900, by the Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment.) Act, 1939, and the Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Repealing Act, 1940, both in their application to the Vidarbha region of the State, <p>This Act also made several textual amendments to the Prisons Act, 1894.</p> <p>Additionally, this Act also extended the Civil Jails Act, 1874 as in force in the pre-reorganisation State of Bombay (excluding the transferred territories) throughout the State. Consequently, the following laws were repealed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil Jails Act, 1874 as applied by the Kutch (Application of Laws) Order, 1949 to the Kutch area of the State of Bombay, and 2. Civil Jails Act, 1874 as adapted and applied by the State of Saurashtra (Application of Central and Bombay Acts) Ordinance, 1948 to the Saurashtra area of the State of Bombay. <p>Since this law applies an active law to a few areas that are still part of Maharashtra, this Act is relevant.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has suggested retention of this Act.</p>			
139.	Criminal Law Amendment (Bombay Amendment and Extension) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 24 of 1959)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 1 (Criminal law)	-	Law and Judiciary	Yes	<p>This Act makes some textual amendments to the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932. Further, the amendments made above to the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 are extended to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas of the Bombay State.</p>	Retain	

						<p>Consequently, the following laws were repealed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hyderabad Public Security Act, in its application to the Hyderabad area of the State of Bombay; and Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (Adaptation) Ordinance, 1949. <p>Given that the acts being extended to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas are still active, these laws are still relevant for the Hyderabad area of the state of Bombay (now Maharashtra). Therefore, this extension act is useful. However, once the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is notified, the Government should reassess the relevance of this Act.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has suggested retention of this Act.</p>		
140.	Maharashtra Non-Trading Corporation Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 26 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 32 (Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I, and universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies)	-	Law & Judiciary	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the incorporation, regulation and winding up of non-trading corporations whose objects are confined to the State.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has observed that the provisions of this law are in force and useful. Only one recent case law refers to this law. Reference was passing. See <i>Property Owners Association and Ors. vs. State of Maharashtra and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/0735/2019]</p> <p>It appears that the Registrar of Firms, Maharashtra is the relevant authority for registering non-trading corporations. This authority continues to register such corporations.</p>	Retain
141.	Maharashtra Bandhijama, Udhad and Ugadia Tenures Abolition Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 35 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 18 (land, land tenures)	-	Revenue and Forest	No	<p>This Act was enacted to abolish certain land tenures in the Kaira, Broach, Surat and Thana districts of the then State of Bombay. It has no provisions for compensation or regranting of land. It simply extinguishes the land tenures specified under it.</p> <p>There are no recent case laws involving the provisions of this Act. The MSLC has also suggested the repeal of this Act in its tenth report. Note that Gujarat repealed this Act in 2000.</p>	Repeal

142.	Maharashtra Court-Fees Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 36 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 3 (Officers and servants of the High Court; procedure in rent and revenue courts; fees taken in all courts except the Supreme Court)	-	Law and Judiciary	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to fees taken in the courts and public offices in the State.</p> <p>The last amendment to this Act was in 2017. There are several case laws which rely on the application of this law in Maharashtra. See, for example, <i>Saraswatibai Bishwambarlal Charity Trust and Ors. vs. Gopal Traders Pvt. Ltd.</i> [MANU/MH/4641/2023]. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested that this law be retained.</p>	Retain	
143.	Lepers (Bombay Unification) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 39 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 6 (public health)	-	Public Health	No	<p>This 1959 law was enacted to provide for uniformity in the provisions of the Lepers Act, 1898, in its application to the State. The Lepers Act, 1898 was repealed by the Lepers (Maharashtra Repeal) Act, 1983. As such, this law is of no use and can be repealed as well.</p> <p>The link to the 1959 law on the State Law & Judiciary website provides that this law was repealed on account of the 1983 law. This is incorrect. The 1983 law only repeals the 1898 law.</p>	Repeal	
144.	Land Revenue Code (Extension to Saurashtra Area) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 41 of 1959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note that this law appears on the State Law and Judiciary Department website. It is not relevant for Maharashtra since it pertains to the Saurashtra area which is now a part of Gujarat State. Hence, this law should be deleted from the website.
145.	Maharashtra State Commissioners of Police Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 56 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 2 (police)	-	Home	No	<p>This Act was enacted to make provision for matters consequent on the appointment of a Commissioner of Police for any area in the State outside Greater Bombay.</p> <p>There are no case laws involving the provisions of this Act. However, the MSLC, in its fourth report, has suggested that this Act be retained since its provisions are necessary.</p>	Review	Although this Act does not appear to be in use under case law, it may be important since it permits the functioning of the commissioner of police outside areas of Greater Mumbai. The relevant administrative department can confirm this position and retain this Act if it is relevant.
146.	Transfer of Property (Bombay Provision For Uniformity and Amendment)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 6 (Transfer of Property)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	By this Act, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 was made applicable to the transfer of agricultural land in the Saurashtra and Hyderabad areas of the State	Retain	

	Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 57 of 1959)						<p>of Bombay. It also extended the Transfer of Property and the Indian Registration (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1939 which amended the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 to such Hyderabad and Saurashtra areas of the State of Bombay. Consequently, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 as adapted and applied to the Saurashtra area of the State of Bombay by the State of Saurashtra (Application of Central and Bombay Acts) Ordinance, 1948 and the Hyderabad Act I of 1336 Fasli in its application to the Hyderabad area of the State of Bombay were repealed.</p> <p>Given that the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is an active law, this law is still relevant for the Hyderabad area of the state of Bombay (now Maharashtra).</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, suggests retaining this Act.</p>	
147.	Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 61 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 1 (public order)	-	Home	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to make better provision for the treatment and training of habitual offenders. There are case laws referring to this Act. See, for example, <i>Rajesh Gevarchand Luniya vs. State of Maharashtra</i> [MANU/MH/0986/2015] and <i>Mahesh B. Patil and Ors. vs. State of Maharashtra</i> [MANU/MH/0618/2020]. The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested the retention of this Act since it is useful even today.</p> <p>However, over the years, there have been increased concerns regarding the misuse of this Act against denotified and nomadic tribes. Even the National Human Rights Commission and the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes has recommended the repeal of this Act in the past. It is recommended that the State review this Act for its use and constitutionality.</p>	Review
148.	Execution of Decrees (Temporary Postponement) Act, 1969 (Bom. Act 70 of 1959)	State	List II, Entry 14 (agriculture) and List II, Entry 30 (relief of agricultural indebtedness)	-	Revenue and Forest	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide relief to agriculturists by way of temporary postponement of the institution of suits in, and execution of decrees passed by Civil Courts in areas that are affected by natural calamities such as famine, drought, floods etc.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Review

							Although there are case laws relying on the provisions of this Act, these matters are not recent. These matters were litigated in the 1960s and 1970s. See, for example, <i>Darubai vs. Shankar Narayan Petil</i> [MANU/MH/0078/1974]. The relevant administrative department should assess this law for its relevance today.		
149.	Maharashtra Statutory Funds Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 71 of 1959)	State	Article 283(2)	-	Finance	No	This Act was enacted for the establishment and maintenance of certain statutory funds such as a water supply fund, distress relief fund, education building fund, medical research endowment fund etc. No evidence of usage of this law was found in case law. However, the MSLC, in its fourth report, has suggested that this Act be retained since its provisions are necessary. It is unclear if any of these statutory funds are currently in existence and being maintained.	Review	
150.	Maharashtra Warehouses Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 05 of 1960)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 33 (trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of foodstuff, edible oil, oilseeds, cattle fodder, raw jute, cotton etc.)	-	Industry, Energy, Labour and Mining	Yes	This Act was enacted to provide for the regulation of the warehousing of certain goods in the State. These goods include, <i>inter alia</i> , cotton and raw jute fibres, oilseed, tobacco, cattle fodder, seeds etc. The Act contains provisions for warehouse licensing, duties of a warehouseman, inspection and grading of goods and warehouse receipts. The last reference to this Act was in the <i>Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation and Ors. vs. Pusad Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. and Ors.</i> [MANU/MH/2240/2022]. Reference was to the provision on warehouse receipts. The Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation, in existence and operating as of today, functions as per this Act. Therefore, it appears that the provisions of this Act are relevant and useful. The MSLC, in its fifth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.	Retain	
151.	Public Trusts (Unification and Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 06 of 1960)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 10 (Trust and Trustees) and Entry 6 (Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents)	-	Law and Judiciary	No	This Act was enacted to extend the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 to the rest of the State and to provide for the repeal of certain corresponding laws in force in parts of the State relating to public trusts. There are 43 provisions under this Act. Sections 3-42 are textual amendments to the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. Section 2 extends the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 to parts of the State to which it earlier did not apply. Section 43 makes amendments to the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Review	Since the subject matter of this law falls under the Concurrent List, the State Government can discuss this law with the Central Government with a view to repeal. Repealing this Act will not impact the effect of the amendments made to the

						<p>Note that by way of the Maharashtra Adaptation of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1960, the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 now applies to the State of Maharashtra. However, given Section 43, the MSLC had suggested that this law be retained. This is because, as per its opinion, amendments to central laws do not get automatically incorporated in the law.</p>		<p>central Indian Registration Act, 1908 or the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.</p> <p>This is because Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act.</p>
152.	<p>Maharashtra Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 10 of 1960)</p>	State	<p>List II, Entry 1 (public order); Entry 9 (Relief of the disabled and unemployable)</p>	-	Women and Child Development	<p>Yes</p> <p>This Act pertains to the prevention of begging in the State. It also provides for the detention, training and employment of beggars in certain institutions. This law provides that a police officer may arrest, without warrant, any person who is found to be begging. The punishment for begging under this Act is detention in a certified institution. These institutions may have provisions for the teaching of agricultural, industrial and other pursuits as well as the medical care of the inmates.</p> <p>It appears that this Act is still being used in Maharashtra. For example, in 2018, a zero-beggar drive was conducted in Nashik and individuals were detained under this Act. See <i>Koshish v. State of Maharashtra</i> [Criminal Writ Petition No. 2397 OF 2018]. Furthermore, newspaper articles indicate that in 2021, the Mumbai police conducted a similar drive and detained individuals under this Act.</p> <p>In 1990, a commission set up under Justice</p>	Review	

							Gokhale had concluded that this Act was outdated and unconstitutional. Not just this, in 2018, the Delhi High Court held in the case of <i>Harsh Mander v. Union of India</i> [MANU/DE/2785/2018] that this Act, as extended to Delhi, was unconstitutional and violative of Articles 19 and 21 of the Indian Constitution. As such, we suggest that the State Legislature review this law with a view to repealing it since it violates fundamental rights under the Constitution.		
153.	Maharashtra Drugs (Control) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 11 of 1960)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 19 (Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of entry 59 of List I with respect to opium)	-	Home	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to regulate the sale, possession, transport and use of certain drugs for the public interest. Under this Act, if a drug is found to be injurious to health, it may be notified by the State Government. Once notified, no wholesaler or retailer can conduct any business in the notified drug except without a licence granted by the Collector under the Act. Amongst other things, a licensed retailer cannot sell the notified drug except under a prescription issued by a medical practitioner. The Act also has other provisions on the transportation and possession of notified drugs, including penalties for violations.</p> <p>Although the last reference to this Act in case law was in 1963, the Nagpur bench of the Bombay High Court in 2021 had suggested that persons indulging in black marketeering of Covid19 medicines should be prosecuted under this Act. Over the years, drugs such as chloroform have been notified under this Act. It appears therefore that this Act is still useful. The MSLC, in its fifth report, has also arrived at the same conclusion and suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	
154.	Maharashtra Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 12 of 1960)	Concurrent	List III, Entry 26 (Legal, medical and other professions)	-	Public Health	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to regulate the qualifications and registration of Homoeopathic practitioners in the State. This Act is useful. The Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy, established under this Act, is functioning as of today. The last amendment to this Act was made in 2014. The MSLC, in its fifth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.</p>	Retain	
155.	Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1960 (Bom. Act 19 of 1960)	State	List II, Entry 24 (Industries subject to the provisions of entries 7 and 52 of List I)	-	Industry, Energy, Labour and Mining	Yes	<p>This Act was enacted to provide for the encouragement, organisation, development and regulation of Khadi and Village Industries in the State of Bombay and to constitute a Board for its promotion. This Act is useful and the Board constituted under its provisions is functioning as of</p>	Retain	

							today. Therefore, this Act should be retained. The MSLC, in its fifth report, has also suggested that this Act be retained.		
156.	Statutory Corporations (Regional Reorganisation) Act, 1960 (Bom. Act 21 of 1960)	State	List II, Entry 32 (Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I, and universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies)	-	Finance	No	<p>This Act was enacted for the reorganisation of certain statutory corporations post the reorganisation of the State of Bombay. These corporations were the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, the Housing Board, the Khar Lands Development Board, the Charity Commissioner and the Bombay Labour Welfare Board constituted under a variety of State laws. Under the provisions of this Act, if the State Government was of the opinion that any corporation should be dissolved, reconstituted or reorganised so that separate corporations could be established for the Maharashtra region and the Gujarat region, it may by order do so. This order may also provide for, <i>inter alia</i>, the transfer of assets, rights, liabilities, proceedings, employees etc.</p> <p>The last reference to this Act was in the case of <i>Nautam Prakash DGVC, Vadtal and Ors. Vs. K.K. Thakkar and Ors.</i> [MANU/SC/8132/2006]. Reference was passing.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fifth report, has suggested the repeal of this Act since reorganisation has been completed and the purpose of the Act is served. Accordingly, this Act can be repealed. An appropriate savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act to ensure that the orders passed under this Act are saved despite repeal.</p>	Repeal	

PART 2: Governor Regulations

Sr. No.	Name of the Law ⁴⁴	In Use	About the Law and Analysis of Use/Disuse	Final Recommendation	Additional Comments
1.	Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation, 1359 F (Act 03 of 1359 F)	No	<p>A copy of this Regulation is not available in the public domain. In <i>Mandava Rama Krishna and Ors. v. State of Andhra Pradesh and Ors.</i> (MANU/AP/0233/2014), the Andhra Pradesh High Court analysed the Act in detail and stated that it was enacted for the notification and administration of tribal areas in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad. It also provided for the Government to exempt these notified areas from certain laws or regulations as well. This Act was promulgated by the Nizam (who was the then-Governor), as confirmed by the Supreme Court in <i>Samatha v. State of A.P. and Ors.</i> [MANU/SC/1325/1997].</p> <p>No evidence of usage is available in the present State of Maharashtra in case law. However, the State Government must confirm to see if this Regulation is still in force today.</p> <p>Note that Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have repealed this Regulation in 1963 and 2011, respectively.</p>	Review	<p>As per Para 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, only the President of India can declare any area to be a Scheduled Area today and the Governor is the sole legislative body in respect of regulations made specifically for scheduled areas and scheduled tribes. Therefore, the State Government may discuss this law with the Governor for further review.</p>

⁴⁴ Copies of all laws linked in this column were last accessed on 17 April 2024.

2.	The West Khandesh Mehwasssi Estates Regulation, 1949 (Bom. Reg 1 of 1949)	Yes	<p>This Act makes certain textual amendments to the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, in its application to the Mehwasssi Estates in the West Khandesh District (today, Dhule). The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 stands repealed.</p> <p>The Act also clarifies that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom and applicable in India, 2. Acts passed by the Central Legislature before the 1st day of April, 1937 applicable to British India and not excluding the Mehwasssi estates, 3. Acts passed by the Provincial Legislature before the 1st day of April, 1937 which extend to the province of Bombay, including the Mehwasssi Estates, 4. Acts of the Central and Provincial Legislatures declared to be applicable and continued in force in the Mehwasssi Estates 5. Acts of the Central and Provincial Legislatures and Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General or the Governor of Bombay extended to the Mehwasssi Estates, are deemed to have been in force in the Mehwasssi Estates. <p>Since the provision above is clarificatory in nature, to this extent also the Act is not needed.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its third report, says that this regulation was clarificatory in nature and there is no need for this regulation to independently be in force. Therefore, the regulation was suggested for repeal by the MSLC.</p> <p>However, other Acts passed by the Central or Provincial Legislature which were not in force in the territory of the Mehwasssi Estates but were in force in the other part of the District of West Khandesh were extended to the territory of the Mehwasssi Estates by this law. To this extent, this Act is potentially still useful.</p>	Retain	
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3.	The Bombay Building (Control of Erection) Regulation, 1950 (Bom. Reg 01 of 1950)	No	<p>This Regulation provided for the control of the erection and re-erection of buildings in the scheduled areas in the State of Bombay.</p> <p>The Regulation extends a few provisions of the Bombay Building (Control of Erection) Act, 1948 to scheduled areas of Maharashtra. However, that 1948 Act itself was repealed by the Bombay Building (Control on Erection, Re-erection and Conversion) (Repeal) Act, 1971 in its application to the whole State. There is no evidence of the Governor passing an order/regulation stating that the 1971 Repeal Act will not apply to scheduled areas, or that the 1948 Act will continue to apply irrespective. Thus, it can be argued that these regulations are no longer relevant as well.</p> <p>There is also no recent case law involving these regulations or us in Maharashtra. The MSLC, in its third report, has suggested the repeal of these regulations as they are redundant.</p>	Review	<p>As per Para 5 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor is the sole legislative body in respect of regulations made specifically for scheduled areas and scheduled tribes. This Regulation can only be amended/ repealed by the Governor by way of a regulation under Para 5(2) of the Fifth Schedule. The Governor is also required to consult with the Tribes Advisory Council for making any such regulation. Therefore, the State Government may discuss this law with the Governor and suggest repeal.</p>
4.	Bombay Seals Act (Application to Scheduled Areas) Regulation, 1951 (Bom. Reg 01 of 1951)	No	<p>This Regulation provides for a change in the form of seals used in the partially excluded areas (now scheduled areas) in the erstwhile Bombay State by extending the Bombay Seals Act, 1949 to such areas. The Bombay Seals Act, 1949 in itself makes amendments to the Letters Patent of 28th December 1865 of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay, and the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869. The amendments made by the Bombay Seals Act, 1949 are textual in nature. The 1949 Act is itself not useful as analysed earlier in this report.</p> <p>No usage of these regulations has been found in case law. No recent amendments have been made to it as well.</p>	Review	<p>As per Para 5 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor is the sole legislative body in respect of regulations made specifically for scheduled areas and scheduled tribes. This Regulation can only be amended/ repealed by the Governor by way of a regulation under Para 5(2) of the Fifth Schedule. The Governor is also required to consult with the Tribes Advisory Council for making any such regulation. Therefore, the State Government may discuss this law with the Governor and suggest repeal.</p>
5.	The Bombay Secondary School Certificate Examination Act (Application to Scheduled Areas) Regulation, 1951 (Bom. Reg 02 of 1951)	No	<p>This regulation applies the Bombay Secondary School Examination Act, 1948 to Scheduled Districts in Maharashtra. However, the 1948 Act was repealed by the Maharashtra Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Boards Act, 1965 which established the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education that now regulates matters pertaining to secondary and higher secondary education in Maharashtra.</p> <p>A later act applies in the State and this Regulation is no longer useful. No usage of this Regulation was found in case laws. No recent amendments were made to it as well. The MSLC, in its third report, suggests repeal of this Regulation as the 1965 Act has repealed</p>	Review	<p>As per Para 5 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor is the sole legislative body in respect of regulations made specifically for scheduled areas and scheduled tribes. This Regulation can only be amended/ repealed by the Governor by way of a regulation under Para 5(2) of the Fifth Schedule. The Governor is also required to consult with the Tribes Advisory Council for making any such regulation.</p>

			the 1948 Act.		Therefore, the State Government may discuss this law with the Governor and suggest repeal.
6.	Akrani Mahal (Application of Laws) Regulation (Bom. Regulation 01 of 1952)	Yes	<p>This Act applies the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 ("CPC") with some modifications and the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 to Akrani Mahal, a scheduled district in Maharashtra. Originally, the CPC did not apply to Akrani Mahal. Therefore, this regulation was passed to extend the CPC. However, Act 104 of 1976 amended the CPC, such that it applies to the whole of India, including Maharashtra today.</p> <p>No usage of this regulation was found in case laws. No amendments have been made to this regulation whatsoever.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its third report, recommends this Regulation for repeal stating that the provisions of this regulation are no longer needed.</p> <p>However, the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 was made applicable to Akrani Mahals through this legislation. Therefore, this Act is still relevant.</p>	Retain	
7.	Agricultural Debtors Relief (Mehwassi Estates and Akrani Mahal) (Amendment) Regulation, 1952 (Bom. Reg. II of 1952)	No	<p>This regulation makes certain textual modifications to the Maharashtra Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 in its application to Akrani Mahal and certain territories of the Mehwasssi Estates. However, the Maharashtra Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 is itself recommended for repeal in Report 1 and by the MSLC in its second report.</p> <p>Therefore, this Regulation may no longer be useful.</p>	Review	As per Para 5 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor is the sole legislative body in respect of regulations made specifically for scheduled areas and scheduled tribes. This Regulation can only be amended/ repealed by the Governor by way of a regulation under Para 5(2) of the Fifth Schedule. The Governor is also required to consult with the Tribes Advisory Council for making any such regulation. Therefore, the State Government may discuss this law with the Governor and suggest repeal.

8.	Electricity (Special Powers) Act (Application to Schedule Areas) Regulation, 1955 (Bom.Reg. 1 of 1955)	No	<p>This Regulation was enacted to make the Bombay Electricity (Special Powers) Act, 1946 ("1946 Act") applicable to scheduled areas specified in it, namely, Navapur Petha and Akrani Mahal in West Khandesh District, Satpura Hills reserved forest areas in East Khandesh District, Kalvan Taluka and Peint Petha in Nasik District and Dahanu, Shahapur Talukas and Mokhada and Umbergaon Pethas in Thane District.</p> <p>By way of the Bombay Electricity (Special Powers) (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 ("1959 Act"), the 1946 act was made applicable to the whole of Bombay. Therefore, this regulation is no longer needed</p> <p>MSLC, in its fourth report, recommends this Act for repeal since by the 1959 Act, the 1946 Act has been extended to the whole State.</p>	Review	<p>As per Para 5 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor is the sole legislative body in respect of regulations made specifically for scheduled areas and scheduled tribes. This Regulation can only be amended/ repealed by the Governor by way of a regulation under Para 5(2) of the Fifth Schedule. The Governor is also required to consult with the Tribes Advisory Council for making any such regulation. Therefore, the State Government may discuss this law with the Governor and suggest repeal.</p>
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PART 3: State Amendments to State Acts

Sr. no.	Name of the Amending Act ⁴⁵	Act amended (Parent Act)	Status of Parent Act(s)	Amendment Act Notified (Yes/No)	Standalone/Substantive provisions in Amendment Act (Yes/No)	Relevant State Department	Final Recommendation	Comment
1.	Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 08 of 1950)	Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act, 1945	Active	Yes	Yes (Section 7)	Law and Judiciary	Repeal	<p>This Amending Act makes certain textual amendments and it also has a standalone provision. For the textual amendments, Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 will apply. It provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act.</p> <p>With respect to the standalone provision regarding pending proceedings, Section 7 of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 will apply. The repeal of the amending act will not affect anything duly done under this law. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Sections 7 and 7A.</p> <p>MSLC, in its third report, has suggested repeal of this Act since all amendments have been incorporated in the parent Act.</p>
2.	Hyderabad General Clauses (Amendment and Supplementary) Act, 1950 (Act 18 of 1950)	Hyderabad General Clauses Act, 1308F	Active	Yes	Yes (Sections 4 and 5)	Law and Judiciary	Review	<p>The Parent Act is not very relevant today since the General Clauses Act of 1897 and the Maharashtra General Clauses Act of 1904 comprehensively cover all aspects of this subject area. Therefore, the State Government should consider this while assessing the relevance of this Act.</p> <p>Karnataka repealed this Act in 2011.</p>

⁴⁵ Copies of all laws linked in this column were last accessed on 17 April 2024.

3.	Merged Areas Enclaves and Specified Areas (Amendment of Laws) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 22 of 1950)	Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947; Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948; and Bombay Merged Areas (Amendment of laws) Act, 1949	Not all are Active	Yes	No	Law and Judiciary	Review	<p>This Act specifies certain areas in its Schedule and amends provisions of Acts such as the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 with respect to these areas. It also amends the Bombay Merged Areas (Amendment of Laws) Act, 1949. As this Act is primarily amending the provisions of the aforementioned Acts with respect to certain areas, the State Government must confirm if these amendments are still valid today. While the MSLC had recommended the retention of this Act for safe keeping, it has been several years since then and the Act's relevance must be reassessed.</p> <p>Karnataka repealed this Act in 2011.</p>
4.	Bombay District Municipal and Municipal Boroughs (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 44 of 1951)	The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 and the Indian Electricity Act, 1910	Repealed	Yes	No	Urban Development	Repeal	<p>The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 and Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, as in force in the Bombay area of the State were repealed by the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965. The Electricity Act, 1910 was repealed by the Electricity Act, 2003. Therefore, this Act is no longer needed.</p>
5.	Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 38 of 1953)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act, 1949; 2. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949; 3. The Bombay Khoti Abolition Act, 1949; 4. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition) Act, 1950; 5. The Bombay Watwa Vazifdari Rights Abolition Act, 1950; 6. The Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951. 	Not all are Active	Yes	Yes (Sections 2 and 4)	Revenue and Forest	Repeal	<p>All the parent acts except the Bombay Khoti Abolition Act, 1949, the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition) Act, 1950, and the Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951 are either repealed or not applicable in the State of Maharashtra today. It is unlikely that any bonds are pending issuance or redemption.</p> <p>Rules were issued under this Act in 1955. However, no usage of this law or the rules were found in recent case laws.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, suggests repeal of this act since amendments have been incorporated.</p>

6.	Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 40 of 1956)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act, 1949, 2. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949; 3. The Bombay Khoti Abolition Act, 1949, 4. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950; 5. The Bombay Watwa Vazifdari Rights Abolition Act, 1950, 6. The Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951; 7. The Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1953; 8. The Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952; 9. The Bombay Merged Territories (Ankadia Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953; 10. The Bombay Kauli and Katuban Tenures (Abolition) Act, 1953; 11. The Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Mulgiras Tenures Abolition) Act, 1953; 12. The Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Watan Abolition) Act, 1953; 13. The Bombay Merged Territories Matadari Tenure Abolition Act, 1953; 14. The Bombay Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act, 1953; 15. The Bombay Merged Territories (Janjiras and Bhor) Khoti Tenure Abolition Act, 1953; 16. The Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953; 17. The Bombay Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Act, 1955; 18. The Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Act, 1955. 	Not all are Active	Yes	Yes (Sections 2 and 3)	Revenue and Forest	Review	<p>All the parent acts except the Bombay Khoti Abolition Act, 1949, the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950, the Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951, the Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1953, the Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952, the Bombay Kauli and Katuban Tenures (Abolition) Act, 1953, the Bombay Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act, 1953, the Bombay Merged Territories (Janjiras and Bhor) Khoti Tenure Abolition Act, 1953, the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953, the Bombay Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Act, 1955 and the Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Act, 1955 have either been repealed or are not applicable in the State of Maharashtra today.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its tenth report, has stated that this law is useful and that it must be retained.</p> <p>However, the only substantive provision under this Act is section 3 which states that compensation payable under the parent acts shall be paid after deducting certain sums. It is unlikely that any compensation remains to be paid under the parent acts. No usage of this law has been found in case laws either.</p> <p>Therefore, the relevant administrative department must assess whether any compensation remains to be paid or any dispute as to compensation is pending under the parent acts.</p>
7.	City of Nagpur Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 79 of 1958)	City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948	Repealed	Yes	Yes (Sections 2 and 4)	Urban Development	Repeal	<p>The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) And The City Of Nagpur Corporation (Repeal) Act, 2011 repealed the City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948. Therefore, the State Government must consider repealing this law.</p>

8.	The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 32 of 1959)	The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950	Active	Yes	No	Revenue and Forest	Repeal	<p>The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Acts was re-enacted by the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Re-enactment, Validation and further Amendment) Act, 1961.</p> <p>All amendments made by this Act are textual in nature. Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal the amendments made by this Act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, has also suggested repeal of this Act since all amendments have been incorporated in the parent Act.</p>
9.	The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 64 of 1959)	The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1955	Active	Yes	No	Revenue and Forest	Repeal	<p>All amendments made by this Act are textual in nature. Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal the amendments made by this Act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position</p>

								<p>under Section 7A.</p> <p>MSLC, in its tenth report, has suggested repeal of this Act since all amendments have been incorporated in the parent Act. The parent act is itself not useful today.</p>
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PART 4: State Amendments to Central Acts

Sr. no.	Name of the Amending Act ⁴⁶	Act amended (Parent Act)	Status of Parent Act	Amendment Act Notified (Yes/No)	Standalone/ Substantive provisions in Amendment Act (Yes/No)	Relevant State Department	Final Recommendation	Comment
1.	Identification of Prisoners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 15 of 1948)	Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920	Repealed	Yes	No	Home (Prisons)	Repeal	The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 repealed the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.
2.	Press and Registration of Books (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 41 of 1948)	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867	Repealed	Yes	No	General Administration	Repeal	The Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023 repealed the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.
3.	Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 44 of 1948)	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882	Active	Yes	No	Law and Judiciary	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to a central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>

⁴⁶ Copies of all laws linked in this column were last accessed on 17 April 2024.

4.	Legal Practitioners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 45 of 1948)	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879	Active	Yes	No	Law and Judiciary	Repeal	<p>Section 50 of the Advocates Act, 1961 repealed all sections of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 except sections 1, 3 and 36. The provisions of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 2023, which repeals sections 1, 3 and 36 have not been notified as of date. Therefore, the parent law is still active.</p> <p>This Act makes textual amendments to section 36 of the 1879 Act, which is still active.</p> <p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to a central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
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5.	Indian Tramways (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 50 of 1948)	Indian Tramways Act, 1886	Active	Yes	No	Home (Transport)	Repeal	<p>This Act makes textual amendments to the Indian Tramways Act, 1886.</p> <p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to a central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p> <p>In any case, the Ramanujan Commission had recommended the Central Government to repeal the parent act as it had become obsolete with the efflux of time. The amendment act can thus be safely repealed.</p>
6.	Societies Registration (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 53 of 1948)	Societies Registration Act, 1860	Active	Yes	No	Law and Judiciary	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to a central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central</p>

								<p>act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
7.	Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 62 of 1948)	The Indian Forest Act, 1927	Active	Yes	No	Forest/ Environment	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to a central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>

8.	Prisoners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 07 of 1949)	Prisoners Act, 1900	Active	Yes	No	Home (Prisons)	Repeal	<p>This Act makes only textual amendments.</p> <p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to a central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
9.	Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 27 of 1950)	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894	Repealed	Yes	No	Revenue and Forest	Repeal	<p>The Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 repealed the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.</p>

10.	Cattle-Trespass and Bombay District Police (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 34 of 1950)	Cattle Trespass Act, 1871; Bombay District Police Act, 1890	One is Active, one is Repealed	Yes	No	Agriculture	Repeal	<p>While the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 is still in force. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 was repealed by the Maharashtra Police Act, 1951.</p> <p>The amendment act makes only textual changes. Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to a central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
11.	Provincial Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 57 of 1950)	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887	Active	Yes	No	Law and Judiciary	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to a central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under</p>

								Section 7A. States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.
12.	Press and Registration of Books (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 06 of 1951)	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867	Repealed	Yes	No	General Administration	Repeal	The Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023 repealed the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.
13.	Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 17 of 1952)	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882	Active	Yes	No	Law and Judiciary	Repeal	Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to central acts. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A. States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.

14.	Epidemic Diseases (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 12 of 1953)	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897	Active	Yes	No	Public Health	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to a central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
15.	Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 16 of 1953)	The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950	Repealed	Yes	No	Labour	Repeal	<p>The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956 has repealed the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.</p>
16.	Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 25 of 1953)	The Indian Forest Act, 1927	Active	Yes	No	Forest/ Environment	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to the central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be</p>

								<p>drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
17.	Prisons (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 27 of 1953)	The Prisons Act, 1894	Active	Yes	No	Home (Prisons)	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to the central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
18.	Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 35 of 1953)	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894	Repealed	Yes	No	Revenue and Forest	Repeal	<p>The Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 repealed the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.</p>
19.	Identification of Prisoners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 58 of 1953)	Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920	Repealed	Yes	No	Home (Prisons)	Repeal	<p>The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 repealed the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.</p>
20.	Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 59 of 1953)	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882	Active	Yes	-	Law and Judiciary	Review	<p>This law appears on the 2019 Index. However, a copy of the same is not available in the public domain. If the law only makes textual amendments, the State Government must consider the act for repeal. If not, it can be retained.</p>

21.	Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 62 of 1953)	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	Active	Yes	No	Labour	Repeal	<p>The Code on Wages, 2019 repeals the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. However, the repeal provision of the Code has not been entirely notified yet.</p> <p>In any case, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to the central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
22.	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Hyderabad Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 33 of 1954)	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925	Repealed	Yes	No	Co-Operation, Marketing and Textiles	Repeal	The Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories (Repeal) Act, 1998 has repealed the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.
23.	Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 65 of 1954)	The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950	Repealed	Yes	No	Labour	Repeal	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956 has repealed the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.

24.	Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 70 of 1954)	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	Active	Yes	No	Labour	Repeal	<p>The Code on Wages, 2019 repeals the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. However, the repeal provision of the Code has not been entirely notified yet.</p> <p>In any case, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to the central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
25.	Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 24 of 1955)	The Indian Forest Act, 1927	Active	Yes	No	Forest/ Environment	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to the central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p>

								States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.
26.	Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 44 of 1955)	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882	Active	Yes	No	Law and Judiciary	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to the central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>

27.	Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 48 of 1955)	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	Active	Yes	No	Labour	Repeal	<p>The Code on Wages, 2019 repeals the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. However, the repeal provision of the Code has not been entirely notified yet.</p> <p>In any case, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to the central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
28.	Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 10 of 1956)	The Indian Forest Act, 1927	Active	Yes	No	Forest/ Environment	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to the central act. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p>

								States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.
29.	Societies Registration (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 11 of 1956)	Societies Registration Act, 1860	Active	Yes	Yes (Section 5)	Law and Judiciary	Repeal	<p>This Act makes certain textual amendments to the parent act. However, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act.</p> <p>There is also a standalone provision in this Act. This provision merely transfers all proceedings under the parent act pending before the Registrar of Companies at the date of the commencement of this Act to the Registrar of Societies. It also states that references to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies or the Registrar of Companies on instruments issued before the commencement of this Act must be construed as references to the Registrar of Societies. As per section 7 of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, repeal of an act does not affect the previous operation of any enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder.</p> <p>Given these two provisions i.e., Sections 7 and 7A, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Sections 7 and 7A.</p>

30.	Indian Forest (Bombay Second Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 17 of 1956)	The Indian Forest Act, 1927	Active	Yes	No	Forest/ Environment	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal this state amendment to central acts. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
31.	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 27 of 1956)	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925	Repealed	Yes	No	Co-Operation, Marketing and Textiles	Repeal	<p>The Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories (Repeal) Act, 1998 repealed the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.</p>
32.	Indian Trade Unions (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 32 of 1956)	The Trade Unions Act, 1926	Active	Yes	No	Labour	Repeal	<p>The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 repeals the Trade Unions Act, 1926. However, the repeal provision of the Code has not been notified yet.</p> <p>This amendment act only makes textual amendments. section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent</p>

								<p>act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal state amendments to central acts. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
33.	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 36 of 1956)	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	Active	Yes	No	Labour	Repeal	<p>The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 repeals the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. However, the repeal provision of the Code has not been notified yet.</p> <p>This amendment act only makes textual amendments. section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal state amendments to central acts. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>

34.	Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 37 of 1956)	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	Active	Yes	No	Labour	Repeal	<p>The Code on Wages, 2019 repeals the Payment of wages Act, 1936. However, the repeal provision of the Code has not been entirely notified yet.</p> <p>However, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal state amendments to central acts. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
35.	Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 26 of 1957)	The Indian Forest Act, 1927	Active	Yes	No	Forest/ Environment	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal state amendments to central acts. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p>

								States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.
36.	Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 12 of 1958)	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894	Repealed	Yes	Yes	Revenue and Forest	Repeal	The Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 repealed the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.
37.	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 20 of 1958)	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925	Repealed	Yes	Yes	Co-Operation, Marketing and Textiles	Repeal	The Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories (Repeal) Act, 1998 repealed the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925. Hence, this amendment act can be safely repealed.
38.	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 21 of 1958)	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	Active	Yes	Yes (Sections 20 and 21)	Labour	Retain	The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 repeals the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. However, the repeal provision of the Code has not been notified yet. Section 20 of this Act deletes a provision that applied to the Saurashtra area of the State of Bombay and makes some consequential amendments to this effect that do not apply to any area of Maharashtra today. However, the savings made by way of Section 21 does apply to Maharashtra. To that extent, this law is relevant.
39.	Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 11 of 1959)	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882	Active	Yes	No	Law and Judiciary	Repeal	Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal state amendments to central acts. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.

								States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.
40.	Prisons (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 45 of 1959)	The Prisons Act 1894	Active	Yes	No	Home (Prisons)	Repeal	<p>Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.</p> <p>In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal state amendments to central acts. Such repeal will not impact the effect of the amendment made to the central act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p> <p>States such as Karnataka have adopted this approach. For example, see the Karnataka Repealing and Amending Act, 2002.</p>
41.	Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment and Validation) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 08 of 1960)	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	Active	Yes	Yes (Section 3)	Labour	Retain	<p>The Code on Wages, 2019 repeals the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. However, the repeal provision of the Code has not been entirely notified yet.</p> <p>The standalone provision in this law validates payments made under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 before the commencement of this Act in a manner other than in current coin or currency notes or in both. It also adds that no proceedings shall be entertained before any authority constituted under the 1936 Act or in any court or tribunal on such ground.</p> <p>To the extent that this law bars litigation on the above grounds, the law is still relevant.</p>

PART 5: Repealing Acts

Sr. no.	Name of the Act ⁴⁷	Legislative Competence	Subject Matter of the Law (Entry in the Seventh Schedule)	In Use (Yes/No)	Relevant State Department	About the Law and Analysis of Use/Disuse	Final Recommendation	Additional Comment
1.	The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 53 of 1949)	State	NA	No	Law and Judiciary	<p>This law repeals certain acts and amends certain acts. Of the acts amended, only the Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1942 is in force. The Bombay Children Act, 1948 has also been impliedly repealed.</p> <p>The Law and Judiciary Department and the MSLC, in its third report, are of the opinion that this law is important for reference and must be retained. However, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, repealing an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Furthermore, as per section 8 of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, repealed laws are not revived unless specifically provided for.</p> <p>Given these provisions of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, the State Legislature can repeal this repealing and amending act safely. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted while repealing this law which can reiterate the position under sections 7A and 8.</p>	Repeal	
2.	The Bombay (Second) Repealing and Amending Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 39 of 1951)	State	NA	No	Law and Judiciary	<p>This Act repeals or amends certain provisions of some Acts. Of all the acts amended by this law, only the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 and Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act, 1951 are in force. The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 to the extent it contains any provision which corresponds to the provisions under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, is also repealed. Further, Sections 44 and 45 of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 have also repealed the 1932 law.</p> <p>The amendments made to the active parent laws are textual in nature. Section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such</p>	Repeal	

⁴⁷ Copies of all laws linked in this column were last accessed on 17 April 2024.

						<p>amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal the amendments made by this Act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p>		
3.	The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 21 of 1954)	State	NA	No	Law and Judiciary	<p>This Act repeals specific text from certain provisions and makes textual amendments in certain Acts. Of these Acts, the Markets and Fairs Act, 1862, the Police Act, 1861, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1888, the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, the Bombay Police Act, 1951 and the Bombay Separation of Executive and Judicial and Executive Functions Act, 1951 are in force today. The rest of the laws have been repealed.</p> <p>The Law and Judiciary Department and the MSLC, in its fourth report, are of the opinion that this is important for reference and must be retained. However, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act.</p> <p>Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal the amendments made by this Act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.</p>	Repeal	
4.	The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 02 of 1955)	State	NA	No	Law and Judiciary	<p>This Act repeals specific text from certain provisions and makes textual amendments in certain Acts. Of these acts, only the Indian Registration Act, 1908 is in force today. The rest of the laws have been repealed and the Bombay Merged Territories (Ankadia Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 is not applicable in force in any part of Maharashtra today.</p> <p>The Law and Judiciary Department and the MSLC, in its fourth report, are of the opinion that this is important for reference and must be retained. However, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act.</p>	Repeal	

						Given this provision, the State Legislature can repeal the amendments made by this Act. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted in the repealing act which reiterates the position under Section 7A.	
5.	The Bombay (Second) Repealing and Amending Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 29 of 1955)	State	NA	No	Law and Judiciary	<p>This Act repeals the Bombay State Road Transport Act, 1950. It also makes textual amendments to certain acts all of which have been repealed.</p> <p>The Law and Judiciary Department and the MSLC, in its fourth report, are of the opinion that this is important for reference and must be retained. However, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, the repeal of an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Furthermore, as per section 8 of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, repealed laws are not revived unless specifically provided for.</p> <p>Given these provisions of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, the State Legislature can repeal this repealing and amending act safely. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted while repealing this law which can reiterate the position under sections 7A and 8.</p>	Repeal
6.	The Central Provinces and Berar Finance (Bombay Repeal) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 47 of 1958)	State	Article 270 read with List II, Entry 60 (taxes on profession)	No	Finance	<p>This Act repeals the Central Provinces and Berar Finance Act, 1938.</p> <p>As per section 8 of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, repealed laws are not revived unless specifically provided for. Therefore, the State Legislature can repeal this repealing act safely since it would not revive the repealed enactment. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted while repealing this law which can reiterate the position under section 8.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, also suggests repeal since the act has served its purpose.</p>	Repeal

7.	The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 63 of 1959)	State	NA	No	Law and Judiciary	<p>This Act repeals several acts. It also makes textual amendments to certain Acts. Of the Acts amended, only the Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936, the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958 are in force today. The rest of the acts have either been repealed or do not apply to any part of Maharashtra today.</p> <p>The Law and Judiciary Department and the MSLC, in its fourth report, are of the opinion that this law is important for reference purposes and must be retained. However, section 7A of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904 provides that where any Maharashtra Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any previous enactment was amended by the express omission, or substitution of any matter, then, unless, a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal. In other words, repealing an amendment act shall not impact the effect of the amendment made to the parent act. Furthermore, as per section 8 of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, repealed laws are not revived unless specifically provided for.</p> <p>Given these provisions of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, the State Legislature can repeal this repealing and amending act safely. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted while repealing this law which can reiterate the position under sections 7A and 8.</p>	Repeal	
8.	Tobacco laws (Repeal) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 73 of 1959)	Centre	List I, Entry 52 (Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest); List I, Entry 84 (Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India)	No	Home (Excise)	<p>This Act repeals the Tobacco Duty (Town of Bombay) Act, 1857, the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933, the Tobacco Duty (Town of Bombay) Act, 1857, the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933 (Suspension) Act, 1945 and the Central Provinces and Berar Tobacco Act, 1939.</p> <p>As per section 8 of the Maharashtra General Clauses Act, 1904, repealed laws are not revived unless specifically provided for. Therefore, the State Legislature can repeal this repealing act safely since it will not revive the repealed enactments. For abundant caution, a savings clause can be drafted while repealing this law which can reiterate the position under section 8.</p> <p>The MSLC, in its fourth report, also suggests repeal since the act has served its purpose.</p>	Review	As the subject matter of this law falls under the Union List, the State Government could discuss this law with the Central Government and suggest repeal.

ANNEXURE D

List of Appropriation Laws⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Other Bombay Appropriation laws, not identified in this Report, may also be identified and repealed by the State Legislature.

1. The Appropriation Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 03 of 1950)
2. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 51 of 1950)
3. The Appropriation Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 04 of 1951)
4. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 05 of 1951)
5. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 35 of 1951)
6. The Bombay (First Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 01 of 1952)
7. The Bombay Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 04 of 1952)
8. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 10 of 1952)
9. The Bombay (Second Amendment) Appropriation Act 1952 (Bom. Act 18 of 1952)
10. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 01 of 1953)
11. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 06 of 1953)
12. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 51 of 1953)
13. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 13 of 1954)
14. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 17 of 1954)
15. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 49 of 1954)
16. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 03 of 1955)
17. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 04 of 1955)
18. The Bombay Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 11 of 1955)
19. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 33 of 1955)
20. The Bombay Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Act, 1955. (Bom. Act 41 of 1955)
21. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 04 of 1956)
22. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 14 of 1956)
23. The Bombay Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 25 of 1956)
24. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 44 of 1956)

ANNEXURE E

List of Laws to be Repealed, Reviewed and Retained

List of laws recommended for repeal

1. Central Provinces and Berar Refugees Registration and Movement Act, 1947 (Act 29 of 1947)
2. Adjudication Proceedings (Transfer and Continuance) Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 34 of 1947)
3. Rationing (Preparatory and Continuance) Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 58 of 1947)
4. Hyderabad Authoritative Text Regulation, 1358 F (Reg. 17 of 1358 F)
5. Hyderabad Vetti and Begar (Prohibition) Regulation, 1358 F (Reg. 42 of 1358 F)
6. Central Provinces and Berar Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Regulation of Buildings) Act, 1948 (Act 13 of 1948)
7. Identification of Prisoners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 15 of 1948)
8. Central Provinces and Berar Revocation of Land Revenue Exemption Act, 1948 (Act 37 of 1948)
9. Press and Registration of Books (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 41 of 1948)
10. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 44 of 1948)
11. Legal Practitioners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 45 of 1948)
12. Indian Tramways (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 50 of 1948)
13. Societies Registration (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 53 of 1948)
14. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 62 of 1948)
15. Central Provinces Reclamation of Lands (Eradication of Kans) Act, 1948 (Act 67 of 1948)
16. Bombay Children Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 71 of 1948)
17. Prisoners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 07 of 1949)
18. Maharashtra Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures Abolition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 32 of 1949)
19. City of Bombay (Building Works Restrictions) Act, 194 (Bom. Act 44 of 1949)
20. The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 53 of 1949)
21. The Appropriation Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 03 of 1950)
22. Khoti Abolition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 06 of 1950)
23. Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 08 of 1950)
24. Central Provinces and Berar Official Languages Act, 1950 (Act 24 of 1950)
25. Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 27 of 1950)
26. Hyderabad Languages of Judgment and Orders Act, 1950 (Act 29 of 1950)
27. Cattle-Trespass and Bombay District Police (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 34 of 1950)
28. Hyderabad District Officers (Change of Designation and Construction of References) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 35 of 1950)
29. Local Bodies Services Commission Act (M.P.), 1950 (Act 37 of 1950)
30. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 51 of 1950)
31. Provincial Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 57 of 1950)
32. The Appropriation Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 04 of 1951)
33. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 05 of 1951)
34. Press and Registration of Books (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 06 of 1951)
35. Central Provinces and Berar Merged Territories Revenue Laws (Exercise of Powers) Act, 1951 (Act 20 of 1951)
36. Wild Animal and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 24 of 1951)
37. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 35 of 1951)
38. The Bombay (Second) Repealing and Amending Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 39 of 1951)
39. Bombay District Municipal and Municipal Boroughs (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 44 of 1951)
40. The Bombay (First Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 01 of 1952)
41. The Bombay Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 04 of 1952)
42. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 10 of 1952)
43. Jagirdars Debt Settlement (Hyderabad) Act, 1952 (Act 12 of 1952)
44. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 17 of 1952)
45. The Bombay (Second Amendment) Appropriation Act 1952 (Bom. Act 18 of 1952)
46. Labour Housing Act (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 36 of 1952)

47. Agricultural Improvement Fund Act (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 45 of 1952)
48. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 01 of 1953)
49. Recovery of Arrears of Land Revenue and Rent Act (M.P.), 1953 (Act 05 of 1953)
50. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 06 of 1953)
51. Evacuee Interest (Separation) Supplementary Act (Hyderabad), 1953 (Act 07 of 1953)
52. Epidemic Diseases (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 12 of 1953)
53. Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 16 of 1953)
54. Gandhi National Memorial Fund (Local Authorities Donations) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 17 of 1953)
55. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 25 of 1953)
56. Prisons (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 27 of 1953)
57. The Bombay Evacuee Interest (Separation) Validating and Supplementary Act, 1953 (Act No. 29 of 1953)
58. Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 35 of 1953)
59. Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 38 of 1953)
60. Maharashtra Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952 (Bom. Act 42 of 1953)
61. Maharashtra Kauli and Katuban Tenures (Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 44 of 1953)
62. Maharashtra Land Tenures Abolition (Recovery of Records) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 50 of 1953)
63. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 51 of 1953)
64. Identification of Prisoners (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 58 of 1953)
65. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 62 of 1953)
66. Maharashtra Merged Territories (Janjira And Bhor) Khoti Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 71 of 1953)
67. Bombay (Okhamandal Salami Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 01 of 1954)
68. Agricultural Income Tax (Validity of Notices) Act (Hyderabad), 1954 (Act 02 of 1954)
69. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 13 of 1954)
70. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 17 of 1954)
71. The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 21 of 1954)
72. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Hyderabad Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 33 of 1954)
73. Maharashtra Merged Territories And Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 39 of 1954)
74. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 49 of 1954)
75. Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 65 of 1954)
76. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 70 of 1954)
77. The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 02 of 1955)
78. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 03 of 1955)
79. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 04 of 1955)
80. The Bombay Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 11 of 1955)
81. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 24 of 1955)
82. The Bombay (Second) Repealing and Amending Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 29 of 1955)
83. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 33 of 1955)
84. The Bombay Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Act, 1955. (Bom. Act 41 of 1955)
85. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 44 of 1955)
86. Maharashtra Shilotri Right (Kolaba) Abolition Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 47 of 1955)
87. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 48 of 1955)
88. Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1956 (Act 02 of 1956)
89. The Bombay (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 04 of 1956)
90. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 10 of 1956)
91. Societies Registration (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 11 of 1956)
92. Protection of Scheduled Tribes (Interest in Trees) (M.P.) Act, 1956 (Act 11 of 1956)
93. The Bombay Appropriation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 14 of 1956)
94. Agricultural Debtors Relief (Hyderabad) Act, 1956 (Act 16 of 1956)
95. Indian Forest (Bombay Second Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 17 of 1956)
96. Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Act, (M.P.) (Act 18 of 1956)
97. Local Government Service (Declaration as State Civil Service) (Hyderabad) Act, 1956 (Act 20 of 1956)

98. The Bombay Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 25 of 1956)
99. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 27 of 1956)
100. Indian Trade Unions (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 32 of 1956)
101. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 36 of 1956)
102. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 37 of 1956)
103. The Bombay (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 44 of 1956)
104. Maharashtra Shetgi Watan Right (Ratnagiri) Abolition Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 02 of 1957)
105. Bombay Town Planning Schemes [Bom City Nos. II, III and IV (Mahim Area)] Validation Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 03 of 1957)
106. Maharashtra Charged Expenditure Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 05 of 1957)
107. Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 26 of 1957)
108. Abolition of Whipping Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 39 of 1957)
109. Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 12 of 1958)
110. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 20 of 1958)
111. The Central Provinces and Berar Finance (Bombay Repeal) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 47 of 1958)
112. Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 69 of 1958)
113. Police (Incitement to Disaffection) (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 77 of 1958)
114. Judicial Officers' Protection (Extension to Hyderabad and Saurashtra Areas of Bombay State) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 78 of 1958)
115. City of Nagpur Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 79 of 1958)
116. Maharashtra Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 96 of 1958)
117. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 11 of 1959)
118. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 32 of 1959)
119. Maharashtra Bandhijama, Udhad and Ugadia Tenures Abolition Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 35 of 1959)
120. Lepers (Bombay Unification) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 39 of 1959)
121. Prisons (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 45 of 1959)
122. The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 63 of 1959)
123. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 64 of 1959)
124. Statutory Corporations (Regional Reorganisation) Act, 1960 (Bom. Act 21 of 1960)

List of laws recommended for review

1. Central Provinces and Berar Land Survey Act, 1947 (Act 42 of 1947)
2. Dispositions of Property (Bombay) Validation, Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 54 of 1947)
3. Maharashtra Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 64 of 1947)
4. Hyderabad Abolition of Jagirs Regulation, 1358 F (Act 69 of 1358 F)
5. Bombay High Court Letters Patents (Amd.) Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 41 of 1948)
6. Diseases of Animals Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 59 of 1948)
7. Hyderabad Registration of Birth and Deaths Regulation, 1359 F (Act 02 of 1359 F)
8. Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation, 1359 F (Act 03 of 1359 F)
9. Hyderabad Prevention of Thefts from Gold Mines Regulation, 1359 F (Act 23 of 1359 F)
10. Central Provinces and Berar Marriages Validating Act, 1949 (Act 02 of 1949)
11. Bombay Seals Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 22 of 1949)
12. Maharashtra Land Acquisition Officers Proceedings Validation Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 35 of 1949)
13. The Bombay Building (Control of Erection) Regulation, 1950 (Bom. Reg 01 of 1950)
14. Hyderabad Weekly Holiday (Substitution of Sunday for Friday) Act, 1950 (Act 08 of 1950)
15. Hyderabad Infectious Diseases Act, 1950 (Act 12 of 1950)
16. Hyderabad General Clauses (Amendment and Supplementary) Act, 1950 (Act 18 of 1950)
17. Merged Areas Enclaves and Specified Areas (Amendment of Laws) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 22 of 1950)
18. Bombay Seals Act (Application to Scheduled Areas) Regulation, 1951 (Bom. Reg 01 of 1951)
19. The Bombay Secondary School Certificate Examination Act (Application to Scheduled Areas), Regulation, 1951 (Bom. Reg 02 of 1951)
20. Central Provinces and Berar Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Power) Act, 1951 (Act 09 of 1951)
21. Hyderabad High Court (Abolition of Original Jurisdiction) Act, 1951 (Act 12 of 1951)
22. Special Suits and Proceedings Validating Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 15 of 1951)
23. Separation of Judicial and Executive Function Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 23 of 1951)
24. Central Provinces and Berar Public Trusts Act, 1951 (Act 30 of 1951)
25. Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 47 of 1951)
26. Agricultural Debtors Relief (Mehwassi Estates and Akrani Mahal) (Amendment) Regulation, 1952 (Bom. Reg. II of 1952)
27. Land (Special Assessment) Act, Hyderabad, 1952 (Act 32 of 1952)
28. Application of Central Acts (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 48 of 1952)
29. Hyderabad Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriage Act, 1953 (Act 08 of 1953)
30. Local Authorities (Electoral Offences) Act (M.P.), 1952 (Act 11 of 1953)
31. Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 59 of 1953)
32. Maharashtra Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 70 of 1953)
33. Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Function (Supplementary) Act, 1954 (Bom. Act 08 of 1954)
34. Electricity (Special Powers) Act (Application to Schedule Areas) Regulation, 1955 (Bom. Reg. 1 of 1955)
35. Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 18 of 1955)
36. Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 40 of 1956)
37. Corneal Grafting Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 33 of 1957)
38. Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 27 of 1958)
39. Maharashtra Lotteries (Control And Tax) and Prize Competitions (Tax) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 82 of 1958)
40. Separation of Judicial and Executive Function (Extension) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Provisions for Uniformity) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 97 of 1958)
41. Maharashtra State Commissioners of Police Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 56 of 1959)
42. Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 61 of 1959)
43. Execution of Decrees (Temporary Postponement) Act, 1969 (Bom. Act 70 of 1959)
44. Maharashtra Statutory Funds Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 71 of 1959)
45. Tobacco Laws (Repeal) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 73 of 1959)
46. Public Trusts (Unification and Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 06 of 1960)
47. Maharashtra Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 10 of 1960)

List of laws to be retained

1. Maharashtra Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 43 of 1947)
2. Maharashtra Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act, 1947 (Bom. Act 62 of 1947)
3. Maharashtra Land Requisition Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 33 of 1948)
4. City Civil Court Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 40 of 1948)
5. Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. Act 67 of 1948)
6. The West Khandesh Mehwasi Estates Regulation, 1949 (Bom. Reg 1 of 1949)
7. Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F (Act 25 of 1359 F)
8. Maharashtra Anatomy Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 11 of 1949)
9. Maharashtra Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 15 of 1949)
10. Maharashtra Prohibition Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 25 of 1949)
11. Maharashtra Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bom. Act 59 of 1949)
12. Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 04 of 1950)
13. Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (Act 21 of 1950)
14. Local Authorities Census Expenses Contribution Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 23 of 1950)
15. Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 29 of 1950)
16. Maharashtra Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950 (Bom. Act 60 of 1950)
17. Central Provinces and Berar Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950 (Act 01 of 1951)
18. Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 22 of 1951)
19. Maharashtra State Reserve Police Force Act, 1951 (Bom. Act 38 of 1951)
20. Akrani Mahal (Application of Laws) Regulation (Bom. Regulation 01 of 1952)
21. Atiyat Enquiries Act (Hyderabad), 1952 (Act 10 of 1952)
22. Abolition of Cash Grants (Hyderabad) Act, 1952 (Act 33 of 1952)
23. Maharashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 11 of 1953)
24. Bhudan Yagna Act (M.P.), 1953 (Act 15 of 1953)
25. Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 (Bom. Act 40 of 1953)
26. Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants (Hyderabad) Act, 1954 (Act 08 of 1955)
27. Maharashtra Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 21 of 1955)
28. Maharashtra Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 22 of 1955)
29. Maharashtra Highway Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 55 of 1955)
30. Maharashtra Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 02 of 1956)
31. Maharashtra Aerial Ropeways Act, 1955 (Bom. Act 03 of 1956)
32. Maharashtra Hindu Places of Public Worship (Entry Authorization) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 31 of 1956)
33. Maharashtra Molasses (Control) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 38 of 1956)
34. Maharashtra Contingency Fund Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 46 of 1956)
35. Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 47 of 1956)
36. Maharashtra Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 48 of 1956)
37. Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 49 of 1956)
38. Maharashtra Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1956 (Bom. Act 52 of 1956)
39. Bombay Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 12 of 1957)
40. Maharashtra Commissioners of Divisions Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 08 of 1958)
41. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 21 of 1958)
42. India Treasure Trove (Extension to the Hyderabad and Saurashtra Area of Bombay State) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 33 of 1958)
43. Indian Registration (Bombay Provision for Uniformity and Amendment) Act, 1957 (Bom. Act 35 of 1958)
44. Land Tenure Abolition Laws (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 57 of 1958)
45. Maharashtra Stamp Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 60 of 1958)
46. Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 62 of 1958)

47. Maharashtra Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 65 of 1958)
48. Maharashtra Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 67 of 1958)
49. Societies Registration (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 76 of 1958)
50. Provincial Small Cause Courts (Bombay Unification and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 87 of 1958)
51. Maharashtra Tenancy and Agriculture Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 99 of 1958)
52. Maharashtra Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 01 of 1959)
53. Maharashtra Village Panchayats Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 03 of 1959)
54. Cattle-Trespass (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 13 of 1959)
55. Prisoners (Bombay Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 15 of 1959)
56. Prisons and Civil Jails (Bombay Extension, Unification and Amendment) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act 23 of 1959)
57. Criminal Law Amendment (Bombay Amendment and Extension) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 24 of 1959)
58. Maharashtra Non-Trading Corporation Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 26 of 1959)
59. Maharashtra Court-Fees Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 36 of 1959)
60. Transfer of Property (Bombay Provision For Uniformity and Amendment) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 57 of 1959)
61. Maharashtra Warehouses Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 05 of 1960)
62. Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment and Validation) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 08 of 1960)
63. Maharashtra Drugs (Control) Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 11 of 1960)
64. Maharashtra Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1959 (Bom. Act 12 of 1960)
65. Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1960 (Bom. Act 19 of 1960)

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