

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH

CWP No. 10366 of 2015

Date of Decision: 25.5.2015

Krishan Kumar

....Petitioner.

Versus

State of Haryana and others

...Respondents.

**CORAM:- HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL.
HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE REKHA MITTAL.**

PRESENT: Mr. Vimal Kumar Gupta, Advocate for the petitioner.

AJAY KUMAR MITTAL, J.

1. In this petition filed under Articles 226/227 of the Constitution of India, the petitioner has prayed for issuance of a writ in the nature of certiorari for quashing the compulsory acquisition of the land in question situated at village Gulab Nagar, Tehsil Jagadhri, District Yamuna Nagar, in view of Section 24(2) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as “2013 Act”)

2. The petitioner is owner of the land having a share 1 out of 240 situated at village Gulab Nagar, Tehsil Jagadhri, District Yamuna Nagar. Government of Haryana vide notification dated 30.5.2005 (Annexure P-2) issued under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (in short “the Act”) followed by notification dated 22.5.2006 (Annexure P-4) under Section 6 of the Act, acquired 561.38 acres of land situated within the revenue estates of Jagadhri, Jaroda, Gulab Nagar and Bhatoli

including the land of the petitioner for the development and utilization of land as residential, commercial area for Sectors 22, 23, and 24, Jagadhri. The award was passed on 16.7.2007 (Annexure P-5). The petitioner filed CWP No. 13074 of 2007 before this Court challenging the said notifications which was dismissed by this Court vide order dated 5.8.2008. The order dated 5.8.2008 was challenged by the petitioner by filing SLP No. (CC) 9701 of 2008 and the same was also dismissed by the Apex Court vide order dated 27.7.2009. The petitioner is still in physical possession of the land in question. No compensation has been paid to him. According to the petitioner, the acquisition proceedings have lapsed in view of Section 24(2) of the 2013 Act. Hence, the present writ petition.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that the petitioner is still in physical possession of the land in question and compensation has not been paid to him. It was claimed that in such circumstances, in view of Section 24(2) of the 2013 Act, the notifications under Sections 4 and 6 of the Act had lapsed. It was further submitted that since no demand notice claiming the relief as claimed in respect of lapse of notifications has been filed with the respondents, liberty be granted to the petitioner to file a detailed and comprehensive representation before the appropriate authority by incorporating the grievance as raised in the present writ petition, however, direction be issued to the authority concerned to decide the representation expeditiously in a time bound manner in accordance with law.

4. After hearing learned counsel for the petitioner, perusing the present petition and without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, we dispose of the present petition by granting liberty to the

petitioner to file a detailed and comprehensive representation raising all the pleas as raised in the present writ petition before the appropriate authority. It is directed that in the event of a representation being filed by the petitioner within a period of two months from today, the same shall be decided in accordance with law by passing a speaking order and after affording an opportunity of hearing to him within a period of four months from the date of receipt of representation. The petitioner shall be entitled to lead any evidence to substantiate his claim before the concerned authority. Till the matter is decided by the said authority, status quo shall be maintained by the parties. It is, however, made clear that in case no such representation is filed within the stipulated period as noticed above, the interim order shall cease to operate, thereafter.

(AJAY KUMAR MITTAL)
JUDGE

May 25, 2015
gbs

(REKHA MITTAL)
JUDGE