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\* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

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Judgment delivered on: 10.03.2015

+ **W.P.(C) 7281/2014 & CM 17051/2014**

**OM PRAKASH**

.... Petitioner

versus

**UNION OF INDIA & ORS.**

..... Respondents

**Advocates who appeared in this case:**

For the Petitioner : Mr Sumit Bansal, Mr Ateev Mathur and  
Ms Richa Oberoi

For the Respondent No. 1 : Mr Vivek Goyal

For the Respondent Nos. 2&3 : Mr Siddharth Panda and Mr Yeeshu Jain

For the Respondent No.4 : Mr Pawan Mathur

**CORAM:-**

**HON'BLE MR JUSTICE BADAR DURREZ AHMED**

**HON'BLE MR JUSTICE SANJEEV SACHDEVA**

**JUDGMENT**

**BADAR DURREZ AHMED, J (ORAL)**

1. The petitioner seeks the benefit of Section 24(2) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as 'the 2013 Act') which came into effect on 01.01.2014. A declaration is sought to the effect that the acquisition proceeding initiated under the Land Acquisition

Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as 'the 1894 Act') in respect of which Award No. 15/87-88 dated 05.06.1987 was made, *inter alia*, in respect of the petitioner's land comprised in Khasra Nos. 1574 Min (2-08), 1578 Min (1-15), 1584/1-2 (4-16), 1585/1-3 (4-16), 1586 (4-16), 1593/1 (0-10), 1593/2 (0-3), 1595 (4-16) measuring 24 bighas in all in village Chattarpur shall be deemed to have lapsed.

2. The stand of the respondents is that physical possession of the said land was taken on 01.08.2013. This is disputed by the petitioner, who claims to be in actual physical possession of the subject land.

3. It is stated by the respondents that insofar as the question of compensation is concerned, part of the same has been deposited pursuant to an order passed by the Vacation Judge of this court in CM Main No. 1411/2013 passed on 30.12.2013. Furthermore, part of the amount has been deposited in the Government Treasury. We have already held in several decisions that such deposit would not amount to the payment of compensation inasmuch as the same had not been offered or tendered to the land owners. The respondents, however, seek to invoke the second proviso to Section 24 (2) of the 2013 Act, which was introduced by virtue

of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as “the said Ordinance”).

4. So far as the applicability of the second Proviso to Section 24(2) of the 2013 Act is concerned, the same cannot be relied upon by the respondents inasmuch as the said Ordinance has been held to be prospective in nature and does not take away vested rights. This has so been held by the Supreme Court in recent decision in **M/s Radiance Fincap (P) Ltd. & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors.** decided on **12.01.2015 in Civil Appeal No. 4283/2011** wherein the Supreme Court held as under:-

“The right conferred to the land holders/owners of the acquired land under Section 24(2) of the Act is the statutory right and, therefore, the said right cannot be taken away by an Ordinance by inserting proviso to the abovesaid sub-section without giving retrospective effect to the same.”

5. The same has been reinforced by the Supreme Court in **Karnail Kaur & Ors. Vs. State of Punjab & Ors.** Civil Appeal No. 7424/2013 decided on **22.01.2015**.

6. From the above decisions, it is evident that the said Ordinance is prospective in nature and the rights created in favour of the petitioner as on 01.01.2014 by virtue of the 2013 Act are undisturbed by the second Proviso to Section 24(2) of the 2013 Act, which has been introduced by the said Ordinance.

7. Without going into the controversy with regard to the physical possession, this much is clear that the Award was made more than five years prior to the commencement of the 2013 Act and the compensation has also not been paid to the petitioner, but has only been deposited in the treasury, which does not amount to payment of compensation as interpreted by the Supreme Court in **Pune Municipal Corporation and Anr v. Harakchand Misirimal Solanki and Ors:** (2014) 3 SCC 183.

8. All the necessary ingredients for the application of Section 24(2) of the 2013 Act as interpreted by the Supreme Court and this Court in the following cases stand satisfied:-

- (1) **Union of India and Ors v. Shiv Raj and Ors:** (2014) 6 SCC 564;
- (2) **Sree Balaji Nagar Residential Association v. State of Tamil Nadu and Ors:** Civil Appeal No. 8700/2013 decided on 10.09.2014;

- (3) **Surender Singh v. Union of India & Others: WP(C) 2294/2014** decided on 12.09.2014 by this Court; and
- (4) **Girish Chhabra v. Lt. Governor of Delhi and Ors: WP(C) 2759/2014** decided on 12.09.2014 by this Court.

9. As a result, the petitioner is entitled to a declaration that the said acquisition proceedings initiated under the 1894 Act in respect of the subject land are deemed to have lapsed. It is so declared.

10. The writ petition is allowed to the aforesaid extent. There shall be no order as to costs.

**BADAR DURREZ AHMED, J**

**SANJEEV SACHDEVA, J**

**MARCH 10, 2015**  
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