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

% *Date of Decision: 21th April, 2023*

+ W.P.(C) 13218/2021 & C.M. APPL. 16429/2022 & 18502/2022

POONAM DINESH SINGH Petitioner

Through: Mr. S.K. Gupta, Advocate

versus

CMD AIR INDIA AND ANOTHER Respondents

Through: Ms. Rukhmini Bobde,

Ms. Soumya Priyadarshinee, Mr. Amlaan

Kumar, Mr. Shivam Chanana and

Ms. Kritika, Advocates for Air India.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE JYOTI SINGH

JUDGEMENT

JYOTI SINGH, J. (ORAL)

1. Present writ petition has been filed by the Petitioner seeking the following relief:-

“(i) issue the writ of mandamus, or any other writ, order or direction directing the respondents to decide the appeal/revision petition dated 23.08.2021 in accordance with law.”

2. Ms. Rukhmini Bobde, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the Respondents raises a preliminary objection to the maintainability of the writ petition on the ground that as a result of disinvestment process initiated by the Government of India, Air India Limited ('AIL') has ceased to be a public body and therefore, no writ can lie against AIL in the circumstances that exist today. It is submitted that originally AIL was a statutory body constituted under the Air Corporations Act, 1953, however, post its repeal and in terms of the Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Act, 1994, it had become a wholly owned company of the Government of India. It is at that stage that the present writ petition was filed, however, in light of the position that obtains today, where AIL has been privatized

and the entire shareholding of the Government of India in AIL has been transferred to M/s. Talace Pvt. Ltd., (a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s. Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd.), no writ petition can lie under Article 226 of the Constitution of India as AIL is no longer a public body or Authority within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India. In order to support the submissions, Ms. Suruchi Suri, learned counsel for the Respondents relies on a judgment of this Court in ***Naresh Kumar Beri and Others v. Union of India and Others, 2022 SCC OnLine Del 3585***, relevant para of which is as under:

“23. The Court also finds merit in the second objection which was addressed on behalf of the respondents who had contended that since AIL had ceased to be a government company by virtue of the exercise of privatization noted above, the writ petition itself would cease to be maintainable. This Court notes that High Courts of the country appear to have consistently taken this position as would be manifest from a reading of the decision rendered in R.S. Madireddy by the Bombay High Court and Tarun Kumar Banerjee by the Karnataka High Court. The said position has also been duly reiterated in the judgments rendered by our Court in Asulal Loya, Ladley Mohan and Satya Sagar. The writ petition would thus warrant dismissal on this score also.”

3. Mr. S.K. Gupta, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the Petitioner, *per contra*, expresses a concern that if the writ petition is dismissed as not maintainable at this stage and Petitioner takes recourse to other remedies, AIL may, in future, disown its liability towards the Petitioner on the ground that it is privatized.

4. Ms. Rukhmini Bobde, in response, submits that the apprehension expressed on behalf of the Petitioner is wholly misplaced inasmuch as, if the Petitioner was to succeed before the Appropriate Forum, the liability shall rest entirely on AIL.

5. Having heard the learned counsel for AIL and counsel for the Petitioner, the question that pronouncedly emanates is whether the writ petition is liable to be dismissed on ground of maintainability, in

wake of the admitted position that during the pendency of this

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petition, on 27.01.2022, 100% shareholding of Air India has been acquired by M/s. Talace Pvt. Ltd. and Air India has ceased to be a Government controlled company. A Co-ordinate Bench of this Court in *Naresh Kumar Beri (supra)* has already examined this issue and held that writ petition ceases to be maintainable. The judgement squarely covers the present case and this Court is not persuaded to take a different view. It is true that when the writ petition was filed, it was maintainable as AIL was amenable to the writ jurisdiction, however, under the changed scenario, this Court is precluded from issuing a writ of mandamus against AIL.

6. Having said that, I may also pen down that Mr. Gupta is not wrong in questioning as to who would bear the liability in case the Petitioner was to take recourse to other remedies in a different Forum and succeed. This concern or disquiet, is put to rest by the assurance given on behalf of AIL, that in the event of the Petitioner succeeding in establishing her claims, the liability shall be owned and borne by AIL. The assurance given on behalf of AIL is taken on record and needless to state shall bind the Respondents.

7. In view of the aforesaid, writ petition along with pending applications is dismissed, granting liberty to the Petitioner to take recourse to remedies available to her in law, in an appropriate Forum. It is made clear that the time period, for which the writ petition has been pending in this Court, will be excluded for the purpose of computation of limitation, should the Petitioner seek any remedy by instituting fresh proceedings in a Forum, where question of limitation will be relevant and may arise.

JYOTI SINGH, J

APRIL 21, 2023/kks