

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI  
E.A. NO.22 OF 2023**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

JAGDEV

...Applicant

Versus

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
OF DELHI & OTHERS

...Respondents

N.D.O.H.: 04-04-2025

**INDEX**

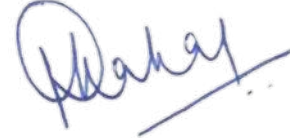
S. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Status Report on behalf of Respondent No.4, Delhi Development Authority, in terms of the Order dated 06.02.2025.	1-10
2.	<b><u>Annexure R-1:</u></b> Details of the encroachments identified by the DDA along the 22km stretch of Yamuna flood plains and action taken.	11-13
3.	<b><u>Annexure R-2 (colly):</u></b> Compilation of judgments passed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.	14-156
4.	<b><u>Annexure R-3:</u></b> Details of the action taken by the DDA for removal of encroachments from Zone 'O' in the year 2024.	157-158
5.	<b><u>Annexure R-4:</u></b> Details of the removal of encroachments/ demolition of structures undertaken by the DDA in the year 2024.	159-160

6.	<b><u>Annexure R-5:</u></b> Status of completion of the 10 projects of the DDA on the Yamuna flood plains.	161
7.	<b><u>Annexure R-6:</u></b> A copy of the Application bearing CMM No.40295 of 2024 filed in WP(C) 3656 of 2024.	162-171
8.	<b><u>Annexure R-7:</u></b> A copy of the list of 207 families residing in the area of question, filed by the Applicant in WP(C) 3656 of 2024.	172-199
9.	<b><u>Annexure R-8 (colly):</u></b> Copies of the orders dated 19.07.2024, 10.09.2024, 09.10.2024, 25.10.2024, and 17.12.2024 passed in Writ Petition (C) 3656 of 2024.	200-214
10.	<b><u>Annexure R-9:</u></b> A Copy of the Meeting Notice dated 15.01.2025.	215
11.	<b><u>Annexure R-10:</u></b> A Copy of the Meeting Notice dated 03.02.2025.	216
12.	<b><u>Annexure R-11:</u></b> A Copy of the Meeting Notice dated 27.02.2025.	217
13.	<b><u>Annexure R-12:</u></b> A copy of the minutes of the meeting held on 04.03.2025.	218-219
14.	<b><u>Annexure R-13:</u></b> A copy of the letter dated 19.03.2025 addressed by the DDA to the Additional Secretary, MoHUA.	220-222
15.	<b><u>Annexure R-14:</u></b> A copy of the Affidavit dated 21.03.2025 filed by the Worthy Vice Chairman, DDA in WP(C) 3656 of 2024.	223-226
16.	<b><u>Annexure R-15:</u></b> A copy of the compilation of documents filed by DDA in WP(C) 3656 of 2024.	227-252

17.	<b><u>Annexure R-16:</u></b> A copy of the order dated 25.03.2025 passed in W.P.(C) 3656 of 2024.	253-254
18.	<b><u>Annexure R-17:</u></b> A copy of the order dated 28.03.2025 passed in W.P.(C) 3656 of 2024.	255-256

**RESPONDENT No.4 /DDA**

THROUGH



**DEEKSHA L. KAKAR**  
***COUNSEL FOR DDA***

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Enrol.No.D/1154/2008

Place: New Delhi  
Dated: 02.04.2025

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI  
E.A. NO.22 OF 2023**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

JAGDEV

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
OF DELHI & OTHERS

...Respondents

**STATUS REPORT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO.4,  
DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY IN TERMS OF THE  
ORDER DATED 06.02.2025.**

I, Bijendra Kumar, S/o Mr. Bishan Pal Singh, aged about 44 years, presently posted as Deputy Director, Horticulture Div.- II, DDA, having my office near Rama market, Pitampura, New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. The Deponent is well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case, as per the records maintained by the Department and as such competent to swear and depose the present affidavit. The present Affidavit is being filed on behalf of Respondent No.3/ Delhi Development Authority ("DDA") to place on record the action taken report pursuant to the observations made by this Hon'ble Tribunal under the order dated 06.02.2025.
2. At the outset, it is stated that as recorded under the said Order dated 06.02.2025, a fresh report had been filed on behalf of the answering Respondent/DDA, in terms of the directions issued under the Order dated 15.10.2024. The Respondent craves leave

**Bijendra Kumar**  
 Dy. Director  
 Hort. Div. No.-2  
 DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34

*Bijendra Kumar*

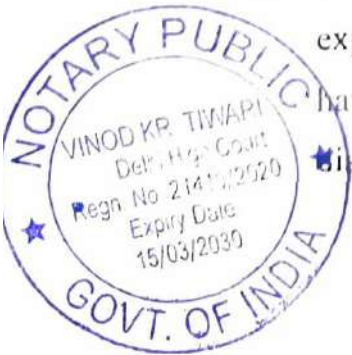




of this Hon'ble Court to refer to the said third status report filed on 06.02.2025.

3. The present Affidavit is being filed to supplement the previous reports filed on behalf of the DDA and to place on record the efforts being taken by the answering Respondent/DDA to comply with the various orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and this Hon'ble Tribunal, for removal of encroachments from the Yamuna flood plains.
4. The details of the encroachments identified by the DDA on the 22km stretch of Yamuna flood plains from Wazirabad to Madanpur Khadar, along with the respective areas, geo-coordinates, action taken, and the concerned land-owning agency have been compiled and submitted herewith as **"Annexure R-1"**.
5. It may be noted from the list of encroachments, that some areas wherein the encroachments have been identified are subject matter of court proceedings before various courts and forums. It is respectfully submitted that the answering Respondent is actively and diligently defending the said proceedings in terms of the mandate of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, and this Hon'ble Tribunal for an expeditious hearing and disposal. It may, however, be pertinent to mention here that an order of *status quo* has been passed in some of the matters, due to which no action can be taken on the site till a final decision in the matters.
6. It is further submitted that over the last year, upon requesting expeditious disposal of the pending matters, various judgements have been passed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, resulting in disposal of the said Petitions, pursuant to which the DDA has been

DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34  
 Dy. Director  
 Hort. Div. No.-2  
 Bijendra Kumar



able to take necessary action for removal of encroachments, and further restoration of the flood plain. A compilation of some judgements had been filed before this Hon'ble Court on 13.07.2024. Copies of further judgements passed are annexed hereto as "Annexure R-2 (colly)".

7. Further, the details of the action taken by the DDA for removal of encroachments from Zone 'O' in the year 2024 are submitted herewith as "Annexure R-3". It is submitted that on-site demarcation of the said areas/encroachments is pending, which is being coordinated with the Land and Development Office ("L&DO") by the Land Management Department of the DDA.
8. Furthermore, details of the removal of encroachments/ demolition of structures undertaken by the DDA in the year 2024 are submitted herewith as "Annexure R- 4". It is submitted that an area of almost 1459 acres has been reclaimed in the said exercise, restoration of which has also been undertaken in terms of the area wise projects being developed for the rejuvenation of the flood plains. The status of completion of the 10 projects of the DDA is also annexed hereto as "Annexure R-5".
9. It is respectfully submitted that sincere and expedient efforts are being made by the answering Respondent, DDA, for the removal of all encroachments and illegal construction from the flood plains of river Yamuna.
10. With respect to the observations of this Hon'ble Tribunal as to the lack of legal remedies pursued by the DDA for setting aside of the interim order dated 12.03.2024 passed in *Writ Petition (C) 3656 of 2024* titled "Ravi Ranjan Singh Vs. Delhi Development Authority", it is respectfully submitted that an application for

DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34  
 Hort. Div. No.-2  
 Dy. Director  
 Bijendra Kumar  
 Bijendra Kumar





clarification/vacation of the said interim order already stands filed on behalf of the DDA on 13.07.2024. A copy of the said Application bearing CMM No.40295 of 2024 is annexed hereto as **“Annexure R-6”**. The factum of filing of the Application has also been recorded under the Order dated 15.07.2024 passed by this Hon’ble Tribunal, in the above Application.

11. The Application and Writ Petition have been taken up thereafter by the Hon’ble Court on at least 6 dates when detailed submissions have been heard on behalf of all concerned parties. It is respectfully submitted that the subject of Pakistani- Hindu nationals residing along the flood plains is a sensitive humanitarian concern wherein on every date, the primary concern of the Hon’ble Court has been the rehabilitation of the persons residing at the area in question.
12. On 19.07.2024, when the Application was taken up for hearing, the Hon’ble Court granted some time to the Applicant to place on record the number of persons who are likely to be affected and displaced from the area in question.
13. On 10.09.2024, when the Application was taken up for hearing, the Hon’ble High Court once again took note of the various orders passed by this Hon’ble Tribunal and directed the Union of India to submit its report expeditiously. The matter was directed to be listed immediately on 19.09.2024 and 03.10.2024 but could not be taken up due to the Hon’ble Court being on leave.
14. It may also be relevant to mention here that in the meantime, the Applicant under the said WP(C) 3656 of 2024 also submitted a list of 207 families residing in the area in question, comprising of around 800 persons. The verification of the said list is pending

DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34

Hort. Div. No.-2

Dy. Director  
Bijendra Kumar

Bijendra Kumar



with respect to the long term visas issued by the Ministry. A copy of the said list submitted by the Applicant is annexed hereto as **“Annexure R-7”**.

15. On 09.10.2024, the Hon’ble High Court was apprised of the most recent order of this Hon’ble Tribunal. It was further observed that despite repeated directions and opportunities, no decision was being taken by the Union of India, for rehabilitation and relocation of the Hindu migrants from Pakistan. Notice was issued to the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (“**MoHUA**”) as well as the office of the Additional Solicitor General (“**ASG**”), for expediting a decision in the matter.

16. On 25.10.2024, it was submitted by the learned ASG that sometime be granted to convene a meeting so as to take a decision on alternate accommodation that can be provided to the persons affected by the displacement.

17. On 17.12.2024, once again the Application for vacation of stay/issuance of further urgent directions was heard at length by the Hon’ble Court. An Affidavit of the MoHUA stating it has identified 123 acres of land for rehabilitation was discussed. Observing that no meaningful progress solution has been provided, the Hon’ble Court directed the Vice Chairman of the DDA to take up the matter with the Hon’ble Lieutenant Governor of Delhi for taking an appropriate decision, in consultation with officials from the concerned ministries of the Union of India.

Copies of the above-mentioned orders passed in Writ Petition (C) 3656 of 2024 are annexed hereto as **“Annexure R-8 (colly)”**.

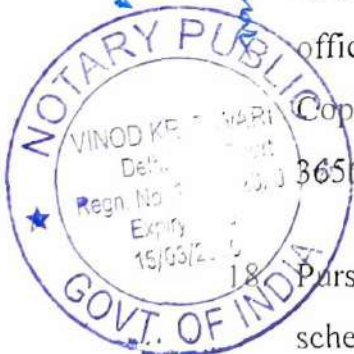
Pursuant thereto, His Excellency, the Lt. Governor of Delhi had scheduled a meeting for 17.01.2025. However, the same could not

DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34

Hort. Div. No.-2

Dy. Director

*Bijendra Kumar*  
Bijendra Kumar



take place due to unavoidable official exigencies. A Copy of the Meeting Notice dated 15.01.2025 for the meeting to be held on 17.01.2025 is annexed hereto as **“Annexure R-9”**.

19. Thereafter, another meeting was fixed by the office of His Excellency Lt. Governor of Delhi on 13.02.2025. However, the same could also not be convened. A Copy of the Meeting Notice dated 03.02.2025 for the meeting to be held on 13.02.2025 is annexed hereto as **“Annexure R- 10”**.

20. In view of the directions by the Hon’ble High Court, a meeting was called under the Chairmanship of Worthy Vice Chairman, DDA, on 04.03.2025. Representation of the following officers was sought:

- i. Chief Secretary, GNCTD;
- ii. Additional Secretary (Delhi), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA);
- iii. Joint Secretary (UT), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA);
- iv. Joint Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA); Chief Engineer, PWD;
- v. District Magistrate, Central Delhi;
- vi. Deputy Commissioner, MCD;
- vii. CEO, DUSIB;
- viii. CEO, INFCD;
- ix. District Manager (Civil Lines) Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited;
- x. Deputy Secretary, Power Department Delhi Secretariat

*Bijendra Kumar*  
Dy. Director  
Hort. Div. No.-2  
DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34



A Copy of the Meeting Notice dated 27.02.2025 for the meeting dated 04.03.2025 is annexed hereto as **“Annexure R- 11”**.



21. It is pertinent to mention that the meeting was not attended by the representatives from GNCTD, the Ministry of Home Affairs ("MHA") or MoHUA.
22. The relevant portion of the minutes of meeting dated 17.03.2025 are reproduced hereunder:

**"Brief of the Case**

*The matter in court, Case OA No. 622/2019 Jagdev Vs. Lieutenant Governor of Delhi & Ors., pertains to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) directing DDA to remove encroachments from the floodplain of the Yamuna River. The NGT has stated that occupation of the floodplain is detrimental to the river's ecology and directed DDA, DPCC, and the Forest Department to take necessary action in accordance with the law.*

*To comply with the order dated 17.10.2019, Execution Petition No. 22/2023 was filed before the NGT. The Honorable NGT directed, vide order dated 03.04.2024: "Let the compliance report be filed at least one week before the next date of hearing."*

*DDA had scheduled demolition programs on 18.09.2018 and 12.03.2024. In response, Ravi Ranjan approached the Honourable High Court of Delhi seeking relief/stay against the demolition program.*

*The Honourable High Court of Delhi, relying on the judgment in W.P.(C) 3712/2013 Nahar Singh Vs. Union of India, dated 29.05.2013, held that the primary responsibility of accommodating 482 Pakistani Nationals, in accordance with statutory provisions and administrative instructions, lies with the Union of India (Respondent No. 2).*

*Furthermore, in its order dated 17.12.2024, the Honourable High Court recorded an affidavit filed on behalf of MoHUA, which introduced new developments. MoHUA stated that it had sanctioned an additional 59 acres of land on the Yamuna Riverfront to DDA for further action in this matter. The Honourable High Court, in its order dated 17.12.2024, directed:*

*"Since it is the stand of the MoHUA that about 123 acres of land has been placed at the disposal of the DDA in terms of the letter dated 06.07.2024, it would be appropriate that the Vice Chairman, DDA, takes up the matter for consideration with His Excellency, the*

DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34

Dy. Director  
Hort. Div. No.-2

**Bijendra Kumar**

*Bijendra Kumar*



*Lieutenant Governor of Delhi. An appropriate decision should be taken, if necessary, in consultation with the officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs and MoHUA. A report under the personal affidavit of the Vice Chairman, DDA, be placed before this court within four weeks from today."*

***Detailed Deliberations of the Meeting:***

1. *It was decided that DDA would request the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) through the Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs (MoHUA) to communicate the decision regarding the formulation of policy for the rehabilitation of Pakistani Hindu migrants. An advance copy of the said communication shall be enclosed to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).*
2. *The application for vacation of stay that is already pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi will be pressed before Next Date of hearing, in light of the next date before Hon'ble NGT.*

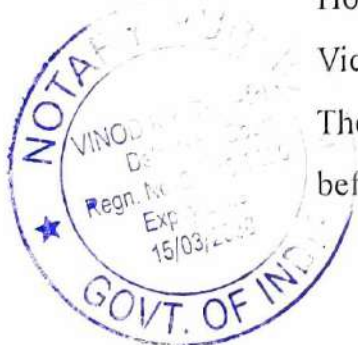
*This is issued with the approval of the Vice Chairman"*

A copy of the minutes of the meeting held on 04.03.2025 is annexed hereto as **"Annexure R-12"**.

23. Thereafter, by the letter No. HORT/PC/0044/2023/DHNV/-AD-HORT.DIV-II/166 dated 19.03.2025, addressed from the office of the Vice Chairman, DDA, to the Additional Secretary, MoHUA, the entire brief of the matter along with all the relevant orders was sent to MoHUA, with a request to forward the same to ministry of home affairs for taking an appropriate decision towards formulating a policy for rehabilitation and resettlement of Hindu migrants from Pakistan. A copy of the said letter dated 19.03.2025 is annexed hereto as **"Annexure R-13"**.

*Bijendra Kumar*  
Dy. Director  
Hort. Div. No.-2  
DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34

24. The above mentioned facts were brought to the notice of the Hon'ble High Court by way of an Affidavit filed by the Worthy Vice Chairman, DDA dated 21.03.2025 in WP(C) 3656 of 2024. The recent orders of this Hon'ble Tribunal were also submitted before the Hon'ble Court by way of a compilation. A copy of the





said Affidavit dated 21.03.2025 is annexed hereto as "Annexure R-14". A copy of the said compilation of documents is also annexed hereto as "Annexure R-15".

25. WP(C) 3656 of 2024 was thereafter taken up for hearing on 25.03.2025, when the Hon'ble High Court was pleased to note the submissions made on behalf of the DDA and the urgency espoused for the vacation of the order of stay. After hearing, the Hon'ble Court was pleased to pass an order directing the appearance of the ASG and for listing of the matter immediately after 3 days, on 28.03.2025. A copy of the said order dated 25.03.2025 is annexed hereto as "Annexure R- 16".

26. On 28.03.2024, when the said WP(C) 3656 of 2024 was taken up for hearing, the ASG requested for a period of three weeks for the concerned authority to take a final decision on the subject. The Hon'ble Court further recorded that even though the Application for vacation of order of stay granted in the matter has been pressed by the DDA, in view of the Orders of the NGT, the Hon'ble Court was not inclined to consider the prayer on the said day, recording that it would be taken up for hearing on the next date. It was further directed the a report be filed and the matter be listed on 01.05.2025. A copy of the said order dated 28.03.2025 is annexed hereto as "Annexure R-17".

27. It is thus once again submitted that efforts for expediting a decision on the rehabilitation and relocation of the Hindu migrants from Pakistan residing at the area in question is being pursued by the answering Respondent diligently for an effective and expeditious solution. At the risk of repetition, this Hon'ble Tribunal will appreciate that due to the delicate and humanitarian nature of the

*Bijendra Kumar*  
Dy. Director  
Hort. Div. No.-2  
DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34





issue and the various agencies, authorities involved, the decision on the same cannot be taken by the DDA solely, without the formulation of the necessary policy in respect thereof.

28. It may also be relevant to mention here that the other concerned stake holders namely, the MHA, MoHUA, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (“DUSIB”), Public Works Department (“PWD”), etc. are not parties to the present proceedings before this Tribunal and as such this Hon’ble Tribunal may consider their impleadment herein to ensure formulation of a substantive solution on the issue.

29. The above information, documents and present Affidavit are submitted accordingly.

*Wahay*  
I identify the Deponent who has signed/put  
his/her signature on the above affidavit  
and certify that he/she is the same person  
as mentioned in the affidavit.

*Bijendra Kumar*

DEPONENT  
*Bj*  
**Bijendra Kumar**  
Dy. Director  
Hort. Div. No.-2  
DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34

**VERIFICATION:**

Verified at New Delhi on this **02 APR 2025** day of April, 2025 that the contents of the above Affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge based on the records of the Delhi Development Authority. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.



CERTIFIED THAT THE CONTENTS EXPLAINED TO THE  
DEPONENT EXECUTANT WHO IS SEEMED PERFECTLY TO  
UNDERSTAND AFFIRMED & DEPOSED BEFORE ME AT NEW DELHI

*Vinod Kumar Tiwari*  
IDENTIFY THE EXECUTANT/DEPONENT WHO HAS  
SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE  
VINOD KUMAR TIWARI, Advocate, Reg. No. 21416/2020  
NOTARY PUBLIC (NEW DELHI)

*Bijendra Kumar*

DEPONENT  
**Bijendra Kumar**  
Dy. Director  
Hort. Div. No.-2  
DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34

**02 APR 2025**



DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
OFFICE OF THE DY. DIRECTOR (HORT)-II  
RAMA MARKET, PITAMPURA-110034  
T. No. 011-27023034, Email ID. dydirhortdiv2@dda.org.in

Annexure-R1



No. F2(2)/2024/Hort.-II/DDA/1543

Date: 18-03-2025

Sub: Details of Encroachments area at YFP 'O' zone.

Sr. No.	Type of Encroachment	Area (Aprox) sqm	Geo-Coordinates	Case No.	NDOH/Status of Court Case	Land owning agency
1.	Masjid Dargah peer residential	334.45	28°42'94" N 77°13'146" E			L&DO
2.	Graveyard	4180.64	28°42'27" N 77°13'45" E			-do-
3.	Mazaar	8.36	28°42'94" N 77°13'146" E			-do-
4.	Junk yard Shed	33.44	28°42'28" N 77°13'45" E			-do-
5.	Gurudwara	4182.31	28°41'46" N 77°13'41" E			-do-
6.	Sanjay Akhara	1672.26	28°41'37" N 77°13'41" E			-do-
7.	Pakistani Migrant Hindu families	4181.47	28°41'40" N 77°13'43" E	1. WP (C) 3656/2024 (Delhi High Court) 2. OA No. 622/2019 & EA No. 22/2023 (NGT)	1. 25.03.2025 2. 04.04.2025	-
8.	Harphool Akhara	836.13	28°41'31" N 77°13'40" E			L&DO
9.	2 Tower near CNG pump	8.35	28°40'56" N 77°13'46" E			-do-
10.	Temple And Pond	836	28°40'43" N 77°13'50" E			-do-
11.	Bharat Yog Ashram	167.26	28°40'30" N 77°13'52" E			-do-
12.	Gareeb Gaushala	418.06	28°40'30" N 77°13'52" E			-do-
13.	Hanuman Ashram Mandir (commercial ,parking and residential)	2508.38	28°40'26" N 77°13'52" E			-do-

886

12

	Ladakh Budh Vihar Monastery Market and residential	1672.25	28°40'27" N 77°13'54" E			
15.	Ghat area 2 to 32 Nos	8361.28	28°39'26" N 77°14'19" E			-do-
16.	Temple (Between ghat 2 to 32)	4180.60	28°39'26" N 77°14'19" E			-do-
17.	a).Aruna Nagar b).Nigam bodh ghat		a).28°39'26" N 77°14'19" E b).28°39'26" N 77°14'19" E			-do-
18.	Govt. Offices a) Boat Club DM office b) DJB pump House c) MCD toilet d) DUSIB shelter e) Gas Agency)		a.)28°40'43" N 77°13'49" E b.)28°42'38" N 77°13'45" E c.)28°39'49" N 77°14'20" E d.) 28°39'46" N 77°14'17" E e.) 28°39'46" N 77°14'21" E			-do-
19.	32 Plots area	130000 Sqm.	28°40'43.84" N 77°15'18.01" E	WP (C ) 7542/2017 (Delhi High Court)	Judgement Reserved	DDA
20.	Gaushala	8350 Sqm.	28°39'53.94" N 77°15'01.53" E	Civ. Suit 6460/2016 (District Court, Karkardooma)	18.03.2025	DDA
21.	Temple (Near DMRC Casting Yard)	900 Sqm.	28°41'26" N 77°14'31" E		-	DDA
22.	Temple (Near Wazirabad barrage)	1050 Sqm	28°42'37" N 77°14'09" E		-	DDA
23.	Agriculture and jhuggis (Mayur Nature Park)	1000000 Sqm	28.3616 N, 77.1623 E	1. W.P.(C) 7594/2018 & CM APPL.30022/2 018 Court on its on motion Vs. UOI & Ors. 2. Distt. Court PPA No. 2/2022 Saket Court Chetram Vs. DDA 3. NGT, OA No. 190/2024, Suo moto saket court Chetram Vs. DDA	27.04.2025  08.04.2025	DDA
24.	Jhuggis, Residential	-	28.575331, N 77.273889 E	1. Cont. Cas (C) 1963/2023 Veerwati & ors. Vs. Subhashish	07.04.2025 22.03.2025	DDA

**887**

Panda &amp; ors.

2. WP(C) 5822/2021  
Dhobi Ghat Jhuggi Adhikar  
Manch Vs. DDA

24.04.2025

3. WP (C) 736/2019  
Mohd. Ikramuddin Vs. DDA

08.05.2025

**13**

25.	Work Shop	500 Sqm	28.586057,N 77.260446 E	WP (C) 2758/2024 Mohd. Jameel Vs. DDA & Ors.	03.04.2025	DDA
26.	Restoration & Rejuvenation of Yamuna floodplains b/w ITO bridge and railway line	40400 Sqm	28.3716 N, 77.1554 E	NGT, OA No. 537/2023 (CS/HLC)	30.04.2025	DDA
27.	Hindon Sarovar near DND flyway	20200 Sqm	28.3418 N, 77.1826 E	NGT, OA No. 275/2023 (IA no. 869/2023)	26.05.2025	DDA

*BK*  
*18.03.2025*  
(Bijendra Kumar)  
Dy. Director (Hort.)  
Horticulture Division-II



\$~104

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

+ **W.P.(C) 6737/2024 & CM APPL. 28111/2024**

**CHAMAN SINGH AND ORS.**

..... Petitioners

Through: Mr. Rahul Chaudhary, Adv. (Through  
VC)

M: 9999855579

versus

**DDA AND ANR.**

..... Respondents

Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, SC with Mr.  
Bir Inder Singh Gurm, Adv. for R-1.

M: 9711778471

Email: [sahayk@gmail.com](mailto:sahayk@gmail.com)

%

*Date of Decision: 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2024*

**CORAM:**

**HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE MINI PUSHKARNA**

**J U D G M E N T**

**MINI PUSHKARNA, J: (ORAL)**

**CM APPL. 28111/2024 (For Exemption)**

1. Exemption allowed, subject to just exceptions.
2. Application is disposed of.

**W.P.(C) 6737/2024**

3. The present petition has been filed seeking stay of the demolition proceedings being carried out by the respondent no.1-Delhi Development Authority ("DDA") in Village Chak Chilla. There is a further prayer for directions to demarcate the area of Village Chak Chilla, which, according to the petitioners, is the private land of the residents of Village Chak Chilla.
4. Per Contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent no.1-DDA,



has handed over a copy of the Demarcation Plan of Village Chak Chilla and submits that land of Village Chak Chilla, already stands demarcated by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (“SDM”) on 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2022. The Demarcation Plan, as handed over by learned counsel appearing for the respondent no.1-DDA, is taken on record.

5. Learned counsel appearing for the DDA submits that land admeasuring 1779 bigha and 1 biswa of Village Chak Chilla, was acquired in the year 1992 by Award No. 22/1992-93.

6. She further submits that out of the aforesaid land, 506 bigha of land was de-notified on 25<sup>th</sup> January, 1995, which is private land. She submits that area of land measuring 1272 bigha 3 biswas was handed over to the DDA on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 1997, and from then onwards, the possession of the aforesaid land has been with the DDA.

7. She further submits that the aforesaid area which is in possession of the DDA comprises of land of Yamuna Flood Plain, wherein no construction can be allowed to exist. She submits that a Biodiversity Park is being developed by the DDA on the said area. She further submits that all construction, which is in the nature of encroachment, has already been removed from the area under the possession and ownership of the DDA.

8. It is further submitted that as far as 506 bigha of land situated in Village Chak Chilla, which is a private land, no action is being taken by the DDA currently.

9. Learned counsel appearing for the respondent-DDA further submits that the present petition has been filed with respect to the whole of Village Chak Chilla, without mentioning any Khasra numbers. Thus, she submits that the present petition is totally vague as regards the identification of the





area and the Khasra numbers, which are allegedly in occupation of the petitioners.

10. Having heard learned counsel for the parties, this Court notes that the only prayer made in the present petition, is with respect to issuance of directions to respondents to not take any action of demolition against the construction existing in the land of the residents of Village Chak Chilla, which is claimed to be their private land. As regards the said prayer, the submission made in the petition, is as follows:

“xxx xxx xxx

2. *That by way of this writ petition, the Petitioners are seeking stay on illegal demolition proceedings carried out in village Chak chilla by the respondent and demarcate the land of village Chak chilla (sic).*

3. *That village Chak Chilla situated in Delhi has never been urbanised and the land of the village has not been demarcated by the Respondent.*

4. *That Respondent no. 1 recently carried out their illegal acts to demolish the personal land of the residents of Village Chak Chilla and now declaring those lands as DDA's Land.*

xxx xxx xxx”

11. This Court notes the submission made by learned counsel appearing for the DDA that the land admeasuring 1272 bigha and 3 biswas, which is under the possession and ownership of the DDA, has been developed as a Biodiversity Park. Further, no encroachment is existing on the land under the possession of the DDA, as all encroachment has already been removed. Further, in case any fresh encroachment or construction is found on the land under the jurisdiction of the DDA, immediate action is taken by the DDA to remove the same.

12. This Court also takes note of the submission made by learned counsel



appearing for the DDA that no action is being taken by the DDA on the 506 bigha of private land, as of now.

13. It is also to be noted that the prayer of the petitioners regarding carrying out demarcation of Village Chak Chilla, does not survive. This Court has already perused the Demarcation Plan dated 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2022, as handed over by learned counsel for DDA, wherein demarcation of Village Chak Chilla has been duly undertaken by Total Station Method, as mentioned in the Demarcation Plan itself.

14. Accordingly, no directions are required to be passed in the present petition. Therefore, in view of the aforesaid discussion, the present petition is disposed of.

**MINI PUSHKARNA, J**

**MAY 14, 2024/kr**





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

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**Judgment reserved on : 30 May 2024**  
**Judgment pronounced on: 16 July 2024**

+ W.P.(C) 4587/2024, CM APPL. 18794/2024, CM APPL. 24844/2024

CHANDER BHAN ..... Petitioner  
Through: Mr. Mohit Kumar Sharma,  
Adv.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ..... Respondent  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, Standing  
Counsel with Ms. Deeksha L.  
Kakar, Ms. Aransha  
Choudhary, Ms. Pragati Singh,  
Adv. with Mr. Kamleshwari  
Pandit/Naib-Tehsildar/DDA

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**  
**J U D G M E N T**

1. The petitioner has preferred this petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India seeking issuance of appropriate writ, order, or directions to prohibit the respondent/Delhi Development Authority<sup>1</sup> from raising the boundary wall on or around the agricultural land bearing Plot No.1 measuring about 8 *bigha* and 7 *biswas* situated at Khasra No. 16 Min., Village Chirage Sumali near Khureji Khas, Shastri Park, Delhi<sup>2</sup>, that is allegedly under the lawful possession of

<sup>1</sup> DDA

<sup>2</sup> Subject property



the petitioner by virtue of GPA<sup>3</sup>, Will and Receipt, all dated 14.06.1995 executed in favour of the petitioner by his predecessor-in-interest.

**FACTUAL BACKGROUND:**

2. It is claimed that one Sh. Bhima S/o Late Sh. Harbal was allotted the subject property *vide* allotment letter dated 01.10.1962 issued by the DDA, in lieu of the acquired land of Sh. Bhima situated in Indraprastha. Thereafter, Sh. Bhima transferred his rights, title, and interest over the subject property in favour of one Sh. Jhamman Lal S/o Late Sh. Ganga Ram executing sale document viz., GPA, Agreement to Sell and Receipt, all dated 03.07.1975, after which Sh. Jhamman Lal transferred the same to the petitioner herein *vide* GPA, Will, Receipt, all dated 14.06.1995.

3. It is stated that in 1991, when Sh. Jhamman Lal (predecessor in interest) was in possession of the subject property, the DDA had initiated ejection proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of the Unauthorised Occupant) Act, 1971<sup>4</sup>, against Sh. Chaina Ram S/o Late Sh. Bhima (original allottee of the said agricultural land) by way of a Show Cause Notice<sup>5</sup> under Section 4 of the PP Act and thereafter, an eviction order dated 20.08.1991 was passed against him by the concerned Estate Officer.

4. Aggrieved thereof, as many as 26 appeals were filed under Section 9 of the PP Act before the Appellate Authority (Learned Additional District Judge, Delhi), challenging the eviction order dated

<sup>3</sup> General Power of Attorney

<sup>4</sup> PP Act

<sup>5</sup> SCN



20.08.1991 passed by the Estate Officer. Out of the said 26 appeals, the appeal bearing P.P. ACT Case No. 371/95 titled “Sh. Chaina Ram v. DDA” was filed by Sh. Chaina Ram S/o Late Sh. Bhima (original allottee of the said agricultural land). The said 26 appeals were allowed by the learned Appellate Authority *vide* a common judgment dated 18.11.1995 and the impugned eviction order dated 20.08.1991 stood quashed.

5. The petitioner points out that during the appeal proceedings pertaining to Khasra no. 16, three witnesses were examined on behalf of the DDA and the following findings remained undisputed *vide* judgment dated 18.11.1995:

- a) The appellants or their predecessors-in-interest retained cultivating possession of the said agricultural land uninterruptedly from 1962 till the ejectment proceedings dated 1991;
- b) None of the appellants or their predecessors-in-interest were paid any compensation by DDA when their land situated in Indraprastha was acquired by the government;
- c) Plot-wise lease deeds were in fact executed by the predecessors-in-interest in respect of the said agricultural land which are available in the respective files maintained by the DDA for each khatta and plot forming part of the said agricultural land;
- d) The predecessors-in-interest had paid lease money in respect of the said agricultural land to the DDA up to 1983-84 and DDA had accepted such payment;
- e) In the show cause notice dated 30.01.1991 as well as the impugned eviction order dated 20.08.1991, it is stated that the predecessors-in-interest were sought to be evicted from only 2 bigahs of agricultural land in Khasra No.16 without mentioning any description or exact location of these 2 bigahs.

6. Thus, on the basis of the abovementioned findings as well as the allotment letter dated 01.10.1962, the learned Appellate authority held that the proposed terms and conditions on which the allotment was made to the predecessor-in-interest of the appellants in 1962 were



binding on both the parties i.e. the DDA and the predecessors-in-interest. The learned Appellate authority further noted that the record of the estate officer showed that the leases of the predecessors were never cancelled by the DDA, before they served them with the show cause notice dated 30.01.1991. Even the said show case notice dated 30.01.1991 was held to be not in accordance with Section 4 of the PP Act since no description of the portion of the said agricultural land from which the predecessors were sought to be evicted was mentioned in such notice.

7. Accordingly, the learned Appellate authority quashed the impugned eviction order dated 20.08.1991, on the ground that the procedure of ejection followed by the Estate Officer was “defective” in as much as the show cause notice dated 30.01.1991 under Section 4 of the PP Act that was served upon the predecessors of the appellants by the DDA was “not valid” and the lease of the predecessors-in-interest was not duly cancelled by the DDA before initiating the eviction proceedings.

8. It is also pleaded by the petitioner that additionally, learned Appellate Authority also held that since the predecessors-in-interest of the appellants were in peaceful and uninterrupted cultivating possession of the said agricultural land for about 30 years, they cannot be said to be in ‘unauthorised occupation’ of the subject property within the meaning of Section 2(g) of the PP Act. Accordingly, the learned Appellate Authority also directed the DDA to restore possession of the said agricultural land to the appellants, if taken, during the pendency of such appeal.



9. The grievance of the petitioner is that on 21.03.2024, without any prior communication or notice to the petitioner, the officials of the respondent/DDA illegally interfered in the peaceful and lawful possession of the petitioner over the subject property by raising the boundary walls around the land adjacent to the subject as well as around the subject property.

10. In the said backdrop, the petitioner who is claiming his title and possession over the said agricultural land on the basis of a GPA, Will and Receipt all dated 14.06.1995, Letter of Allotment dated 01.10.1962, *Jamabandi* record of the Year 1965-66, and the judgment dated 18.11.1995 passed by the learned Appellate Authority in the proceedings under the PP Act, 1971, have filed the present petition with the following prayers:

- a) Pass writ, order or direction in the nature of declaration and declare the act of the Respondent No. 1, Delhi Development Authority of raising boundary wall on I around the land measuring about 8 Bigha and 7 Biswas, comprised in Kh. No. 16 min. of Village Chiragah Shumali, Delhi is illegal, void, arbitrary and unjust;
- b) Pass writ, order or direction thereby restraining the respondent, Delhi Development Authority for restraining the respondent, Delhi Development Authority from raising boundary wall on I around the land measuring about 8 Bigha and 7 Biswas, comprised in Kh. No. 16 min. of Village Chiragah Shumali, Delhi and from disturbing the peaceful and settled possession of the petitioner I dispossessing the petitioner from the land measuring about 8 Bigha and 7 Biswas, comprised in Kh. No. 16 min., of Village Chiragah Shumali, Delhi. Pass such other order and orders as this Hon'ble Court may deem just fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

11. The respondent /DDA has filed an affidavit and the consistent stand of the DDA emerging from the pleadings is that:

- a) The petitioner has not approached this Court with clean hands since he has concealed the fact that he has instituted another writ petition



bearing WP(C) No. 7135/2019 titled “Mangal & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors.” with respect to the subject land which is pending before this Court.

- b) The petitioner has not submitted any site plan to indicate the exact location of the alleged 8 bighas and 7 Biswas land at Khasra No.16 Min., Village Chiragah Shumale, Delhi that it is claiming title over.
- c) The subject land is shown as ‘government land’ in the revenue record in the nature of *Jamabandi* for the year 1973-74 and was among the four villages that were placed at the disposal of the Delhi Improvement Trust (erstwhile respondent/DDA) vide Nazul Agreement dated 31.03.1937. Therefore, the subject land is a “public premises” and the right over such land vests solely in the Respondent/DDA.
- d) Furthermore, the said land is a part of Zone “O” of the MDP 2021 which are 1 in the 25 floodplains on which agricultural/residential/commercial activity is completely banned.
- e) The subject land is “vacant land” in the possession of DDA and the DDA is carrying on repair work of the pre-existing boundary wall at the site for the purpose of maintenance and protection from encroachment.
- f) The petitioners are rank encroachers who upon being evicted from Indraprastha Estate, were allowed to occupy the subject land by the DDA on humanitarian grounds for cultivation on a temporary lease-basis of only one year that expired in 1964. After 1964, the DDA never executed any license deed in favour of the petitioners. Moreover, the petitioners have failed to produce any title documents in respect of the said agricultural land which confirms that they have no title or authority to remain on the subject land and are only possessing such land in the capacity of unauthorised cultivators. Thus, they have no right to sue the true owner i.e. DDA or to be served any show cause notice by the DDA.
- g) The subject land was allotted to the Public Works Department vide letter dated 26.08.2019 for the public purpose of constructing a slip road for the convenience of the larger public and easement of traffic. The construction of the said project stood completed on 30.09.2020 during the pendency of the present petition and a portion of the agricultural land in question has been utilised in the said construction project.
- h) The subject land is located on the demarcated Yamuna floodplains where eco-restoration plantation is to be undertaken by the DDA as a part of a public project namely ‘Restoration and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna Project’. Further, the hon’ble National Green



Tribunal in the case of “*Manoj Misra V. Union of India & Ors*”<sup>6</sup> has vide judgment dated 13.01.2015 prohibited the cultivation of any edible crops/ fodder on the Yamuna floodplains in an effort to remove pollution from the River Yamuna. Furthermore, the DDA has been taking steps to remove all encroachments from the Yamuna floodplains upon the directions given by the Lt. Governor in the High Level Committee Meeting dated 14.03.2023 that has been constituted by the Hon’ble NGT to monitor the said ‘Restoration and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna Project’.

### **ARGUMENTS ADVANCED AT THE BAR:**

12. Learned Counsel appearing for the petitioner states that the petitioner and his predecessors-in-interest have been in peaceful and authorised possession of the subject property since 1962 and brought the attention of this Court to the allotment letter dated 01.10.1962 issued by the DDA in lieu of the acquired land of Sh. Bhima situated in Indraprastha, GPA, Agreement to Sell and Receipt, all dated 03.07.1975 executed in favour of Sh. Jhamman Lal by Sh. Bhima and GPA, Will, Receipt, all dated 14.06.1995 executed in favour of the petitioner by Sh. Jhamman Lal to transfer all rights and interest over the subject property in favour of the petitioner. The learned Counsel also placed reliance on the order dated 18.11.1995 passed by the learned Appellate Authority under PP Act vitiating the ejection proceedings moved against the petitioners in 1991 by the DDA. The Learned Counsel for the petitioner submitted that the respondent is illegally raising a boundary wall on the subject property without prior communication to the petitioner which impinges on the Right to Property of the petitioner guaranteed under Article 300A of the Constitution of India.

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<sup>6</sup> OA No.6 of 2012 before the NGT





13. Controverting the aforesaid submissions, learned Counsel appearing for the respondent/DDA argued that the petitioner has no *locus standi* to file the present petition since possession of the subject property is a vacant land currently in the possession of the respondent/DDA and the boundary wall alleged to be raised is a pre-existing boundary wall which is only being repaired as part of maintenance work by the respondent/DDA. The learned Counsel also contended that the subject property is nowhere in the vicinity of the said boundary wall as per the site plan of Plot No.1, Khasra No.16, Chiragah Shumali placed on record by the respondent/DDA and that even the petitioner has a misconceived understanding of the exact and correct location of Plot No.1 measuring 8 bighas 7 biswas of Khasra No.16, Chiragah Shumali that he is claiming title over. Learned Counsel further contended that the “title” documents brought on record by the petitioner do not inspire any confidence since the allotment letter dated 01.10.1962 on which the petitioner is relying clearly states that the subject property was allotted on a lease basis to the original allottee Sh. Bhima S/o Sh. Harbal. Thus, the petitioner cannot claim ownership rights on the basis of the said allotment letter dated 01.10.1962. The learned Counsel also contended that the cultivation rights over the said agricultural land were vested in the predecessor-in-interest of the petitioner for humanitarian reasons by the DDA for a temporary period of one year only and such period stood expired in 1963.

14. Learned Counsel appearing for the respondent/DDA further submitted that the present petition should be outrightly dismissed





because the petitioner concealed the fact that another writ petition bearing WP (C) No. 7135/2019 titled “*Mangal & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors.*” seeking identical reliefs with respect to the same subject property has been instituted by the petitioner before this Court. Learned Counsel appearing for the petitioner opposed the said contention by taking the plea that the reliefs sought in the present writ petition and the above referenced writ petition may be “similar”, but they are not “identical”. Learned Counsel appearing for the respondent/DDA vehemently opposed the said argument and relied upon the Delhi High Court Rules to contend that “identical” reliefs and “similar” reliefs are not disjunct reliefs and the said argument by the learned Counsel for the petitioner must be outrightly rejected.

#### **ANALYSIS AND DECISION:**

15. I have given my thoughtful consideration to the submissions advanced by the learned counsels for the rival parties at the Bar. I have also perused the relevant record of the present case.

16. First things first, the petitioner has concealed the fact that he has instituted another Writ Petition bearing W.P. (C) No. 7135/2019 titled as “*Mangal & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors.*”, wherein reliefs are sought based on almost identical facts with regard to agricultural land falling in bearing Khasra No. 16/25-31 (Min), which is the same one as in the present case except for the plot number being different in the instant matter. The said fact should have been made a clean breast of in the instant petition, which fact was observed by this Court even while entertaining the instant writ in the order dated 28.03.2024.



17. Be that as it may, a bare perusal of the averments in the writ petition would show that subject property was allotted to the predecessor-in-interest Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal *vide* letter dated 01.10.1962 for cultivation for a year only ending by 15.06.1963, for which rent was to be deposited @ Rs. 250/-. However, no rent was ever deposited by the predecessor-in-interest and if the averment of the petitioner is believed, the subject property was sold by Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal. The predecessor-in-interest of the petitioner, namely Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal had no right, title or interest in the property in question. The plea that the subject property was allotted in lieu of land acquired at Indraprastha Estates is completely misconceived and ill conceived. There is placed on record no document that the predecessor-in-interest was owning any land at Indraprastha Estates from which he was uprooted for construction of Rajghat Power House. Merely, because name of Bhima S/o Mr. Herbal was mentioned in the list of allottees brought out by the respondent *vid* Serial No. 1 is no conclusive evidence that he was ever given any lease rights in respect of the subject property. By all means, the site was allotted to Mr. Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal on humanitarian grounds for cultivation and evidently, he was allowed to cultivate the subject property thereafter but without any payment of rent.

18. It would bear repetition that as per the petitioner, the subject property was sold by Mr. Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal in favour of the Mr. Jhamman Lal S/o Ganga Ram *vide* sale documents dated 03.07.1975 from whom the petitioner allegedly purchased the subject property by virtue of sale documents dated 14.06.1995. If the case of the



petitioner is believed, it is apparent that in the earlier proceedings under Section 4 of the PP Act pursuant to SCN dated 30.01.1991 by virtue of which eviction order dated 20.08.1991 was passed, no challenge was made by Bhima S/o Mr Harbal and for that matter Jhamman Lal, which resulted in judgment delivered by the learned ADJ, Delhi under Section 9 of the PP Act dated 18.11.1995.

19. Suffice to state that the *jamabandi* records as also *khasra girdwari* for all the relevant years clearly shows that owner/landlord of the property has always been government i.e. *Sarkar Daulat Madar*. In fact, the copies of *khasra girdwari* report placed on the record by the petitioner showing position as on 15.10.1975, 21.04.1978, 13.04.1977 and lastly on 04.06.1987 do not show Bhima or for that matter Jhamman Lal as the cultivator in occupation and rather it shows Jagpat S/o Khabdu non ancestor in cultivation besides clearly showing that owner is described *Sarkar Daulat Madar* i.e. the government.

20. Further, the status of the plot has been clearly brought out in the affidavit of Mr. Praveen Dwivedi, Deputy Director, DDA dated 15.04.2024 in which it is deposed as under:

“9. Without prejudice to the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that Khasra No.16 (min) of Village Chiragah Shumali, Delhi consists of approximately 350 Bighas, which belongs to the DDA. The Petitioner has not filed any site plan or any other plan showing the identification of alleged 8 Bigha and 7 Biswas, qua which the present Petition has been filed. However, the photograph placed on record, wherein vacant land can be seen, is nowhere in the vicinity of the Plot No.1, wherein the Petitioner is claiming right.

10. I say that vide *jamabandi* for the year 1973-74, the land in question - Khasra no.16 is shown as Government land in the revenue records and placed at the disposal of the Delhi Development Trust, the predecessor of the DDA vide Nazul



Agreement. Admittedly the land in question, i.e.Khasra no.16 (min) in revenue estate of Chiragah Sumali is Nazul land, i.e. government land and is a public premises. The revenue record in the nature of jamabandi, also in the column of owner the land in question has been shown as Sarkar Daulat Madar. A copy of the Jamabandi for the years 1973- 74 is annexed hereto as Annexure "A- 3".

**11.** A part of the entire land under said Khasra No.16 was further allotted to the Public Works Department for the public purpose of making development plan for convenience of larger public for easement of traffic by constructing road, construction of flyover and loops intersection at Shastri Park intersection and Seelampur. The work for construction of said flyover and loops also stands completed on 30.09.2020.

**12.** Even otherwise, no title document of ownership, containing details of the said Bhima, son of Harbal, in whose favour the land was purportedly allotted by the DDA is found under the present Writ Petition. Some purported documents in the form General Powers of Attorney. Agreements to Sell, Gift Deeds and Will deeds have been filed along with the Petition, which cannot be held to confer any right or title upon the Petitioner. The Petitioner has further failed to present any proof to substantiate his claim of being in settled possession of the subject site. Moreover, the nature of the purported documents raises highly disputed questions of fact that cannot be adjudicated in a writ proceeding and the Petition is liable to be dismissed.

**13.** The land in question wherein the boundary wall is being repaired is in the possession of the DDA and is vacant land. The portion of the land was handed over by the Tehsildar Nazul Section to Executive Engineer, Eastern Division 2/DDA on 05.07.2016. for maintenance and protection from encroachment. A copy of the letter dated 31.01.2017 recording the said handover on 05.07.2016, along with the site plan is annexed hereto as Annexure "A-4". The boundary wall constructed around the said vacant land was damaged from time to time by the encroachers in the vicinity and is being reconstructed.

**14.** The alleged plot no.1 wherein the Petitioner is claiming right is nowhere in the vicinity of the said vacant land or the boundary wall. Even otherwise, the Petitioner is a rank encroacher on the land of the Government falling on the Yamuna River Bed and now claiming right after creating unauthorized encroachment. The Petitioner has no right, title or interest in the land in question. The predecessors of the petitioner were earlier encroachers on the Government land in Inderprastha Estate. During 1962 these unauthorised encroachers were evicted from Inderprastha Estate for



construction of Rajghat Power House. On humanitarian ground, the 32 cultivators/encroachers were given land for cultivation only on the basis of temporary lease for one year in Chiragha Shumali in the year 1962.

**15.** It is further submitted that the Yamuna River Bed on both sides of River Yamuna falls in 4 villages which are Bela, Inderpat, Chiragah Janubi and Chiragah Shumali and all the aforesaid villages were placed at the disposal of DIT (erstwhile DDA) vide Nazul Agreement dated 31-03-1937. The Respondent /DDA has the right to protect its land from any form of encroachment. Furthermore, the subject land is a part of "O Zone" of the MPD-2021 (Master Plan of Delhi), which are the I in 25 years floodplains, on which any activity whether commercial/ residential/ agricultural is illegal and is completely banned.

**16.** That the Petitioner is responsible for carrying out commercial activities, agricultural activities along with livestock rearing and living on Yamuna's flood plains and their encroachment has a direct adverse impact on the river's morphology and ecology. Such activities are not only detrimental to the ecology and morphology of the Yamuna, but are directly prohibited by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal. Moreover, the waste material from these sites is being dumped in the Yamuna River, immensely polluting and destroying the river. The dumping of waste material in the Yamuna River is completely in the teeth of the Orders of the Learned National Green Tribunal. The Respondent No. 1 /DDA has been entrusted with the affirmative duty to fiercely protect the River Yamuna, its morphology and its flood plains.”

21. In the aforesaid backdrop, learned counsel for the DDA also pointed out that the site plan/Map which has been filed by the petitioner after much dilly dally (Annexure P-9) with CM APPL. 24884/2024 is contrary to the site plan which has been filed by him in the case of *“Mangal & Ors. v. UOI & Ors.”* bearing W.P. (C) 7135/2019. At this stage, it would be apposite to refer to the site plan which has been filed by the petitioner. The scanned copy of which is as under:-



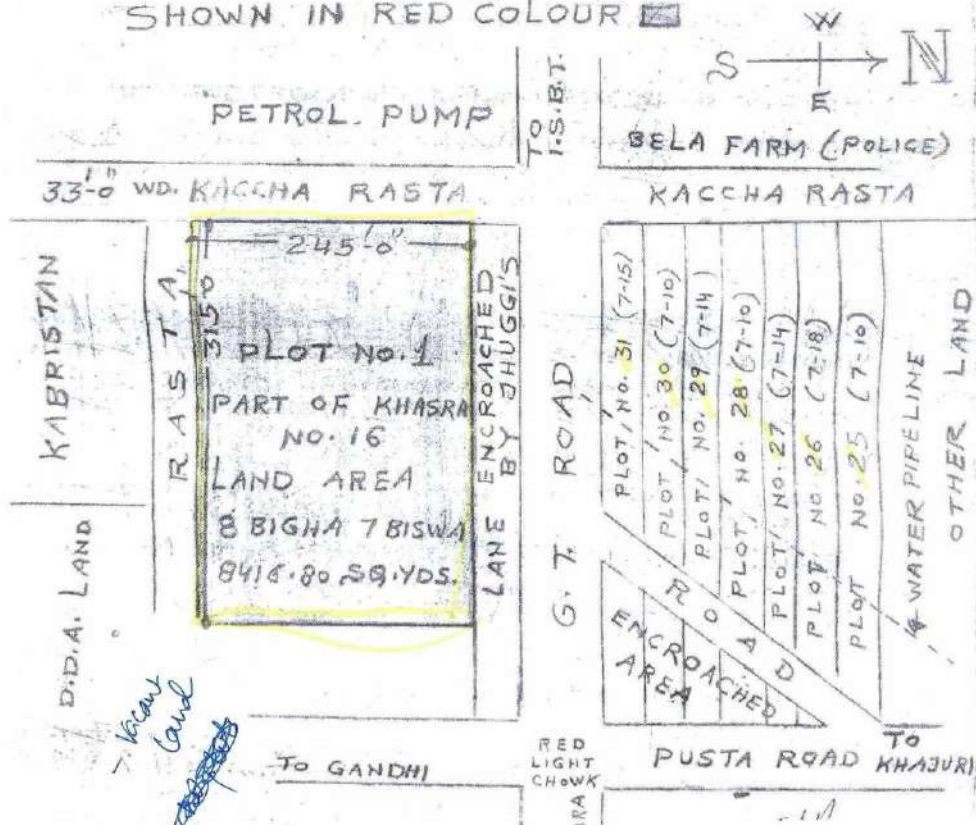


ANNEXURE P-9

109

SITE PLAN OF PLOT NO. 1 MEASURING  
 8 BIGHA 0-7 BISWA, 8416.80 SQ.YDS, PART  
 OF KHASRA NO.16, REVENUE ESTATE OF  
 VILLAGE CHINAGAH SUMALI COLONY  
 KNOWN AS BULAND MASJID, NEAR  
 PETROL PUMP, SHASTRI PARK,  
 DELHI- 110051

OWNER/LAND-LORD: MR. CHANDERBHAN  
 S./o. LATE JAGPATRAM  
 SUIT (DISPUTED) PROPERTY/LAND  
 SHOWN IN RED COLOUR



22. As per the petitioner, the plot No.1 is described in the shaded portion. However, it was conceded during the course of arguments





23. Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, learned standing Counsel for the DDA reiterates that the subject property shown in yellow in the site plan on the extreme left is *Khasra* No. 16 *Min*, is a vacant plot of land and across the road, there is plot No. 29. It was pointed out that the site plan was prepared at the time of handing over of the possession by the Tehsildar Nazul Section to the Executive Engineer, Eastern Division-2/DDA on 05.07.2016 as deposed *vide* paragraph (03) of the affidavit dated 15.04.2024. This position is made clear from the photographs placed on the record by the DDA on 05.11.2020 which evidently show a vacant plot of land having boundary wall upto the height of 3 to 4 feet, which the defendant is trying to repair/rebuilt in order to prevent it from being encroached.

24. In view of the above, while providing that the reasons given in the aforesaid case may also be read as part and parcel of this judgment, the subject property is admittedly vacant land and there exists no construction. Thus, the plea of the petitioner that the wall is being constructed appears to be absolutely wrong and misleading inasmuch as the photographs placed on the record would show that a boundary wall upto the height of 3-4 feet has always existed. The plea of the petitioner that the possession of the subject property had not been taken prior or pursuant to the judgment dated 18.11.1995 is clearly belied from the photographs placed on the record as also the documentation. The crux of the matter is that the petitioner has failed to show as to where the property is located and what are the measurements or dimensions of the plot in question.





25. The above discussion brings to the fore that the petitioner is unable to show the existence of any legal right, title or interest in the subject property. He is also guilty of concealment and misrepresentation of facts, taking self contradictory stands in the present writ as also in another writ bearing W.P. (C) 7135/2019 titled as “*Mangal & Ors. v. UOI & Ors.*”. There is no denying the fact that the subject property falls in ‘Zone-O’ of the Yamuna floodplains. This Court has also given detailed reasons in the writ petition bearing W.P. (C) 7135/2019 titled as “*Mangal & Ors. v. UOI & Ors.*”, which is also being disposed of *vide* a separate judgment today, setting out the chronological history of directions which have been passed by the Supreme Court, NGT, as well as this Court with regard to removal of unauthorized constructions and encroachments over the Yamuna riverbed, which is required in larger public interest.

26. In view of the foregoing discussion, the present writ petition is dismissed. The petitioner is burdened with costs of Rs. 25,000/- to be deposited with the Registrar General of High Court of Delhi, New Delhi, which shall be deposited within a month from today and be paid over to the respondent/DDA.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**JULY 16, 2024**

*Sadiq*



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

% **Judgment reserved on : 27 May 2024**  
**Judgment pronounced on: 16 July 2024**

+ W.P.(C) 7135/2019 & CM APPL. 29691/2019, CM APPL. 46141/2019, CM APPL. 7900/2020, CM APPL. 12515/2020, CM APPL. 13960/2020, CM APPL. 22029/2020, CM APPL. 28357/2024

MANGAL & ORS. .... Petitioners

Through: Mr. Sanjay Kumar, Adv. with petitioner No.1 in person.

versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS. .... Respondents

Through: Ms. Manika Tripathy, Standing Counsel with Mr. Ashutosh Kaushik and Ms. Deeksha L. Kakar, Advs. for DDA.

Ms. Shobhana Takiar, Standing Counsel with Mr. Kuljeet Singh, Ms. Akanksha Choudhary and Kamleshwari Pandit NT, Advs. for DDA.

Mr. Anuj P. Agarwala (DHCLSC for applicant in IA 28357/2024.

Mr. Bhagvan Swarup Shukla, CGSC with Mr. Vinay Kumar Shukla, Adv for UOI.

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

### **J U D G M E N T**

1. The seven petitioners have instituted the present petition invoking the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Court under Article 226



of the Constitution of India praying *inter alia* for issuance of appropriate writ/directions to prohibit the respondents from taking possession of the agricultural land bearing *Khasra* No. 16/25-31 (Min) 7 to 10 Bigah, situated at Chirage Sumali, near Khureji Khas, Shastri Park, Delhi (*hereinafter referred to as the "subject agricultural land"*) that is claimed to be under their authorised occupation since 1962 by virtue of allotment on a lease basis by the respondent No.2/ Delhi Development Authority (*hereinafter referred to as "DDA"*).

### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

2. It is claimed that the predecessors of the petitioners were allotted the said agricultural land *vide* allotment letter dated 01.10.1962 issued by the DDA, in lieu of acquisition of the land of the predecessors of the petitioners which was located in Indraprastha. Thereafter, the predecessors of the petitioners had been in peaceful and uninterrupted cultivating possession of the said agricultural land for about 30 years till ejection proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of the Unauthorised Occupant) Act, 1971 (*hereinafter referred to as "PP Act"*) were initiated against the predecessors by way of a Show Cause Notice ("*SCN*") dated 30.01.1991 under Section 4 of the PP Act and thereafter, an eviction order dated 20.08.1991 was passed against them by the concerned Estate Officer.

3. Aggrieved thereof, as many as 26 appeals were filed under Section 9 of the PP Act before the Appellate Authority (Learned Additional District Judge, Delhi), challenging the eviction order dated 20.08.1991 passed by the Estate Officer. Out of the said 26 appeals,



five appeals bearing P.P. Act Case Nos. 355/95, 356/95, 369/95, 370/95 and 374/95 were filed by the respective predecessors of the petitioners herein. The said 26 appeals were eventually allowed by the learned Appellate Authority *vide* a common judgment dated 18.11.1995.

4. Placing heavy reliance on the judgment dated 18.11.1995, it is pointed out that the DDA had examined three witnesses on its behalf and the learned Appellate Court in arriving at such decision, made the following observations:

- a) The petitioner-predecessors retained cultivating possession of the said agricultural land uninterruptedly from 1962 till the ejection proceedings dated 1991;
- b) None of the petitioner-predecessors were paid any compensation by DDA when their land situated in Indraprastha was acquired by the government;
- c) Plot-wise lease deeds were in fact executed by the predecessors in respect of the said agricultural land which are available in the respective files maintained by the DDA for each khatta and plot forming part of the said agricultural land;
- d) The predecessors had paid lease money in respect of the said agricultural land to the DDA up to 1983-84 and DDA had accepted such payment;
- e) In the show cause notice dated 30.01.1991 as well as the impugned eviction order dated 20.08.1991, it is stated that the predecessors were sought to be evicted from only 2 bighas of the said agricultural land in their possession without mentioning any description or exact location of these 2 bighas.

5. Therefore, on the basis of the abovementioned observations as well as the allotment letter dated 01.10.1962, the petitioners claim that the learned Appellate Authority categorically held that the proposed terms and conditions on which the allotment was made to the petitioner-predecessors in 1962 were binding on both the parties i.e., the DDA and the petitioner-predecessors. The learned Appellate



Authority further noted that the record of the Estate Officer showed that the leases of the predecessors were never cancelled by the DDA before they served the predecessors with the SCN dated 30.01.1991. Even the said SCN dated 30.01.1991 was held to not be in accordance with Section 4 of the PP Act, since no description of the portion of the said agricultural land from which the predecessors were sought to be evicted was mentioned in the said notice.

6. It is thus pointed out that the learned Appellate Authority quashed the impugned eviction order dated 20.08.1991 on the ground that the procedure of ejectment followed by the Estate Officer was “defective” in as much as the SCN dated 30.01.1991 under Section 4 of the PP Act, which was served upon the predecessors of the petitioners by the DDA was “not valid” and the lease of the petitioner-predecessors was not cancelled by the DDA before initiating the eviction proceedings.

7. It is also pointed out that additionally, the learned Appellate Authority also held that since the predecessors of the petitioners were in peaceful and uninterrupted cultivating possession of the said agricultural land for about 30 years, they cannot be said to be in unauthorised occupation of the said agricultural land within the meaning of Section 2(g) of the PP Act. Accordingly, the learned Appellate Authority also directed the DDA to restore possession of the said agricultural land to the predecessors of the petitioners, if taken, during the pendency of such appeal.

8. The grievance of the petitioners is that since April 2019, in total contravention of the order of the learned Appellate Authority dated



18.11.1995, the officials of respondent No. 2/DDA and respondent No. 3/PWD have been illegally interfering in the peaceful and lawful possession of the petitioners over the said agricultural land by frequently visiting the site along with cranes and soil trucks, thereby raising a strong apprehension in the mind of the petitioners that they would be dispossessed from the said agricultural land at the hands of the respondents in an arbitrary and unlawful manner.

9. In the said backdrop, the petitioners have filed the present petition with the following prayers:

- a) Writ/order/direction/instruction in the nature of Prohibition thereby Prohibiting the respondents from taking the Possession of the Agricultural Land of 7 to 10 Bigah of the land in Possession of the each of the petitioners in Khasra No. 16 (Min) 7 to 10 Bigah in situated at Chirage Sumali (near Khureji Khas), Delhi.
- b) further seeking the writ in nature of Prohibition thereby Prohibiting the respondents, their agents, servants and employees from entering in the property of the petitioners
- c) further seeking the nature of prohibition thereby prohibiting the respondents, their agents, servants and employees from causing any kind of hindrance, obstructions, interference in the peaceful enjoyment and use of the land of the petitioners.
- d) To grant any other relief which this Hon'ble court deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the present case and also in the interest of justice.
- e) cost of the present petition may also be awarded.

### **PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THIS COURT**

10. When the present writ petition was initially entertained, this Court passed an interim order dated 21.10.2019 in CM No. 46141/2019 whereby all parties were directed to maintain *status quo* with respect to the possession of said agricultural land, which order was subsequently varied *vide* order dated 13.01.2019 and the *status*



*quo* passed on 21.10.2019 was restricted to Plot No. 26 of the said agricultural land.

11. It is further borne out from the record that this court *vide* order dated 26.11.2019 had directed the petitioners to file title documents, if any, in support of their claims, as well as a site plan showing the exact location of the 7 to 10 Bighas of agricultural land in question since the Chirage Sumali area comprises of almost 1081 Bighas and 09 Biswas. In response thereto, the petitioners placed on record a site plan and the allotment letter dated 01.10.1962.

12. It is also pertinent to mention that this court *vide* order dated 28.01.2020 had directed a joint site inspection of the said agricultural land, upon which the position that emerged was that plot No. 26 in the said agricultural land had admittedly been taken over by respondent No. 3/PWD *vide* allotment letter dated 26.08.2019 issued by respondent No. 2/DDA in favour of respondent No. 3/PWD for the construction of a slip road, in the larger public interest.

13. *Vide* order dated 09.02.2024 passed by this Court upon an application filed by the petitioners, 'The Cabinet Secretary to the Union of India' was deleted as respondent No.1 from the array of parties in the present petition and the 'Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' was impleaded as respondent No. 1 in its place. Thereafter, respondent No. 1/Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs filed a short affidavit dated 08.03.2024, wherein it is stated that the respondent No. 1 has no direct role in the instant petition and is only participating in the proceedings in the capacity of a *proforma* party.





14. To cut the long story short, respondent No. 2/DDA has filed multiple affidavits and applications and the consistent stand of the DDA emerging from these pleadings is as follows:

- a) The said agricultural land is shown as 'government land' in the revenue record in the nature of *Jamabandi* for the year 1973-74 and was among the four villages that were placed at the disposal of the Delhi Improvement Trust (erstwhile respondent no.2/DDA) vide Nazul Agreement dated 31.03.1937. Therefore, the said agricultural land is a "public premises" and the right over such land vests solely in the Respondent No.2/DDA.
- b) The petitioners are rank encroachers who upon being evicted from Indraprastha Estate, were then allotted the said agricultural land by the DDA on humanitarian grounds for cultivation on a temporary lease-basis of only one year that expired in 1964. After 1964, the DDA never executed any license deed in favour of the petitioners. Moreover, the petitioners have failed to produce any title documents in respect of the said agricultural land which confirms that they have no title or authority to remain on the said agricultural land and are only possessing such land in the capacity of unauthorised cultivators. Thus, they have no right to sue the true owner i.e. DDA or to be served any show cause notice by the DDA.
- c) The said agricultural land was allotted to Respondent No.3/ PWD vide letter dated 26.08.2019 for the public purpose of constructing a slip road for the convenience of the larger public and easement of traffic. The construction of the said project stood completed on 30.09.2020 during the pendency of the present petition and a portion of the agricultural land in question has been utilised in the said construction project.
- d) The said agricultural land is located on the demarcated Yamuna floodplains where eco-restoration plantation is to be undertaken by the DDA as a part of a public project namely 'Restoration and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna Project'. Further, the hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the case of "*Manoj Misra V. Union of India & Ors*"<sup>1</sup> has vide judgment dated 13.01.2015 prohibited the cultivation of any edible crops/ fodder on the Yamuna floodplains in an effort to remove pollution from the River Yamuna. Furthermore, the DDA has been taking steps to remove all encroachments from the Yamuna floodplains upon the directions given by the Lt. Governor in the High Level Committee Meeting dated 14.03.2023 that has been constituted by the Hon'ble NGT to

<sup>1</sup> OA No.6 of 2012 before the NGT



monitor the said 'Restoration and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna Project'.

### **ARGUMENTS ADVANCED AT THE BAR:**

15. Learned Counsel appearing for the petitioners has submitted that the petitioners, through their predecessors, have been in authorised possession of the said agricultural land since 1962 and has placed reliance on the order dated 18.11.1995 passed by the learned Appellate Authority under the PP Act, vitiating the ejectment proceedings moved against the petitioners in 1991 by the DDA.

16. Controverting the aforesaid submissions, learned Counsel appearing for the DDA has argued that the petitioners have no *locus* to file the present petition since possession of the said agricultural land is still with the petitioners. Learned Counsel also contended that the petitioners are encroaching upon the said agricultural land situated on the Yamuna floodplains without due authority, since cultivation rights over the said agricultural land were vested with them for humanitarian reasons by the DDA for a temporary period of only one year and such period stood expired in 1965. It is contended that ever since then, the petitioners have been trespassing on government land and are a hindrance to the projects being undertaken by the DDA and PWD under the orders of the Supreme Court, the National Green Tribunal ("*NGT*") as well as this Court, for the purpose of restoring the ecological balance of the Yamuna floodplains. In support of her contentions, learned Counsel has relied upon a catena of judgments including **Shakarpur Slum Union v. DDA<sup>2</sup>, Vaishali (Minor)**

<sup>2</sup> 2022 SCC Online Del 2336.



(Through Next Friend Mrs. Sita Devi) v. Union of India<sup>3</sup>,  
Kasturba Nagar Residents Welfare Association v. Govt. NCT of  
Delhi<sup>4</sup>, and Abdul Shakeel v. DDA<sup>5</sup>.

### ANALYSIS AND DECISION

17. I have given my thoughtful consideration to the submissions advanced by the learned Counsels for the rival parties at the Bar. I have also meticulously gone through the record of this matter and the case law relied upon by the parties.

18. At the outset, the petitioners have no case whatsoever for issuance of any prerogative writs in their favour and against the respondents. First things first, it would be apposite to take into consideration the real import of the allotment letter dated 01.10.1962 relied upon by the petitioners, which is as under: -

“DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Regal Buildings

New Delhi-1, the 1-10-1962.

NO: L.6(22)/62

From

The Executive Officer,  
Delhi Development Authority.

To,

Shri Jagpat Ram S/o Khedu  
Inderprastha Gates  
New Delhi.

Subject: Allotment of Nazul Agricultural land in khattewal,  
Chiragah Shumali for agricultural purposes.

Dear Sir,

Reference your application dated Nil for allotment of agricultural land in lieu of your land in the Inderpat estate which was acquired by the Delhi Administration for the Power House.

<sup>3</sup> SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL (C) - 9300/2023 and LPA No. 271/2022.

<sup>4</sup> SLP. (C) - 11246/2023.

<sup>5</sup> 2013 SCC Online Del 1284



I am directed to inform you that the Authority has decided to allot you plot No. 26 khasra No. 16 measuring 10 bigha 5 biswas in its Khattewala area, Chiragah Shumali estate for agricultural purposes for current year ending on 15.06.63 in the first instance on payment of rent of Rs. 5.91 NP. In advance on the terms & conditions mentioned in the enclosed lease-deed form.

Please communicate your acceptance to the same and execute the lease-deed at your cost within a week of the receipt of this letter failing which this offer of allotment is liable to be withdrawn.

Yours faithfully,

End:- Lease-deed form.

(H.K.Lal)

Executive Officer,  
Delhi Development Authority.  
28/9/63

19. A careful perusal of the aforesaid letter would show that it speaks about a piece of land situated in Indraprastha Estate belonging to the predecessors of the petitioners and having been acquired. As would be demonstrated hereinafter, no land of the predecessors-in-interest of the petitioners was ever acquired. A bare perusal of the above letter dated 01.10.1962 would show that land bearing No. 26, *Khasra* No. 16 measuring 10 *bigha* 5 *biswas* was allotted for agricultural purposes for the then prevailing year, effective till 15.06.1963 subject to payment of rent. The addressee was supposed to communicate his acceptance. There is nothing on the record to suggest that acceptance was ever given or the term of allotment was complied with by payment of rent. There is no rent receipt filed or relied upon by the petitioners. There is no evidence to show that the right to cultivate the land was extended to the petitioners on a yearly basis subsequently or that any rent was paid by the petitioners.



20. Further, the copy of the *jamabandi* for the year 1973-74 would show that the Government i.e., *Sarkar Daulat Madar* was shown as the owner of the subject agricultural land while showing the name of the cultivator to be “Jagpat S/o Mr. Khabdu non-ancestor” meaning thereby that the owner/landlord was the government. Likewise, *khasra girdawari* as on 15.10.1975 showed the cultivator to be “Jagpat S/o Khabdu non-ancestor” and the owner/landlord was recorded as the government. The same position stood with regard to the subject agricultural land as on 13.04.1977, 21.04.1978 and 04.06.1987. If the assertion of the petitioners No. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 is believed, they were cultivating the land from 15.10.1975 to 04.06.1987, and thereafter, there is no document suggesting that the subject agricultural land was ever cultivated by the petitioners.

21. It is pertinent to mention here that in the counter affidavit filed by Mr. R.K. Sharma, Deputy Director (LM), DDA dated 19.02.2020, it was brought to the fore that the predecessors-in-interest of the petitioners were unauthorized encroachers upon the government land in the Indraprastha Estate and it was only on humanitarian grounds that 32 cultivators/encroachers were given land for cultivation on the basis of a ‘temporary lease for one year’ in *Chiragha Shumali* in the year 1962. In the said counter affidavit, it is also deposed as under:

“That the petitioners were earlier encroacher on the Government land in Indraprastha Estate. During 1962 these unauthorized encroachers were evicted from Indraprastha Estate for construction of Rajghat Power House. Considering the humanitarian ground the 32 cultivators/encroachers were given land for cultivation only on the basis of **temporary lease for one year** in *Chiragha Shumali* in the year 1962. It is submitted that the petitioners were unauthorized



squatters/encroachers on the government land in Indraprastha Estate.”

22. It is further deposed *vide* paragraph (8) of the said affidavit that respondent/DDA resumed the possession of the subject agricultural land on 12.09.1991 for construction of a road connecting Kashmere Gate Bridge to GT Road Shahdara and for plantation after the eviction order was passed by the Estate Officer. It was submitted that some of the land has already been used for construction of the road and some of the land has been unauthorizedly encroached upon by the petitioners/encroachers at present. As a matter of fact, the petitioners have neither placed on the record any documents giving details as to their land or properties at Indraprastha Estate that was acquired nor any details have been supplied as to any award passed under the Land Acquisition Act.

23. At this juncture it would be expedient to go through the judgment dated 18.11.1995 passed by the learned ADJ, Delhi whereby some of the parties including the so-called predecessors-in-interest had assailed the eviction order dated 28.08.1991 passed by the Estate Officer, DDA with respect to agricultural land in *Khasra* No. 16 min situated at *Chiragha Shumali* near Khureji Khas, Delhi. Incidentally, one Jagpat Ram was also one of the appellants in the batch of appeals filed, his appeal bearing No. 369/1995. Learned ADJ, Delhi recorded that each of 26 appellants had been allotted 10 bighas of land for cultivation and the SCN dated 30.01.1991 under Section 4 of the PP Act was issued. It would be apposite to reproduce the relevant portions of the judgment, which go as under:



“9. It is admitted case of the DDA that each of the above named Appellants was offered 7 to 10 bighas of agricultural, land in village Chiragha, Sumeli (Near Khuraji Khas) Delhi, vide letter dated 01.10.1962 (Ex.PW-2/1) in lieu of their land at Indraprastha acquired by the Govt. for constructing a power house in 1962. The contention of the DDA is that none of the Appellants had accepted the offer given to them by the DDA vide its letter dated 01.10.1962 for allotting the land to them in lieu of their acquired land. This contention of the DDA has no merit at all because it is admitted case of the DDA that all the above named Appellants came in possession of 7 to 10 bighas of land in 1962 and that it retained in their cultivating possession uninterruptedly since 1962 till ejectment proceedings under P.P. Act were initiated against them. It is also not disputed by the DDA that none of the Appellants was paid any compensation for their land acquired by the Govt. for constructing a Power House in lieu of which land in question was allotted to them. The DDA had examined three witnesses before the Estate officer and they are Sh. Suresh Kumar Halka Patwari, Sh. M.R. Sharma Supot. Land branch of the DDA and Sh. Shamim Ahmad, Deputy Director, land. Sh. Suresh Kumar Halka Patwari admitted in his cross examination that each of the Appellants is in occupation of 7 to 10 bighas of the land which was measured by him at site. He further admitted that each of the Appellants is ploughing and sowing his land in question. Sh. M. R. Sharma, Sudt. Land branch of the DDA has admitted in his cross-examination that lease deed in respect of the land in question executed by the Appellants is available in the file of each of them. Mr. Sharma also stated on oath that the land in question was offered for allotment to the Appellants vide letter Ex.PW-2/1 on certain terms and conditions mentioned in the letter. Sh. Shamim Ahmad, Deputy Director (lands) has stated in his in chief that all the Appellants had paid lease money in respect of the land in question to the DDA upto 1983-84. He admitted in his cross examination that each of the Appellants is in possession of a separate Khattas and the plot number of each of them is mentioned on their file cover. It is evident from the statement of all the three witnesses examined on behalf of the DDA before the Estate officer that the Appellants were allotted lands measuring 7 to 10 bighas in lieu of their land at Indraprastha acquired for constructing the power house. The terms and conditions contained in the lease proforma sent by the DDA to the Appellants alongwith allotment letter dated 01.10.1962 and since 1962 DDA admittedly accepted the lease money from them till 1983-84 as is evident from the statement of Shamim Ahmed, Deputy Director (Lands). This shows that the proposed terms and conditions on which the





allotment was made, were binding on both the parties to the contract.

10. In this case the land which was allotted by the DDA to the Appellant is nazul land and in of provisions contained in section 22 of the DDA Act read with section 2(e) and section 4(1) of the P.P. Act the premises in question in my opinion is a public premises and I do not agree with the contention of the Appellant's counsel that the premises in question is not a public premises.

11. The only question that now remains for consideration is that whether the Appellants were in unauthorized occupation of the land in question from which they were sought to be evicted by taking recourse to the provisions of PP Act. It is not disputed that each of the Appellants was allotted 7 to 10 bighas of the land and vide show cause notice dated 30.01.1991 the Appellants were described as unauthorized occupants only in respect of 2 bighas of land out of the total area of 7 to 10 bighas allotted to them. I fail to understand how the Appellants can be said to be in unauthorized occupation with regard to a part of the land and authorised occupants with regard to the remaining. No explanation in this regard could be given by the Respondent's counsel. I am of the opinion that the lease of the Appellants could have been determined by the DDA only in case of failure of any of the terms contained in the lease profoma. Record of the Estate officer shows that the lease of the Appellants was never cancelled by the DDA before they were served with the show cause notice dated 30.1.1994 U/s 4 of the PP Act. No reason whatsoever has been given in the aforesaid show cause notice as to how the Appellants became unauthorised occupants in respect of a part of the land allotted to them, in lieu of their acquired land. The Appellants had remained in uninterrupted cultivating possession of the land allotted to them for a period of about 30 years what they were served with a show cause notice dated 30.01.1991 U/s 4 of the PP Act. This goes to show that the lease of the land was not for a fixed period. Thus, none of the Appellants can be said to be in unauthorised occupation of the land in question within the meaning of section 2(g) of the PP Act.

12. In this case, even the show cause notice dated 30.01.1991 given by the Estate Officer to the Appellants was not in accordance with law. No description of land from which all the aforesaid Appellants were sought to be evicted has been given either in the show cause notice or in the impugned eviction order dated 20.08.91 passed by the Estate officer against them. It is admitted by Sh. Suresh Kumar Halqa Patwari in his statement that the area of Khasra No.16 min is comprised of 1081 bighas and 9 biswas and he further stated in his statement that a separate plot, number was



given in respect of the land allotted to each of the Appellants. In AKS Sh. Suresh Kumar Halqa Patwari could not tell when asked in his cross examination as to what these numbers indicate. In show cause notice as well as in the impugned eviction orders it is only mentioned that the Appellants were sought to be evicted from 2 bighas of land in their possession without mentioning the description and location of the said 2 bighas of land sought to be recovered from them. Thus, I find that the show cause notice sent to the Appellants was not in conformity with the provisions of section 4 of the PP Act, and therefore, no eviction order could have been passed by the Estate officer on the basis of the said show cause.

13. The argument of the learned counsel for the DDA that the Appellants were sought to be evicted from the land in question because the said land was urgently required for implementation of free plantation scheme of Govt. of India seems to have no force in the eyes of law. Firstly no such reason has been given in the show cause notice sent to the Appellants and further more I do not find any circular/or govt. scheme in this regard, in the file of the Estate officer which may support the aforesaid argument of Mr. Goel.

14. Article 300 A of the Constitution of India clearly provides that no person can be deprived of his property save by authority of law. In this case, I have found that the procedure for ejection of the Appellants followed by the Estate officer was defective in as much as no valid show cause notice was given by him and further more the authority by which the Appellants came in possession of the land in question way back in 1962 was not determined before initiating eviction proceedings against them under the provisions of Public premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971.

15. On a close scrutiny of the entire matter, I have found that the learned Estate officer has totally ignored the evidence on record as he has not discussed at all the evidence produced by the parties while passing the impugned order. It appears that the impugned orders have been passed by the Estate officer in a mechanical manner and lacks for proper application of judicial mind.

16. I am therefore, of the opinion that the impugned order passed by the Estate officer cannot be sustained in the eyes of law and are hereby quashed.

17. The matter does not rest here. It was argued by Mr. Goel that the DDA had already taken possession of the land in question from the matter according to him the present appeals contention of Mr. Goel. It will be relevant to mention here that my learned predecessor, vide order dated 12.09.91 had directed the parties to maintain status qua and had also appointed a local commissioner to submit a report regarding possession at site. The learned local



commissioner inspected the site on 12.09.1991 itself and gave his report that there was no standing crop, no rose garden, no garden and no tubewell on land mark Bin the rough site plan prepared by him and he also reported that DDA had grown some 20 odd plants in a small portion of the land mark "B". It was further reported by the local commissioner that he was informed by the officials of the DDA at the time of inspection that it had taken possession of land mark "B" in the site plan in the morning of 12.9.91 itself. The Appellants have, however, submitted that they still continue to be in possession of 'the land in question except that the DDA had shown some 20 odd plants on 12.09.1991 in a small portion of land mark "B". I do not consider it necessary to go into the question as to whether the DDA had taken possession or not because the impugned eviction orders passed by the Estate officer have already been quashed by me hereinabove. Even if it be assumed that the DDA had taken possession of the land in question, still it is bound to restore the possession to the Appellants because, if at all, the possession was taken by it during the pendency of the present Appeal and doctrine of lis pendence squarely applied in the facts and circumstances of the present case. My this view is supported by a judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in M/s Wire Netting Stores and another Vs. The Delhi Development Authority and others. 1969(3) SCC 415. I, therefore, direct that in case DDA has already taken possession of the land in question from the Appellants, then it should restore the possession to them forthwith.

18. In view of my aforesaid discussion, the impugned eviction orders dated 20.08.91 passed by the Estate Officer against the Appellants are hereby quashed and the appeals are allowed. In the peculiar circumstances of the case, parties are left to bear their own costs. An attested photo copy of this judgment be kept in the files of each of the above appeals which have been disposed of by this common judgment. Record of the Estate officer be sent back and appeal files be sent to record room."

24. Although the aforesaid order dated 18.11.1995 was not challenged by the DDA, the findings recorded in the said judgment arise out of *summary proceedings* under the PP Act and it has no binding effect when it comes to ascertaining the title of the parties to the subject agricultural land as also the status of the petitioners claiming possessory rights for cultivation on the same.



Unhesitatingly, the judgment dated 18.11.1995 was passed on the incorrect premise that the appellants had any right or interest in the property in question. As discussed hereinbefore, no lease was ever executed in favour of the predecessors of the petitioners or for that matter, the petitioners, and they were allowed to cultivate the land on an year to year basis, for which evidently no rent was even paid by them.

25. At the cost of repetition, the petitioners have produced no documents in support of their claims, which only fortifies the stand of the DDA that their forefathers/predecessors were rank trespassers in respect of the property at Indraprastha Estate, from which land they were uprooted for setting up of the Indraprastha Power Station way back in the year 1962. Therefore, being rank trespassers and in occupation of some land situated at Indraprasth Estate without any right, title or interest, the same never entitled them to any compensation and the government only allowed them to cultivate the land in question on humanitarian grounds.

26. Be that as it may, the impugned judgment dated 18.11.1995 also reflects that it was the consistent stand of the DDA that the possession of the land had already been taken over by it. Such a position assumes significance when we find that the subject agricultural land falls under 'Zone O' of the Yamuna river bed, and the said area has been the subject of detailed discussions and directions for monitoring and development of Yamuna river bed and plains. Cognizance of the Yamuna pollution was first taken *Suo moto* by the Supreme Court in the year 1994 in WP (C) No. 725/1994 titled "**In Re: News Item**



**Published In Hindustan Times Titled “And Quiet Flows The Maily Yamuna<sup>6</sup>”.** *Vide* order dated 4.8.2004, the Supreme Court constituted a committee headed by the Secretary, Urban Development, Government of India, to oversee the measures to be necessarily taken for the rejuvenation of Yamuna River. Thereafter, *vide* order dated 10.10.2012, it was noted that despite continuous monitoring by the Supreme Court for 18 years, there remained a high level of faecal coliform (FC) and BOD. Accordingly, the Supreme Court directed that ‘C’ category quality of water be achieved by preventing industrial/domestic pollution **and all encroachments at least up to 300 meters on both sides of the river be removed.** It transpires from the record that the aforesaid matter remained pending before the Supreme Court from 1994 till 2017, when it was finally transferred to the National Green Tribunal *vide* order dated 24.04.2017 by the Supreme Court in light of its decision in *MC Mehta v. Union of India*.

27. However, in the interregnum, the issue of Yamuna Pollution had already come up for consideration before the NGT in OA No. 06/2012 and OA No. 300/2013 titled “**Manoj Mishra vs. Union of India<sup>7</sup>**”. By Order dated 13.01.2015, the NGT passed directions, *inter alia*, to the DDA to demarcate the Yamuna Floodplain area and **further directed the DDA to take steps to repossess those areas being part of the floodplains that were under unauthorised and illegal occupation of any person or body.** In addition, the NGT

<sup>6</sup> (2012) 13 SCC 736

<sup>7</sup> 2015 SCC Online NGT 840



passed orders prohibiting the cultivation of any edible crops or fodder on the floodplains till the Yamuna was declared pollution-free. Furthermore, the NGT constituted a ‘Principal Committee’ and at a later stage, a ‘Yamuna Monitoring Committee’, to oversee the progress made by the governmental departments in compliance of such directions.

28. Subsequent thereto, *vide* order dated 02.09.2014 in WP No. 888/1996 titled “**Almitra H. Patel Vs. Union of India**”, the Supreme Court remitted the issue of solid waste management to the NGT. Accordingly, the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs were required to appear in person before the NGT and were directed to ensure that no untreated effluent/waste is discharged/dumped in water bodies/rivers. Based on the “polluter pays” principle, the Tribunal also levied compensation @ Rs. 2 crores per MLD on States/UTs for gap in generation and treatment of sewage.

29. Thereafter, *vide* judgment dated 22.02.2017, the Supreme Court in WP(C) No. 375/2012 titled “**Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. v. Union of India**<sup>8</sup>” observed that the States are under a constitutional obligation to prevent water/river pollution, by virtue of Article 243 W, 243X and 243Y, read with entry 6 of the 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule to the Constitution of India. Further, the Supreme Court directed setting up of pollution-control devices called “common effluent treatment plants”, within three years from the date of judgment i.e., 22.02.2017, in cities, towns and villages that discharge industrial pollutants and sewer directly into rivers and water bodies, failing which the

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<sup>8</sup>(2017) 5 SCC 326





concerned Secretaries to the Government would be prosecuted. Additionally, the NGT was directed to take steps to implement the judgment.

30. The NGT in OA No. 622/2012 titled “**Jagdev v. Lieutenant Governor of Delhi**<sup>9</sup>”, *vide* order dated 17.10.2019, observed that the floodplains of Yamuna River cannot be allowed to be occupied by *jhuggi* dwellers as such occupation may damage the ecology of the River and accordingly, directed that the floodplains be kept free of encroachments in order to protect the ecology of the Yamuna.

31. The Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 3465/2022 titled “**Nizamuddin West Association vs. Union of India**<sup>10</sup>”, *vide* order dated 21.10.2022, directed the NGT to monitor the compliance of the orders passed by the NGT in *Manoj Mishra vs. Union of India & Ors.* and subsequent orders issued by the NGT pertaining to the cleaning of the Yamuna River.

32. The subject matter i.e., Yamuna Rejuvenation Plan came to be taken up by the NGT in OA No. 21/2023 titled “**Ashwani Yadav v. Government of NCT of Delhi**<sup>11</sup>”, and upon highlighting the lack of progress in controlling the pollution of the river Yamuna, the NGT *vide* Order dated 09.01.2023, constituted a High Level Committee (“**HLC**”) of the concerned authorities in Delhi, to be headed by the Lt. Governor, to take stock of the pollution in Yamuna with regard to the directions passed by the NGT, the extent of compliance as well as non-compliance, proposed remedial action plan for compliance of

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<sup>9</sup>2019 SCC OnLine NGT 170

<sup>10</sup>2022 SCC OnLine SC 1811

<sup>11</sup>2023 SCC OnLine NGT 25



orders, sources of funding, accountability for past failures, methodology for execution of the Yamuna Rejuvenation and restoration projects, as well as timelines consistent with the spirit of orders of the Supreme Court and NGT.

33. Consequently, the High-Level Committee held its first meeting on 20.01.2023 where an action plan was proposed for the purpose of monitoring important parameters for rejuvenation of river Yamuna as well as removal of all encroachments/dhobi ghats in the floodplains area, wherein the DDA and PWD were called upon to repossesses the floodplains area and undertake a major plantation drive in the vulnerable stretches of the floodplains. Thereafter, the High Level Committee held subsequent meetings wherein the projects undertaken by the DDA for the restoration and rejuvenation of floodplains including removal of encroachments were discussed in detail and *inter alia* directions were passed by the Lt. Governor to the DDA to take regular action for identifying and removing encroachments on floodplains besides taking steps for expeditious disposal of all cases pertaining to encroachments in the floodplains pending before this court.

34. Avoiding a long academic discussion, it would be pertinent to refer to a recent judgment by a Division Bench of this Court in the case of **Court on its own motion v. Union of India**<sup>12</sup>, wherein the following directions were passed for restoration and rejuvenation of the Yamuna River Flood Plains :

<sup>12</sup> WP(C) No.7594/2018 and 9617/2022 decided on 08.04.2024



“20. DDA in coordination with all concerned agencies is hereby directed to ensure removal of encroachments from Yamuna River Flood Plains. Delhi Police shall provide necessary force to the DDA as and when requested, to maintain law and order during such encroachment removal drives to remove encroachment from Yamuna Flood Plains.

21. Further, DDA shall submit an action taken report on development of ten bio-diversity parks / wetland areas in Yamuna River Flood Plain including an action plan with timelines for completion of pending projects. Cities and Towns around India, which have been developed along rivers, are doing horticulture and green development of river fronts for their citizens as symbols of urban pride.

22. DDA shall explore green horticultural development of river fronts and recreational zones with public amenities to increase public participation and awareness about rejuvenation of River Yamuna in accordance with extant guidelines.

23. It is necessary to do green development of the banks of the Yamuna as wetlands and public spaces, parks for open green spaces, access to civic amenities, zones of entertainment or playgrounds for the children. This will lead to buy-in by the common citizen, a sense of ownership and consequent pressures on the authorities to ensure maintenance. All this will go hand in hand with ecological restoration, maintenance, and protection of the flood plains.

24. A large number of religious devotees pray at different locations, discharging solid waste in the river water, adding to an already serious problem. Recognising this need of the residents of the State, DDA should construct select number of ghats or platforms on stilts along the riverbank, for such purposes to ensure that the devotees get space and the authorities are able to deal with the challenge of waste scientifically.”

35. The sum and substance of the matter is that the land in question falls under the Zonal Development Plan for Zone- ‘O’ as approved by the Ministry of Urban Development<sup>13</sup>. Further, the Master Plan Delhi-2021 also envisages rejuvenation of river Yamuna through a number

<sup>13</sup> The Zonal Development Plan for Zone 'O' has been approved by Ministry of Urban Development, vide letter No. K-12011/23/2009- DDIB dated the 8th March, 2010 under Section 9(2) of DD Act, 1957 and notified under section 11 by DDA on 10.08.2010



of measures including ensuring adequate flow in the river by release of water by riparian states, refurbishment of trunk sewers, treatment of drains, sewerage of unsewered areas, treatment of industrial effluent, recycling of treated effluent and removal of coliforms at Sewage Treatment Plants besides creating an ecological balance by planting trees. The land in dispute is meant for larger public interest and the petitioners cannot claim any vested rights therein to continue to use and occupy the same for cultivation.

36. The position of the subject agricultural land is exemplified in the affidavit of Mr. Rakesh Kumar, Deputy Director (Land Management), DDA dated 31.08.2023, wherein it is brought out that:

“7. It is further submitted that the Yamuna River river bed on both sides of river Yamuna falls in four villages which are Bela, Inderpat, Chiragah Janubi and Chiragah Shumali and all the aforesaid villages were placed at the disposal of DIT (erstwhile DDA) vide Nazul Agreement dated 31.03.1937. The respondent No.1/DDA has the right to protect its land from any form of encroachment. Furthermore, the subject land is a part of “O Zone” of the MPD-2021 (Master Plan of Delhi), which are the 1 in 25 years floodplains, on which any activity whether commercial/residential/agricultural is illegal and is completely banned.

XXX

13. That it is further submitted that the land which is being blatantly encroached by the Petitioners is a part of the Public Project of ‘Restoration and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna Project’ which involves the development and construction of ‘**Yamuna Vanasthali**’. This project is being under taken by the Respondent/DDA on 236 Hectares of land, with the following objects and aims:

- i. Firstly, by protection of floodplains – by demarcation of the Yamuna floodplains and repossession of the floodplains under encroachment;
- ii. Secondly, by restoration of the wetlands – by deepening and enlarging the existing depressions and creation of wetlands;



iii. Thirdly, by attempting to build a connect for the general public with the Yamuna River – by means of providing public spaces connected with kaccha pathways, cycle tracks and seating areas in the Greenways, for recreation of public at large.

XXXX

14. Phase 1 of the Project of “Yamuna Vanasthali” has been undertaken at an estimated cost of more than Rupees Twenty Crores, of which tenders for a sum of more than Rupees Eleven Crores have already been awarded for civil and horticulture work. More than 85% of the estimated work, including construction of pathways, cycle tracks, water body, gates and entrance plaza stand completed as on date, and remaining is held up due to encroachments, including by the Petitioners under the present Petition.”

37. In view of the foregoing discussion, this Court has no hesitation in holding that the petitioners have no legal right to claim possession and right to cultivation over the subject agricultural land. The petitioners are not even able to demonstrate as to how much land is now left or remains unused, which they claim to keep occupying for cultivation. The photographs placed on the record coupled with the joint inspection report by the concerned officials bring out that no cultivation is taking place at the site. The subject agricultural land although described as ‘agricultural land’ is plainly encompassed in the Yamuna River bed areas and it is required to be rid of encroachments, in the larger public interest in terms of directions passed by the Supreme Court and the NGT besides this Court in an umpteen number of cases, some of which have been referred hereinabove. It is also deposed in the affidavit by Mr. Rakesh Kumar dated 31.08.2023 that 85% of the construction work of the project road in the area is complete but the remaining work is held up due to interference on the part of the petitioners.





38. Resultantly, the instant Writ Petition is dismissed with costs of Rs. 10,000/- imposed on each of the petitioners, which be paid to the respondent/DDA.

39. All the pending applications also stand disposed off.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**JULY 16, 2024**

*Sadiq*

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

% **Judgment reserved on : 06 February 2025**  
**Judgment pronounced on : 28 February 2025**

+ W.P.(C) 2687/2020 & CM APPL. 9344/2020

HARIT NURSERIES WELFARE ASSOCIATION (REGD.) &  
ANR.

.....Petitioner  
Through: Mr. Rajiv Kumar, Adv.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY & ORS.

.....Respondents  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur SC with  
Ms. Kritika Gupta and Mr. Bir  
Inder Singh Gurm, Adv. with  
Mr. Pankaj Gunawat, Dy.  
Director.

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

### **J U D G M E N T**

1. The petitioners invoke the extra-ordinary jurisdiction of this Court by instituting the present writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950, by seeking the following reliefs against the respondents herein:

- “A. Direct the Respondent No.1 to allow the horticulturists to continue their profession at the same place uninterrupted.
- B. Direct the respondents to present a Rehabilitation Plan before this hon’ble Court, if they are determined to uproot the petitioners.
- C. Direct the respondents to consider allotting the same land to the nursery owners/ horticulturists even on lease on reasonable rates.

D. Direct the respondents to pay adequate compensation for the losses caused by the actions of the respondents done through bulldozers and JCB machines etc. on the nurseries and Bagwanis.

E. Direct the Respondents to place a well prepared and detailed plan for creation, maintenance, upkeep, opening etc. of nurseries on a land where sufficient irrigation water is available in the Master Plan and till its final approval no coercive action against any nursery be taken.

F. Direct the Respondents to get the abovementioned plans in B and E above approved from this Hon'ble Court.

Pass any order or further order(s) which this Hon'ble court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case and in the interest of justice."

### **BRIEF FACTS**

2. Shorn of unnecessary details, the petitioner No.1 is a registered society, claiming to be working for the welfare of several Plant Nurseries engaged in horticulture for the past several years in the area of Yamuna Khadar, Delhi, situated somewhere between *Lohe ka Pul* in the North and the DND Flyover in the south of Delhi (*hereinafter referred to as "subject land"*), admittedly falling in Zone 'O' of the Master Plan for Delhi-2021 i.e., the Yamuna Floodplains.

3. It is vociferously claimed that the petitioners are soldiers of the environment, and it is due to their efforts invested in the Yamuna Khadar area that the residents of Delhi have oxygen to breathe and are able to combat Global Warming. Additionally, it is claimed that there are more than 5,000 people who are directly dependent on the said Nurseries for their livelihood and cannot afford to leave horticulture.

4. The grievance of the petitioners is that in the month of November 2019, the respondent No.1 i.e. Delhi Development Authority [**DDA**] uprooted the petitioners' Nurseries and destroyed all the plantation with



bulldozers without following due process of law. It is claimed that the said demolition drive was conducted by the respondent/DDA without first giving an opportunity to be heard to the petitioners, and without conducting a physical demarcation of the subject land as per the directions of the National Green Tribunal dated 11.09.2019 in O.A. No. 6/2012 titled “*Manoj Mishra v. Union of India*”.

5. Furthermore, it is claimed that the petitioners cannot be treated as encroachers and be dispossessed from the subject land, in view of the directions of the Supreme Court, passed in Miscellaneous Application No(s) 2567-2569/2019 in SLP (C) Nos.33490-33492/2016 titled “*Baljeet Singh and Anr. v. Delhi Development Authority*”, whereby horticulture activities were permitted to be carried out on the Yamuna Floodplains till 31.03.2020. Reliance has also been placed on the order dated 06.06.2016 passed by the National Green Tribunal in O.A. No. 6/2012 to substantiate their claim that practising horticulture on the land of Yamuna Khadar, Delhi was never intended to be prohibited by the National Green Tribunal.

6. It is further stated that the Master Plan for Delhi-2021 has a limited vision for securing a ‘green belt’ in Delhi and there is no provision for establishing and expanding nurseries in Delhi in the coming future. Thus, in view of the fact that the Yamuna Khadar belt has the best land and capacity to grow plants in nurseries, it is prayed that the petitioners be allowed to peacefully continue their occupation over the subject land without any interference or disturbance from the respondent authorities.



7. In the alternative, the petitioners pray that in consonance with the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi, the respondents be directed to conduct a survey and frame a Rehabilitation Plan for the Nurseries to be transferred elsewhere in the territory of NCT of Delhi so that the petitioners may continue to earn their livelihood. Hence, the present petition.

### **ARGUMENTS ADVANCED AT THE BAR**

8. It was vehemently urged by the learned counsel for the petitioners urged that till date, no demarcation exercise has been carried out by the respondents/DDA with respect to the subject land; and that in the last five years, half the nurseries situated on the subject land have been illegally demolished at the behest of the respondent/DDA. It was further contended that the petitioners, being the lifeline of Delhi, are entitled to be rehabilitated by the respondent authorities, considering their vital role in securing the ecological balance of Delhi.

9. Controverting the aforesaid contentions, Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, learned standing counsel for the DDA submitted that the area falling between *Lohe ka Pul* and the DND Flyover stretches over several kilometres and the petitioners have deliberately not identified their exact locations so as to mislead and hoodwink the Court. Ms. Kaur placed on record a Google Earth image of the vast expanse of land stretching from *Lohe ka Pul* till the DND Flyover, signified by two yellow pins placed on each end. A scanned copy of the said image is reproduced hereinunder:



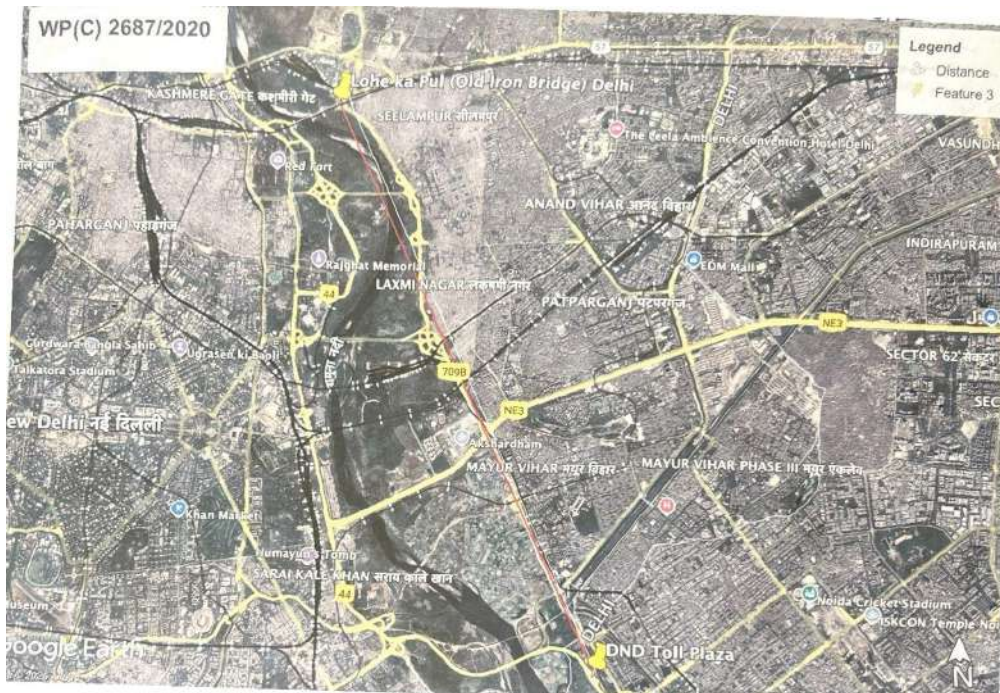


Image 1

Learned standing counsel submitted that the area in question is government land located on the demarcated Yamuna floodplains where eco-restoration plantation is to be undertaken by the DDA as a part of a public project called “Mayur Nature Park” which is a bio-diversity park being developed for the purpose of maintaining and securing the green cover of Delhi.

10. It was further urged that the petitioners are encroachers who have been running nurseries on the subject land without any authorisation so much so that multiple demolition drives have been conducted by the DDA to remove said encroachments. Besides a copy of the Demolition Report dated 18.07.2024 to 22.07.2024, learned standing counsel placed on record a list containing details of demolition in ‘O’ Zone for the last 3 years i.e., from 01.01.2022 to 30.11.2024, prepared by the Office of the Deputy Director (Hort.), Horticulture Division-IX, DDA,

Vivek Vihar, Delhi-95, to show that in the aforesaid timeframe, the DDA has been consistently demolishing structures in the nature of “cultivation/ **nursery**/ jhuggi/ religious structure” falling in Zone ‘O’ of Delhi.

11. Lastly, learned standing counsel for the DDA relied upon the decisions passed by this Court in the cases of **Udaiveer v. Union of India**<sup>1</sup>, **Ram Singh Saini v. Delhi Development Authority**<sup>2</sup>, **Chander Bhan v. Delhi Development Authority**<sup>3</sup> and **Laxman Singh Prajapati v. Municipal Corporation of Delhi**<sup>4</sup> upholding the removal of encroachments by cultivators in occupation of land falling in Zone ‘O’ i.e., Yamuna Floodplains.

### **ANALYSIS AND DECISION**

12. At the outset, although the petitioners claim that the nurseries owners and their predecessors-in-interest have been in settled and lawful possession of the subject land, they have not sought to rely upon any documents establishing their legal right, title, or interest over the subject land. There is neither any description of their exact location nor there is filed any site plan. There is nothing on the record to hold them as *bhumidars* or *asamis* with respect to the large tract of land either. Thus, they have woefully failed to demonstrate any reasonable and justifiable grounds to be afforded protection from dispossession over the subject land.

<sup>1</sup> 2025 SCC OnLine Del 571

<sup>2</sup> 2025 SCC OnLine Del 577

<sup>3</sup> 2024 SCC OnLine Del 4859

<sup>4</sup> 2024 SCC OnLine Del 6799

13. Apart from a flimsy attempt to tug at the conscience of this Court by proclaiming themselves to be the guardians of the environment, the petitioners have brought nothing tangible or legitimate on the record to convince this Court that they are entitled to continue occupation on the subject land or for that matter, entitled to be rehabilitated by the respondents.

14. The plea raised by the petitioner that horticulture activities in the Yamuna Floodplains area are permissible under the orders of the National Green Tribunal, cannot be sustained either, because the fact remains that the subject land is a part of “Zone-O” of the MPD-2021, which is 1 in 25 floodplains, on which all encroachments have to be promptly removed by the respondent/DDA for the purpose of developing the “Mayur Nature Park” in terms of the directions dated 13.01.2015 and 11.09.2019 of the National Green Tribunal passed in O.A. No. 06/12 titled “*Manoj Mishra v. Union of India*”.

15. Moreover, *vide* order dated 07.12.2017 passed in O.A. No. 76/2016 and O.A. No. 81/2016, the National Green Tribunal has reiterated that the floodplains of Yamuna should not be permitted for construction, occupation, habitation etc. and it is the duty of the DDA to maintain the natural features and ecology of the Yamuna floodplains.

16. Reliance in this regard may also be invited to a recent judgment delivered by a Division Bench of this Court in the case of **Court on its own motion v. Union of India**<sup>5</sup>, wherein the following directions were passed for restoration and rejuvenation of the Yamuna Floodplains :

<sup>5</sup> 2024 SCC OnLine Del 2675

“20. DDA in coordination with all concerned agencies is hereby directed to ensure removal of encroachments from Yamuna River Flood Plains. Delhi Police shall provide necessary force to the DDA as and when requested, to maintain law and order during such encroachment removal drives to remove encroachment from Yamuna Flood Plains.

21. Further, DDA shall submit an action taken report on development of ten bio-diversity parks / wetland areas in Yamuna River Flood Plain including an action plan with timelines for completion of pending projects. Cities and Towns around India, which have been developed along rivers, are doing horticulture and green development of river fronts for their citizens as symbols of urban pride.

22. DDA shall explore green horticultural development of river fronts and recreational zones with public amenities to increase public participation and awareness about rejuvenation of River Yamuna in accordance with extant guidelines.

23. It is necessary to do green development of the banks of the Yamuna as wetlands and public spaces, parks for open green spaces, access to civic amenities, zones of entertainment or playgrounds for the children. This will lead to buy-in by the common citizen, a sense of ownership and consequent pressures on the authorities to ensure maintenance. All this will go hand in hand with ecological restoration, maintenance, and protection of the flood plains.

24. A large number of religious devotees pray at different locations, discharging solid waste in the river water, adding to an already serious problem. Recognising this need of the residents of the State, DDA should construct select number of ghats or platforms on stilts along the riverbank, for such purposes to ensure that the devotees get space and the authorities are able to deal with the challenge of waste scientifically.”

17. At this juncture, it must be also be held that the reliance by the petitioners on the order of the Supreme Court dated 16.12.2019 passed in SLP (C) Nos.33490-33492/2016 titled “*Baljeet Singh and Anr. v. Delhi Development Authority*” is misplaced since the said petition arises out of clearly distinguishable facts, pertaining to the farmers of certain revenue estates in Delhi that were allotted to two societies by the



predecessor-in-interest of respondent/DDA, and which were collecting *lagaan*/revenue from the said farmers.

18. In the instant matter however, as per the own case set up by the petitioners, they stand on a different pedestal than the farmers or cultivators and it is also not their case that they are in possession of the subject land on a lease-basis directly from the respondents or through any society. Thus, the limited concessions granted by the Supreme Court to the farmers of Village Chak Chilla and surrounding areas at that point in time do not come to the rescue of the petitioners today in any manner.

19. Before finally drawing the curtains down on this petition, upon perusal of the copy of the Demolition Report dated 18.07.2024 to 22.07.2024 placed on record by Ms. Kaur, evidently, after the initial demolition action which was taken in the year 2019 for removal of the unauthorized encroachment and construction over the subject land, the petitioners have attempted to re-claim the said premises by not leaving the site and continue to carry on their unauthorised horticulture activities, for which reason the respondent/DDA had to conduct another demolition drive that went on for five days from 18.07.2024 till 22.07.2024 so as to remove the re-encroachments including 20 illegal nurseries, and reclaim the subject land.

20. At the cost of repetition, the land in question falls under the Zonal Development Plan for Zone- 'O' as approved by the Ministry of Urban



Development<sup>6</sup>, and as per the Master Plan for Delhi-2021, it is required to be rid of encroachments, in the larger public interest, in terms of directions passed by the Supreme Court and the National Green Tribunal besides this Court in numerous cases, some of which have been referred to hereinabove. The present condition of the Yamuna River has surpassed the threshold where any further interference in its rejuvenation and restoration efforts—whether under the guise of humanitarian or sympathetic considerations—cannot be justified. Any such intervention would only serve to hinder and delay the timely execution of the Public Projects referred hereinbefore.

21. In view of the foregoing discussion, this Court has no hesitation in holding that the petitioners are encroachers with no legal right to continue to use and occupy the subject land for any purpose whatsoever, or to seek rehabilitation by way of alternative allotment. Resultantly, the present writ petition stands dismissed for being devoid of any merits.

22. The pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of accordingly.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**FEBRUARY 28, 2025**

*Sadiq*

<sup>6</sup> The Zonal Development Plan for Zone 'O' has been approved by Ministry of Urban Development, vide letter No. K-12011/23/2009- DDIB dated the 8th March, 2010 under Section 9(2) of DD Act, 1957 and notified under section 11 by DDA on 10.08.2010

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

% **Judgment reserved on : 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2025**  
**Judgment pronounced on: 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2025**

+ W.P.(C) 15746/2023, CM APPL. 63270/2023 & CM APPL.  
63271/2023

MEHRUDDIN ANSARI & ORS. ....Petitioners

Through: Mr. Samrat Nigam, Sr. Adv.  
with Mr. Archit Arora, Adv.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY & ANR.

.....Respondents

Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, SC with  
Ms. Deeksha L Kakar, Ms.  
Kavya Shukla, Mr. Bir Inder  
Singh Gurm & Mr. Rashneet  
Singh, Advs. with Mr. Pankaj  
Gunawat, CDD, Horticulture.

Ms. Manika Tripathy, SC with  
Mr. Sanjay Singh & Mr. Gautam  
Yadav, Advs.

**CORAM:**

**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

**J U D G M E N T**

1. The eight petitioners in the instant matter seek to invoke the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950, seeking the following reliefs: -

- “(i) Issue a writ of mandamus and certiorari and quash and set aside the impugned Notice dated 27.10.2023 issued by Respondent No.1 and any further order or notice of communication issued by Respondent No 1 and 2 and further declare that the said action of the Respondent No. 1 was illegal, arbitrary and un-constitutional.

- (ii) The Respondent No 2 through Respondent No. 1 may be restrained from taking possession of the demolished structure and/or any article lying thereon and putting any fence or demarcating the said demolished properties and area, in any manner, whatsoever.
- (iii) The Respondent No. land 2 may be restrained from creating any hindrance in protecting the said properties/articles by the Petitioners and take further steps from constructing the said demolished properties, as per law.”

2. Briefly stated, it is the case of the petitioners that they are in long occupation and possession of their respective properties in an unauthorised colony viz. Jogabai Extension, which is listed for regularization and for conferring ownership rights to the residents including the petitioners, under the PM-UDAY Scheme and accordingly, they have applied for grant of ownership rights under the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Act, 2019<sup>1</sup>. It is the case of the petitioners that the area wherein the respective properties of the petitioners are located is a heavily populated area and not forming part of the Yamuna floodplains/area and they are aggrieved that a public notice came to be affixed at certain places in the area on 27.10.2023 which notified the general public as under: -

**“सार्वजनिक सूचना**

सर्व साधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि माननीय हरित अधिकरण के वाद संख्या 06/2012 में दिनांक 13/01/2015 को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र से सभी अतिक्रमण को हटाए जाने के आदेश दिए गए हैं।

इसके अनुपालन में दिल्ली प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिनांक 30.10.2023

<sup>1</sup> NCTD (RPRRUC) Act

को यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र में जोगाबाई में स्थित अनाधिकृत झुग्गी झोपडी इत्यादि अतिक्रमण को हटाया जाना है।

अतः यहाँ के निवासियों से अनुरोध है कि दिनांक 29/10/2023 तक उपरोक्त स्थान को खाली कर दे अन्यथा दिनांक 30.10.2023 को होने वाली अतिक्रमण विरुद्ध कार्यवाही में होने वाले नुकसान के उत्तरदायी वे स्वयं होंगे।

आदेशानुसार  
अधिशायी अभियंता  
उद्यान सिविल खंड-  
दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण”

3. It is the claim of the petitioners that the proposed demolition action of their properties falling in the unauthorised colony is unwarranted, arbitrary and illegal since the village area of Jogabai, Zakir Nagar and Batla House has been declared and regularised as an ‘unauthorised colony’ by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi *vide* resolution no.155 dated 29.10.1981 and their properties are also protected from demolition or any adverse action by the respondents by virtue of Section 3 of the NCT of Delhi (Special Provisions Act), 2011<sup>2</sup>. The details of the properties which are claimed by the petitioners are depicted in the following tabular form: -

S. No.	Property Description
Petitioner no. 1	P-243, 300 sq. yards, Khasra No.475/266 situated at Nafees Road, Batal House, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi, documents of purchase 30.07.2009 S-25A, 100 sq. yards part of Khasra No.475, 478, 480/266 situated in Joga Bai Extension, Jamia Nagar, Okhla New Delhi, documents of purchase 11.10.2019

<sup>2</sup> Special Act 2011

	S-21 measuring 500 sq. yards, Khasra No.260/1, Joga Bai Extension, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi, title document 25.01.2009.
Petitioner no. 2	S-25-A, 850 sq. yards, forming part of Khasra No.480/266, Joga Bai Extension, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi, documents of purchase 18.12.2020.
Petitioner no. 3&4	Joint owners of P-232-A, 250 sq. yards forming part of Khasra No.308 situated in Batla House, Jaima Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi, documents of purchase 16.08.2018.
Petitioner no. 5	M-101, 300 sq. yards, falling in part of Khasra No.308 situated in Gali No.11, near Sultani Masjid, Batla House, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi, documents of purchase 19.03.2018.
Petitioner no. 6	P-237/2, 100 sq. yards, Khasra No.475/266 situated in Joga Bai Extension, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi, documents of purchase 10.12.2018.
Petitioner no. 7&8	Joint owners of P-237/1, 360 sq. yards, Khasra No.475/266 forming part of Khasra No.475/266, Joga Bai Extension, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi, documents of purchase 10.12.2018.

4. The grievance of the petitioners is that in the garb of a public notice read by them on 27.10.2023, the respondents have carried out some demolition work in areas including part of their properties, which were built-up houses and have thereby caused damages to available articles lying in the said premises.

5. On filing of the present petition, the matter came up for hearing on 07.12.2023 on which date, appearance was put by the learned



standing counsel for the respondent no.1/DDA<sup>3</sup> as well as the respondent no.2/GNCTD<sup>4</sup> on receiving advance notice and a plea was advanced on behalf of the respondents that the instant petition is not only flawed on merits but also not maintainable, *inter alia*, for petitioners not having any locus standi in the present petition.

6. No notice of the instant petition has been issued. However, the respondent no.1/DDA has filed a short affidavit through Mr. Pankaj Gunawat, Deputy Director, Horticulture, DDA with certain documents, to which a rejoinder has been filed on behalf of the petitioners. It is also pertinent to mention that subsequently, on the directions of the Court, an additional affidavit has been filed on behalf of the respondent no.1/DDA dated 24.01.2025 along with certain documents.

7. In a nutshell, it has been pleaded on behalf of the respondent no.1/DDA that even as per the own admission of the petitioners, demolition action has already been carried out, but the petitioners appear to have encroached upon the public land again. It is submitted that the petitioners are evidently residing at different places and they have tried to obfuscate the place of their respective residence/occupation, which is not falling within the boundary of the unauthorised colony, and some of them are using the site for commercial purposes, and therefore, not falling within the boundary of the unauthorized colony in terms of the National Capital Territory of

<sup>3</sup> Delhi Development Authority

<sup>4</sup> Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi



Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Regulations, 2019<sup>5</sup> notified in the Gazette w.e.f. 29.10.2019.

**ANALYSIS & DECISION:**

8. Having given my thoughtful consideration to the submissions advanced by the learned senior counsel for the petitioners as also learned standing counsel for the respondent no.1/DDA besides on meticulous perusal of the documents placed on the record, at the outset, there are dark cloud of doubt as regards the *locus standi* of the petitioners as also regarding the maintainability of the present petition.

9. First things first, even a bare perusal of the aforesaid details of the respective residences of the petitioners in the aforesaid tabular detail would show that they are located at different places and their plea that they are falling within the unauthorised colony of the Joga Bai Extension and thereby their possessory rights are saved under the NCTD (RPRRUC) Regulation, is flawed and bereft of any merit.

10. Evidently, no site plan has been filed by any of the petitioners with regard to the location of their properties. Although much mileage is sought to be taken from the Office Memorandum dated 23.11.2020<sup>6</sup>, the same is of no assistance to the petitioners. It would be expedient to reproduce the contents the Office Memorandum which goes as under: -

“The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Act, 2010 and Regulations recognize and confer the rights of ownership on transfer or mortgage to the residents of 1,731 unauthorised colonies in Delhi. Delhi Development Authority is the nodal agency for the implementation of the

<sup>5</sup> NCTD (RPRRUC) Regulation

<sup>6</sup> No. LM/PM-UDAY/0008/2020/UDAY/POL/400



PM-UDAY (Pradhan Mantri Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi Awas Adhikar Yojana) scheme.

2. DDA has received several representations from RWAs of Unauthorized Colonies stating that the applications for properties falling in O-Zone are being rejected after due survey by empanelled GIS agencies causing inconvenience to the residents as they made the requisite payment for GIS survey.

3. In this regard, the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies), Regulations, 2019 clause 7 specifies that no rights shall be conferred or recognised (a) over prohibited land, that is, falling in reserved or notified forests, land identified as protected prohibited area by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 (24 of 1958), land falling in Zone-O, Yamuna Flood Plain, land falling in right of way of existing roads and Master Plan Roads, land under right of way of high tension lines, land falling in ridge area of Delhi and land reserved or protected under any other law for the time being in force"

4. As part of review of MPD 2021, DDA had conducted an exercise for re-delineation and re-zoning of Zone 'O' to regularize the human settlements. However, on account of certain legal impediments, the same have not been concluded. Planning Department of DDA is taking further necessary steps to resolve the issues and to ensure that the rights of the residents of these 75 colonies are duly available as per the scheme."

11. It should be stated that though in terms of the Annexure-A of the aforesaid Office Memorandum, *vide* serial no.74, Joga Bai Extension is categorised as one of the unauthorised colonies, which is subject to regularization and eligible for consideration of alternative allotment to the affected persons in the area in terms of PM-UDAY Scheme, Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, learned standing counsel for the respondent no.1/DDA, has invited the attention of this Court to the additional affidavit dated 24.01.2025 filed on behalf of the respondent no.1/DDA



which shows the google earth position of the subject properties as under:-

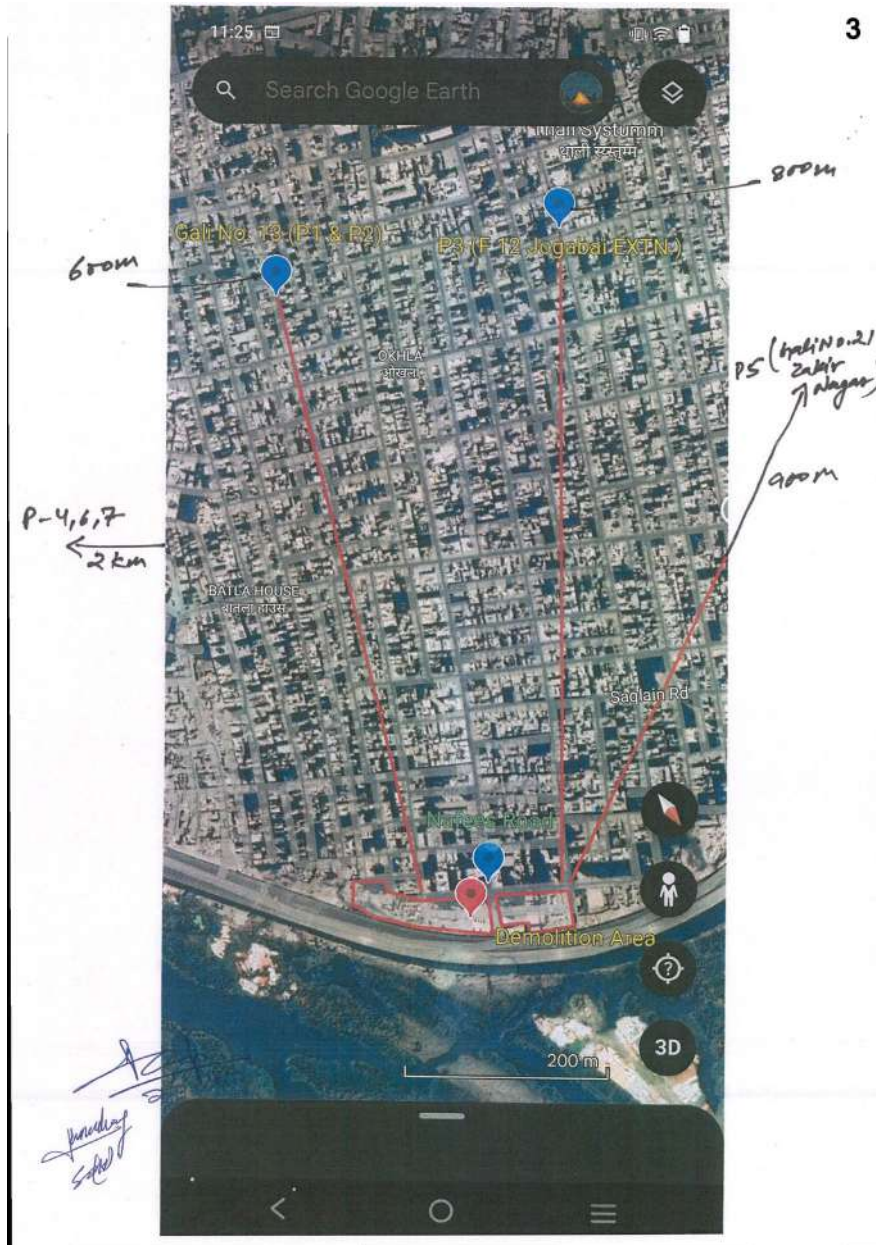


Image 1

12. It is pointed out that while the petitioner nos.1 and 2 claim to be residing in Gali No.13, the petitioner no.3 claims to be residing in F-12 Joga Bai Extension, which portions are depicted by blue balloon pins.

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It is also pointed out that the location of the alleged residence/construction of the petitioner nos.4, 6 & 7 is about two kilometres away from the boundary earmarked for benefit under the PM-UDAY Scheme whereas the petitioner no.5 claims to be having properties in Gali No.21, Zakir Nagar within the portion shown in the bottom of the google earth map by way of pentagon figure in red where it is also written “demolition area”. The learned standing counsel for the respondent no.1/DDA has invited the attention of this Court to another map (Annexure-2) with the additional affidavit dated 25.01.2025 that shows the following position:

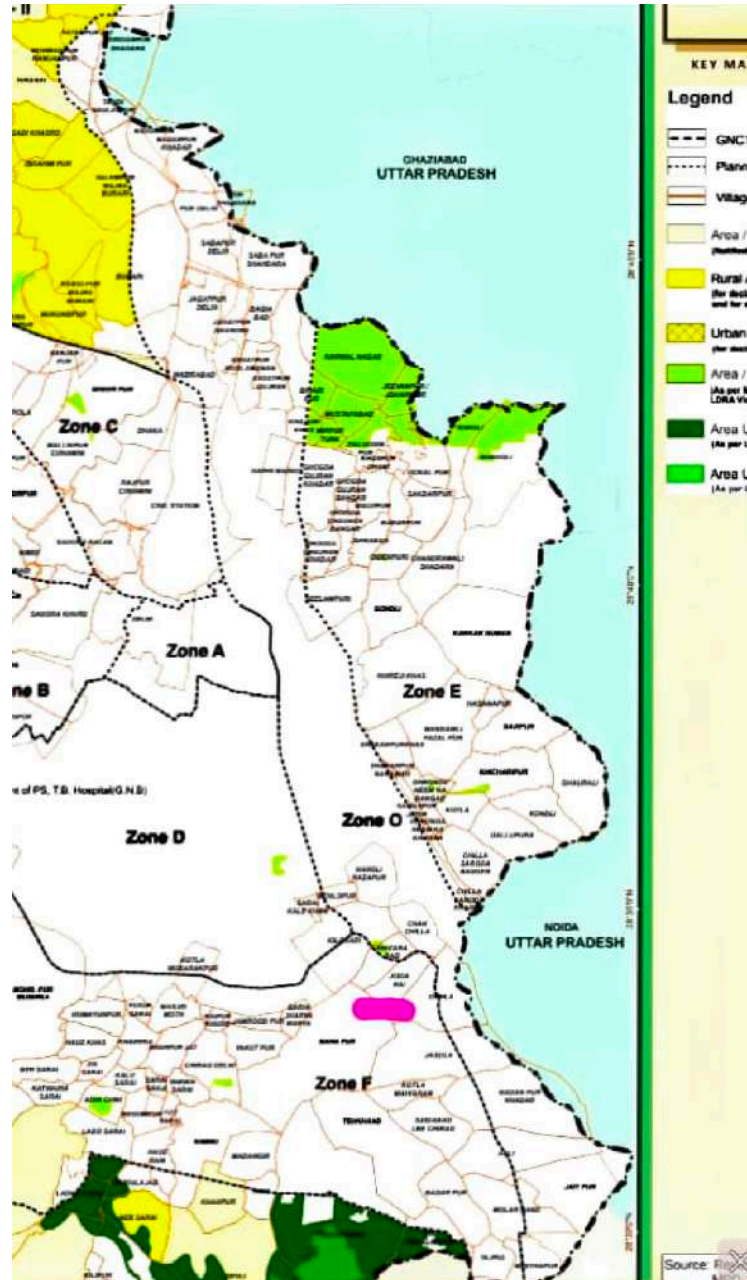


Image 2

13. It is pointed out that the boundary of Joga Bai Extension is demarcated by an orange line, the outer portion of which shows Yamuna river alongside the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway.



14. In order to counter the aforesaid position, the petitioners too have filed an affidavit *albeit* belatedly dated 27.01.2025 and have placed on record the following map:



15. It is pertinent to mention that while explaining the aforesaid map, learned senior counsel for the petitioners has referred to the coloured

map filed along with the additional affidavit of the petitioners dated 27.01.2025 and it has been canvassed that the petitioners are located in the area falling in the purple patch which is claimed to be outside Zone 'O'.

16. I am afraid that the aforesaid position explained by the learned senior counsel for the petitioners is not fathomable since, at the cost of repetition, they are unable to show the exact location of the subject residences/construction sites. It is also pertinent to mention that the learned standing counsel for the respondent no.1/DDA has rightly referred to Regulation (7) of the aforesaid notification dated 29.10.2019<sup>7</sup>, thereby canvassing that although the unauthorised colonies which have been recognised by the Government fall outside the purview of any action of demolition, however, the land which is *inter alia* falling in Zone 'O' Yamuna floodplains is clearly excluded.

17. On a careful perusal of the Regulation (7)(a), there are certainly no two opinions that no right to recognition and/or grant of any benefit under the PM-UDAY Scheme arises if the land falls under Zone 'O' i.e., Yamuna floodplains. Faced with the above position, learned senior counsel for the petitioners, however, urged that their respective lands are not falling under Zone 'O'. I am afraid the said position canvassed by the learned Standing Counsel for the respondent DDA stands fortified by the decision of National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi, dated 30.08.2024<sup>8</sup> in OA No. 190/2024 that considered the

<sup>7</sup> NCTD (RPRRUC) Regulation

<sup>8</sup> Original application no.190/2024



issue of illegal colonies in Zone ‘O’ of the Yamuna floodplains, whereby it has been categorically held that no right shall accrue or be conferred or recognised in respect of the land falling in Zone ‘O’ Yamuna floodplains in terms of the aforesaid Regulation (7). Accordingly, the National Green Tribunal came to pass certain directions in respect of 90 such unauthorised colonies which are falling in Zone ‘O’ and it has been pointed out that the matter is still under consideration.

18. In summary, the position that has been clearly brought out during the course of the arguments is that as many as 1,731 unauthorised colonies, excluding the affluent unauthorised colonies *vide* Regulation (7)(b), fall outside the purview of the notification dated 29.10.2019. As a matter of fact, it is explained by the learned standing counsel for the respondent no.1/DDA that the area which is presently under demolition action by the DDA is depicted in Image 2 by a yellow pin, also giving its coordinates i.e., the longitude and latitude<sup>9</sup>position. The location of site which has been the subject matter of demolition which would eventually be subject to further demolition due to re-encroachment over the land, are also shown in the photographs placed on record by the respondent No.1/DDA by way of additional affidavit dated 24.01.2025, taken on 22.01.2015 showing the same coordinates at Kalindi Bypass Road, Yamuna Catchment Area, besides two more photographs of the nearby area, evidently showing that digging-work is going on and also

<sup>9</sup> 28.572173 & 77.289541

some jhuggi jhopri clusters having been erected on the right side, while on the left side is the expressway.

19. Thus, the position that emerges from the aforesaid discussion is that the petitioners miserably fail to show their exact location and they are trying to project as if their residence/construction is within the boundaries of the unauthorised colony, Joga Bai Extension. Assuming for the sake of convenience that they are inside the boundaries of demarcation carried out as depicted in Image-1 and Image-2 above, they are already protected from any demolition action, but it appears that there is complete mischief on their part inasmuch as they are attempting to lay a claim which clearly is without any foundation.

20. Lastly, there is no gainsaying that the demolition action has been carried out at the request of Delhi Jal Board in terms of its letter dated 17.04.2023 (Annexure A-3) which reads as under: -

“No. F-84/DJB/EE(C) DR.11/2023/49

Dated: 17-4-2023

The Dy. Director(Hort.),  
Division 7, DDA  
Seed bed Park, School Block  
Shakarpur, Delhi-110092

Subject:- Removal of encroachment in the proposed alignment of 1800 mm dia interceptor sewer.

Name of work:-Construction of interceptor sewer from Barapullah drain to Batla house phase-II SPS and construction of 35 MGD SPS at Batla House phase-II Including its rising main up to Okhla WWTP on DBO basis

in reference to the permission vide no. F.22 A(22) 2022/11/878 Dated 30.08.2022 issued from the office of Dy. Dir. (IL)DDA for execution of the above work, it is submitted that the work of laying of interceptor sewer line as per the approve alignment is in progress. As per the proposal, the jacking pit of microtunnelling work is proposed opposite to NH Pillar No. 54 and at the corner of Nafees road near Police Booth. The location has been marked in red



on the enclosed alignment drawing of interceptor sewer. At this location there is encroachment by the Jhuggies dwellers due to which the work of making the launching pit of microtunnelling work is held up.

You are requested to remove the encroachment from the site to facilitate the preparation of pit of 10M X 10M size. It is pertinent to mention that this work is related to the Yamuna Cleaning Project, and the progress of it is being monitored by High Level Committee (HLC) appointed by Hon'ble NCT vide order dated 09.01.2023. The work is scheduled to be completed within its time line fixed by the HLC i.e. June 2023.

Encl.: As above.

RAJIV SHARMA)  
Executive Engineer(C)DR-II"

21. It is pursuant to the aforesaid letter that the demolition action has already been carried out on 30.10.2023, thereby removing encroachment on an area of about 2 acres entailing demolition of semi-pucca/structures and 12 jhuggi jhopdis, as per the demolition report dated 30.10.2023 (Annexure-4).

22. There is no gainsaying that the process of identification of unauthorised colonies is a rigorous one which involves firstly identifying the area and thereafter, setting out the boundary under the aegis of the Boundary Delimitation Committee which comprises members from Survey of India, officials of the DDA as well as the Revenue branch of the GNCTD. The petitioners place on record no iota of material to upset the demarcation of the boundary laid down for applicability of the PM-UDAY Scheme.

23. In view of the foregoing discussion, this Court has no hesitation in finding that the petitioners have woefully failed to substantiate their *locus standi* in filing the present writ petition. Accordingly, the present petition is hereby dismissed for being misconceived, ill-conceived and



bereft of any merit, with token costs of Rs. 5,000/- imposed on each of the petitioners for indulging in gross abuse of the process of law.

24. All pending applications stand disposed of accordingly.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**FEBRUARY 03, 2025/Ch**

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

% **Judgment reserved on : 28 January 2025**  
**Judgment pronounced on : 03 February 2025**

+ W.P.(C) 4378/2020 & CM APPL. 15758/2020, CM APPL. 15759/2020, CM APPL. 15760/2020, CM APPL. 21550/2020, CM APPL. 21551/2020, CM APPL. 21552/2020, CM APPL. 21553/2020 CM APPL. 21554/2020, CM APPL. 21555/2020, CM APPL. 21556/2020, CM APPL. 21557/2020, CM APPL. 21558/2020, CM APPL. 27030/2020, CM APPL. 27031/2020, CM APPL. 27032/2020, CM APPL. 27053/2020, CM APPL. 27054/2020, CM APPL. 27055/2020, CM APPL. 27056/2020, CM APPL. 27057/2020, CM APPL. 27058/2020, CM APPL. 27061/2020, CM APPL. 27062/2020, CM APPL. 27063/2020, CM APPL. 27065/2020, CM APPL. 27066/2020, CM APPL. 27067/2020, CM APPL. 27069/2020, CM APPL. 27070/2020, CM APPL. 27071/2020, CM APPL. 27072/2020, CM APPL. 27073/2020, CM APPL. 27074/2020, CM APPL. 27075/2020, CM APPL. 27076/2020, CM APPL. 27077/2020, CM APPL. 27078/2020, CM APPL. 27079/2020, CM APPL. 27080/2020, CM APPL. 27081/2020, CM APPL. 27082/2020, CM APPL. 27083/2020, CM APPL. 27084/2020, CM APPL. 27085/2020, CM APPL. 27086/2020, CM APPL. 27089/2020, CM APPL. 27090/2020, CM APPL. 27091/2020, CM APPL. 27094/2020, CM APPL. 27095/2020, CM APPL. 27096/2020.

RAM SINGH SAINI .....Petitioner

Through: Mr. Sanjay Kumar, Adv.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY .....Respondent

Through: Ms. Manika Tripathy, Standing Counsel with Ms. Deeksha L. Kakar, Mr. Ashutosh Kaushik and Mr. Rashneet Singh, Advs. for DDA with Mr. Kamleshwari Pandit, Naib Tehsildar.



+ W.P.(C) 5970/2020, CM APPL. 21580/2020, CM APPL. 25622/2020

RAMESH SAINI AND ORS. ....Petitioners  
Through: Mr. Yogesh Tiwari and Mr. Vikrant Singh Bais, Advs.  
versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY & ANR. ....Respondents  
Through: Mr. Sanjay Katyal, Standing Counsel for DDA.  
Ms. Manika Tripathy, Standing Counsel with Ms. Deeksha L. Kakar, Mr. Ashutosh Kaushik and Mr. Rashneet Singh, Advs. for DDA with Mr. Kamleshwari Pandit, Naib Tehsildar.

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

### **J U D G M E N T**

1. This common judgment shall decide the above-noted two writ petitions which have been preferred by the petitioners, seeking to invoke the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950, for directions in the nature of *mandamus* to the respondent/DDA to allot them alternative plots in lieu of the respective pieces of land occupied by them, either through their ancestors or in their own rights, or in the alternative, to award compensation to each one of them for acquisition of their land and destruction of their crops besides damage to their household belongings. Both the writ petitions raise a common question of law,

with more or less identical factual narrative and can be conveniently disposed of together.

2. It is pertinent to mention that there are 85 petitioners in W.P.(C) No. 4378/2020, whereas there are 32 petitioners in W.P.(C) No. 5970/2020.

3. Briefly stated, in **W.P.(C) No. 4378/2020**, it is the case of the petitioners that each of them has been occupying and doing cultivation on agricultural land measuring about 5 to 20 Bigha falling in Khasra No.12(min), Khasra No. 208/204 (min) and Khasra No. 206/11 (min) situated at Chirage Sumali (near Khajuri Khas), Delhi and Khasra No. 265/107 (min) situated at Bela Estate, Delhi. The petitioners claim that they have been in continuous physical and lawful possession of the respective agricultural land being owners thereof; and that the predecessor-in-interest of respondent/DDA i.e., DIT<sup>1</sup> in the year 1949 allotted a total of 19,344 bigha of agricultural land on yearly rent of Rs. 59,863/- to a society, viz., **Delhi Peasant Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.**<sup>2</sup> in various revenue states including Village Chirage Sumali, Bela Estate and Nangli Rajapur, with the right to allot/sub-lease the said land to various farmers and recover land Revenue/Lagaan from them and deposit the same with the respondent. They claim that on allotment of their respective land from the Society, they have been conducting agricultural activities and regularly paying lease money to the Society.

<sup>1</sup> Delhi Improvement Trust

<sup>2</sup> DPCMSL



4. Likewise, in **W.P.(C) No. 5970/2020**, it is stated that apart from DPCMSL, land was also allotted by the DIT in 1949 to another society, viz., **Jheel Khuranja Cooperative Milk Producers Society Ltd.**<sup>3</sup>, which Society too allotted/ sub leased various pieces of land to them and had been claiming Revenue/Lagaan from them.

5. In a nutshell, it is the claim of the petitioners in both the writ petitions that the conditions of allotment were governed by a letter dated 14.03.1950<sup>4</sup> issued by the Ministry of Rehabilitation<sup>5</sup>, Government of India; and that the purpose of allotment of land to the societies primarily was rehabilitation of the displaced milk producers and extending them the benefit of milk production and distribution on co-operative basis in Delhi. It is emphasized that although the lease was initially granted to the two societies for a period of five years, the same has been extended from time to time.

6. It is claimed that the respondent, sometime in the year 1967, not only proposed to terminate the lease in favour of the societies, but instead also provided that the individual cultivators/milk producers like the petitioners shall be given direct lease of the land under the cultivation and milk production, for which reference is invited to Resolution dated 30.04.1973<sup>6</sup>. It is claimed that pursuant thereto, some of the petitioners directly started paying rent to the respondent/DDA that was duly paid till about the year 1977.

<sup>3</sup> JKCMPSL

<sup>4</sup> Reference No. RHB-37(1)49

<sup>5</sup> MOR

<sup>6</sup> Annexure P-4 in W.P.(C) No. 5970/2020

7. The grievance of the petitioners in unison is that sometime in the year 1982, eviction proceedings were initiated by the respondent/DDA through its Estate Officers for eviction of the societies as well as individual agriculturist/cultivators; and in the year 2002, some of the members of the society were illegally evicted from the land falling in the above-noted Khasra numbers, which led to a prolonged litigation, and eventually the petitioners already stand evicted from their respective parcels of the land. At the cost of repetition, it is in the said backdrop that the petitioners in the instant two writ petitions seek rehabilitation by way of allotment of alternate plot, kiosk, etc., and/or seek compensation for loss and damage to their crops and the construction etc. raised upon the subject land.

8. A perusal of the record shows that on advance notice, appearance has been put by the respondent/DDA. In view of the submissions made by the learned Standing Counsel for the DDA, the following observation came to be passed *vide* order dated 10.08.2023 by this Court:-

**“1. Learned Standing Counsel who appears on behalf of Respondent/DDA submits that the issue raised by the Petitioner has already been adjudicated by the Courts. She seeks to reply upon the orders passed by the Supreme Court and this Court from time to time which have been filed by the Respondent/DDA including on 04.08.2020 and 21.10.2021 to submit that, the Petitioner has no locus to file the present Petition.**

1.1 Learned Standing Counsel for the Respondent further submits that it is for this reason that no notice has been issued in the matter till today and requests that the matter be taken up for hearing and disposal.

2. None appears on behalf of the Petitioner.



3. **The record shows that there are 18 impleadment applications which are pending.**

3.1 Replies, if any be filed in four weeks.

3.2 List these applications before the Joint Registrar (Judicial) on 25.09.2023.

4. **List the matter for arguments on the issue of maintainability of the present Petition on 19.01.2024.**

5. Learned Counsel for the parties shall file their respective written synopsis, not exceeding three pages each, at least one week before the next date of hearing, along with compilations of judgments, if any, they wish to rely upon.

5.1 All judgments sought to be relied upon by the learned Counsel for the parties shall be filed with an index which also sets out the relevant paragraph numbers and the proposition of law that it sets forth.”

### **LEGAL SUBMISSIONS ADVANCED ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS**

9. Mr. Sanjay Kumar, learned counsel for the petitioners in W.P.(C) No. 4378/2020 urged that the petitioner is seeking only the relief of rehabilitation in the nature of alternate allotment of land in view of various policies framed by the respondent/DDA, whereby in a similar situation, the displaced persons have been allotted alternate sites. In this regard, he has referred to a Policy regarding allotment of Motia Khan Steel Merchants<sup>7</sup>, whereby it is recorded that at the time of clearance of the Motia Khan area in the year 1975-76, the evictees who were paying damages to DDA at relevant time, were given alternative allotment in Naraina, Mayapuri or Kirti Nagar at reserve rates by the Allotment Committee.

10. Learned counsel for the petitioners vehemently urged that the actions of the respondent, thereby uprooting the petitioners from their

<sup>7</sup> Annexure-5 Reference No. 211 A-11.10.77





longstanding & settled occupation and possession of their respective lands, and further by depriving them of alternative plots, violates the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution of India, 1950, inasmuch as they have been given a differential treatment, effectively rendering them homeless and depriving them of their fundamental right to have shelter for peaceful and meaningful living.

11. Mr. Yogesh Tiwari, learned counsel for the petitioners in W.P.(C) No. 5970/2020 urged that the petitioners had come to occupy their respective land in the Revenue Estate of Jheel Khuranja as well as Chirage Sumali, through the land allotted to DPCMSL and JKCMPSL, not only for the purposes of augmenting agricultural resources, but also for production of milk and improving the availability of milk to the residents of Delhi.

12. Learned counsel urged that the Government has framed several policies for rehabilitation of the displaced persons and who have been allotted alternative land, residential or commercial in various parts of Delhi, whereas the petitioners have been left out in the lurch.

**LEGAL SUBMISSIONS ADVANCED ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT/DDA**

13. Learned Standing Counsel for the respondent/DDA, in her short submission, canvassed that the issue of displacement of the so-called agriculturists/cultivators or milk producing community who occupied some parcels of land on sub-lease/allotment by the two referred societies, have already been addressed up to the Supreme Court and the petitioners have no legal right to continue to occupy the premises.

It was also urged that there is no policy framed by the DDA so as to rehabilitate people who have been displaced from the present Revenue Estate of Jheel Khuranja and Chirage Sumali, which were allotted to the aforementioned two societies long time back by the predecessor of the DDA and whose lease already stand terminated.

14. Reference in this regard was invited to the decisions in the cases of **Randheer and Others v. Commissioner of Police<sup>8</sup>; Randheer and Others v. Commissioner of Police<sup>9</sup>; Yamuna Bank Kishan Bachao Morca v. State of NCT of Delhi and Others<sup>10</sup> and Roshan Lal v. DDA<sup>11</sup>.**

#### **ANALYSIS & DECISION**

15. Having heard the learned counsels for the parties and on perusal of the record, this Court has no hesitation in holding that both the writ petitions are not only not maintainable, but also tantamount to gross abuse of the process of law.

16. First things first, although the petitioners have relied upon copies of Khasra Girdawaris of the Village Chirage Sumali Tehsil, however, a bare perusal thereof would show that the recorded landlord/owner is shown to be the “Government” and some of the Khasra Girdawaris also record the aspect of illegal occupation of the land by the petitioners & their family members. It is evident that the petitioners have clubbed different individual causes of action into a kind of a composite petition and none of them is laying foundation to

<sup>8</sup> LPA No. 196/2023 decided on 11.10.2023.

<sup>9</sup> WPC 11871/2022 decided on 15.03.2023.

<sup>10</sup> WP (CrI.) 2035/2020 decided on 01.02.2022.

<sup>11</sup> WPC 12/2019 decided on 08.03.2022.



his or her legal rights over their respective lands on the basis of any title, right or interest. So much so that even the land, if any, in possession of each and sundry, has not been specified or identified through khasra numbers, exact measurements or longitudinal or latitudinal position. In other words, a vague, generalised and wild averment is made that each one of the petitioners had been occupying about 5 to 20 Bighas of land but the same is not supported by any legal documents to show their legal title, right or interest in any of the parcels of land. Moreover, no site plan has been placed on record by the petitioners to corroborate their alleged occupation over the subject land.

17. Be that as it may, it is borne out from the record that proceedings under Section 4 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971<sup>12</sup> were initiated against several individual farmers/milk producers impleading the DPCMSL & JKCMP SL on determination of lease by the DDA; and resultantly, relying on decision by the Supreme Court in the case of **Azim Ahmad Kazmi v. State of UP**<sup>13</sup> and the decision of this Court in W.P.(C) No. 256/2013 dated 24.05.2013, the learned Estate Officer directed each of the occupants/noticees, besides the Society, to vacate the respective land in question within 15 days of such order. It is borne out from the record that the eviction orders were challenged by a bunch of the individuals by filing writ petitions before this Court, which came to be dismissed. The aggrieved persons, then preferred as many as 36

<sup>12</sup> PP Act.

<sup>13</sup> Civil Appeal No. 2006-07/2003 dated 16.07.2012



appeals and 05 writ petitions which came to be considered by the Division Bench of this Court in LPA No. 479/2013 and others and decided *vide* judgment dated 31.01.2018.

18. In a nutshell, this Court considered the land in dispute that was leased out to two difference societies viz., DPCMSL and JKCMPSL, and those petitioners who claimed to have been allotted land by the JKCMPSL were placed in Group 'A' whereas those who were claiming to have been allotted land by DPCMSL were placed in Group 'B'. The judgment records the entire history of the subject land and the purpose and manner in which allotment of land was to the aforesaid two societies, determination of lease as well as the history of litigation under the PP Act besides various eviction orders passed which later became the subject matter of several writ petitions. In this regard, it would be expedient to reproduce the relevant observations made by the learned Judges of the Division Bench, which goes as under:-

“55. The appellants and the writ petitioners have failed to establish that the action of DDA under the PP Act for vacation of the land in their occupation is illegal and the orders of the Estate Officer are without jurisdiction and authority.

56. Admittedly, the eviction orders of Estate Officers under the PP Act against some of the occupants of public premises claiming heir rights through Jheel Khuranja Cooperative Milk Producers Society Limited were upheld by the Coordinate Bench of this Court in **Smt. Dhan Kaur** (*supra*). Similarly, the eviction orders passed under the PP Act by Estate Officers against some of the occupants of public premises, claiming their rights through Delhi Peasants Cooperative Multipurpose Society Limited, were upheld by the Coordinate Bench of this Court in **Brij Pal** (*supra*) in LPA No. 810/2015, decided on 17.11.2015. These two orders of Coordinate Benches of this Court – in respect of property allotted to Jheel Khuranja Cooperative Milk Producers Society Limited and Delhi Peasants



Cooperative Multipurpose Society Limited relate to the same properties which were allotted under the same agreements to these Societies, though were in occupation of some other members of these Societies (other than the appellants and the writ petitioners before us), are binding on us on the principles of constructive *res judicata* and also on the principle that the similarly placed persons should be treated alike. The appellants and the writ petitioners before us are similarly placed persons and the earlier findings given in respect of similarly placed persons are also binding on them.”

19. It is further borne from the record that the aggrieved persons who are similarly placed as the petitioners in the instant writ petitions preferred several Special Leave Petitions bearing SLP (C) No. 5253/2018 titled “Shiv Shankar v. D.D.A.” and others, which came to be dismissed by the Supreme Court *vide* order dated 20.03.2018, granting time to the said petitioners to vacate the land by 31.12.2019. Thereafter, similar SLP(C) Nos. 33490-33492/2016, 5372-5391/2018, 33493-33510/2016 and 1853-1876/2017 also came to be dismissed by the Supreme Court *vide* order dated 16.12.2019, granting time to the petitioners to vacate the land by 31.03.2020. Lastly, *vide* order dated 18.12.2019 passed in SLP(C) No. 14215/2019, the Supreme Court took cognizance of the order dated 13.12.2019 passed by it in SLP (C) No. 5253/2018 and refused to order any further extension to the time granted to the petitioners therein to vacate the land in question, thereby dismissing the SLP(C) No. 14215/2019.

20. In the said backdrop, while any dispute regarding the land in question involving the two societies and individual occupiers through such societies must have rested in perpetuity, the instant petitions are a gross abuse of the process of law as it appears that some or the other

so-called occupants/cultivators under different names or under different organizations, keep filing one petition after the other with ulterior motives. This Court in an earlier case titled ***Yamuna Bank Kishan Bachao Morcha (supra)***, decided by the learned Single Judge of this Court *vide* order dated 01.02.2022, considered the claim of the petitioner-society seeking cultivation rights in respect of several farmers over 15,000 *bighas* of land in the same areas, re-agitating that lagaan was being paid by their forefathers since 1932 till 2012 to DPCMSL. It would be pertinent to mention here that this Court made the following observations:-

8. It is stated that in 2013 writs have been filed restraining the authorities from dispossessing the farmers who were occupying the banks at river Yamuna without following the procedures established under law. The land in question in the said writ petition had been leased out to two different Societies namely **Jhil Khuranjia Milk Producers Co-operative Society Ltd. and Delhi Peasants Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.** Material on record show that the members of the petitioner Society were paying certain amount to the Delhi Peasants Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd. The said writ petitions were dismissed. LPAs were filed against the order of dismissal. This Court *vide* judgment dated 31.01.2018 dismissed the batch of LPAs. While dealing with the land which was allotted to the Delhi Peasants Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd., it was found that in 1949 the Delhi Peasants Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd. was allotted agricultural land measuring 13,344 *bighas* on leasehold basis for a period of 5 years by the Delhi Improvement Trust (hereinafter referred to as 'DIT'). The said lease was extended from time to time. It was found that DDA, who is the successor of DIT, sought cancellation of the lease deed and asked the Delhi Peasants Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd. to handover the possession of the land. Notices under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (hereinafter referred to as 'the PP Act') were issued by the Estate Officer to the individual cultivators and the eviction orders were passed in the year 1991-1992. After several proceedings, the eviction





proceedings were started by the DDA in the year 2004 and eviction orders were passed on 01.08.2007 for vacation of the land. The matter was remanded back to the Estate Officer and final orders were passed by the Estate Officer. The said orders were unsuccessfully challenged in appeal. The orders dismissing the appeals were challenged before this Court by filing writ petitions. The writ petitions were dismissed by this Court *vide* order dated 21.10.2016.

9. In the LPAs a contention was raised stating that members of the Society were tenants who were in occupation and possession of lands and, therefore, PP Act could not have been initiated against them since they are not unauthorized occupants. The Division Bench of this Court *vide* order dated 31.01.2018 held that the occupants of the land could be evicted by resorting to PP Act. It was found that the members of the Society had become unauthorized occupants of the land belonging to DDA. It is pertinent to mention here that the petitioners in the said writ petition contended that there was collusion between the Society and the DDA. It was stated that the members of the petitioner Society were paying money to the Delhi Peasants Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.

10. The appellants therein preferred an appeal against judgment dated 31.01.2018 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP(C) Diary No. 5253/2018 titled as Shiv Shankar & Ors. v. DDA, and other appeals, wherein the Apex Court dismissed the SLP while upholding the judgment passed by this Court and directed the appellants to vacate the subject land by December, 2019.

21. Incidentally, this Court also noted the fact that even a Curative Petition (C) No. 38-52/2020 titled "Sunil Kumar vs. Delhi Development Authority" was filed before the Apex Court which also came to be dismissed on 21.05.2020. At this juncture, it would also be appropriate to refer to the directions passed by the National Green Tribunal with respect to the encroachments in the Yamuna floodplains by agriculturists/farmers, as elucidated by this Court in *Yamuna Bank Kishan Bachao Morca (supra)*, which read as under:

“12. It is stated that the National Green Tribunal *vide* judgment dated 13.01.2015 in O.A. NO. 6/2012 titled as *Manoj Mishra v. UOI*, judgment dated 07.12.2017 in O.A. No. 76/2016 and O.A. No. 81/2016 titled as *Manoj Mishra v. UOI*, judgment dated 11.09.2019 in O.A. No. 6/2012 titled as *Manoj Mishra v. UOI*, has directed the DDA to ensure that the Yamuna floodplains remain encroachment free. It is stated that the National Green Tribunal in O.A. No. 6/2012 titled as *Manoj Mishra v. UOI*, has directed the DDA to undertake physical demarcation of the entire floodplains within three months and after taking re-possession, fence the area and convert it into a bio-diversity park. *Vide* judgment dated 07.12.2017, the NGT reiterated that the floodplains of Yamuna should not be permitted for construction, occupation, habitation etc. and it is the duty of the answering respondent/DDA to maintain the natural features and ecology of the floodplain.

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14. It is also pointed out that besides the judgments of the National Green Tribunal, a Division Bench of this Court *vide* judgment and order dated 03.04.2013 in *Haq*, through its members *Abdul Shakeel v. DDA*, 2013 SCC OnLine Del 1284, had held that by removing the encroachment on the Yamuna floodplains, DDA is only complying with the directions of the Court and no fault can be found with the DDA on this account. Moreover, the Court found that there was no question of providing rehabilitation to those in illegal occupation of land.

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25. The petitioners have filed Annexure P-2, which is a notice under Section 4(2)(b)(i) of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act wherein the noticee has been shown as an occupant and had been asked to remove. The Annexure demonstrates that the members of the Delhi Peasants Co-Operative Multipurpose Society Ltd. are purely unauthorized occupants of the area who had been directed to be removed by this Court and the National Green Tribunal. This Court has also gone through the various orders passed by the National Green Tribunal directing the DDA to evict the unauthorized occupants. By order dated 11.09.2019 NGT had directed that a bio-diversity park must be established in that area in order to cleanse river Yamuna. It is also stated that the society has filed a civil suit being Civil Suit No. 77/2021 on the file on Additional District Judge, Tis Hazari Courts, wherein the petitioner sought prayer for injunction restraining DDA from evicting its members. The said suit is pending.

26. The petitioner has not been able to establish any semblance of right on the property. Other than filing few receipts which shows that money has been paid to the Delhi Peasants Co-Operative Multipurpose Society Ltd. in Bela estate, which is a Nazul land, does



not confer any right to the petitioner especially when the Delhi Peasants Co-Operative Multipurpose Society Ltd. has already failed in its attempt and the members of the petitioner/Society have been held trespassers by the Division Bench in LPA 479/2013 and other connected matters and the SLP, review and curable petitions arising out of the said order have been dismissed by the Apex Court.

27. The writ petition shows that the petitioners are growing crops of Radish, Brinjal, Potato, etc. which is clearly prohibited by the order of the National Green Tribunal. The National Green Tribunal by order dated 13.01.2015 has observed as under:—

*“51. Unauthorised activities are being carried out on the floodplain and at some places they have even encroached up to the riverbed of Yamuna. Agricultural products raised from these areas have shown to be injurious to human health, primarily for the reasons that the river carries very high pollutants, including heavy-metals and acidic elements. One of the studies brought on record which is even supported by the United Nations, is the first to link river contamination with adverse impacts on human health. According to this study, around 23% of children had lead levels in their blood above 10 micro grams - a widely accepted guideline - whose adverse health effects have been noted. The study said high level of lead in blood was eight times more when exposed to the riverbank after Wazirabad in north Delhi, compared to rural areas upstream in Haryana, where river water contamination was found to be less. Heavy metals such as lead are more readily absorbed by children as compared to adults. The resultant disasters would be impairment of motor skills, onset and development of hypertension and may even result in slow cognitive development. Water and soil samples were lifted every 2 km, starting, from Wazirabad Barrage and covered 22 km of the river in the capital. The presence of heavy metals increased after Wazirabad even though every drop of water that flows in the river in Delhi has to be cleaned through Sewage Treatment and Effluent Treatment Plants. Presence of heavy metals was negligible in Haryana. Hexavalent chromium, said to be hazardous was found to be highest at Old Yamuna Bridge and Indraprastha Estate Power Plant. This is the area where maximum vegetables are grown on riverbed. At this point there is also heavy industrial discharge into the river.*

*52. Agricultural activities must be carried on as it is essential for our day to day living, but, agriculture produce that will lead to greater harm to human health must be checked and if necessary should also be, stopped. The principle of ‘Inter-generational Equity’ would require that today’s younger generation should not be exposed’*



*to serious health hazards and thus, it will not only be desirable but essential that such contaminated produce/vegetables are not offered for consumption to the people at large. The Principle of Comparative Hardship would clearly mandate that where the injury is n much; greater in proportion to the benefit that would accrue as a result of such activity, the activity must be stopped in the larger interest of the public and of public health.”*

22. But then again, the same issue was re-agitated with regard to the land allotted by DPCMSL in a writ petition bearing WP(C) No. 12/2019 titled “**Shri Roshan Lal v. DDA**” which was decided *vide* judgment dated 08.03.2022 by a learned Single Judge of this Court, wherein the following observations were made:-

“10. It is thus evident that the petitioner essentially sought protection in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court noted above and thus could have asserted a right to be permitted to occupy the land up to 31 March 2020 only. However, despite the unequivocal stand taken by the petitioner and which consequently bound him to hand over vacant possession latest by 31 March 2020, the interim protection accorded when the writ petition was originally entertained on 04 January 2019 has continued to operate and the petitioner has remained in occupation of the land in question till date.

11. The Authority in terms of its reply which has been tendered in these proceedings has while advertng to the litigation which ensued additionally made the following significant disclosures. It asserts that the land over which the petitioner claims cultivatory rights was entrusted to the Trust in terms of a Nazul agreement executed in its favour on 31 March 1937. As was noted above, the respondent Authority is the successor of that Trust. It is also not disputed inter partes that the lease agreement as executed in favour of the Society came to an end by efflux of time on 14, June 1966 and that it was thereafter called upon to hand over possession. It is further submitted that since the members of the Society failed to vacate the subject land, proceedings under the Act came to be instituted. The Authority asserts that no right inheres in the petitioner to retain possession of the subject land once the rights of the Society over the same came to an end.

12. The Authority further apprises the Court that the land in question falls in the Yamuna Riverbed Zone 'O'. It has referred to the various orders passed by the Supreme Court and the High Court



commanding authorities to remove all illegal and unauthorised encroachments from Zone 'O' of the Yamuna Riverbed. The record reflects that the task of rejuvenating the Yamuna river and its surroundings embankments also formed subject matter of consideration of the National Green Tribunal. It is disclosed that as per the Seven Phase Plan approved by the Tribunal, the Authority has completed the work of development between the Old Railway Bridge to ITO Bridge on the western side of Yamuna situate in Bela Inderpat revenue estates. It is stated that a plan to develop the Asita Park has also been duly approved and is to be implemented upon the land in question. It is pointed out that the interim order passed in this writ petition has seriously hampered and impaired the completion of a project duly sanctioned and approved by the Tribunal and one which is of vital public importance.

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**16.** It must at the outset be noted that the petitioner had approached the Court essentially seeking protection in terms of the orders of the Supreme Court and which would have thus entitled him to retain possession of the subject land only till 31 March 2020. He had unambiguously stated in the writ petition that he was willing to submit an undertaking on lines as envisaged in those orders and it was to this limited extent alone that intervention of the Court was sought. Viewed in that light, it is perhaps not even legally permissible for him to now turn around and assert that his right of occupation either stands perfected under the provisions of the 1954 Act or seek protection of the provisions of the 2007 Act even if they were assumed to apply. However, since Mr. Mishra has addressed submissions on those lines with great vehemence the Court proceeds to deal with the contentions urged hereinafter.

**17.** Before proceeding to do so, it becomes necessary to preface the conclusions which follow with the following undisputed facts which are manifest from a perusal of the record. The petitioner has abjectly failed to place on the record any evidence which may have established a right conferred on him or his forefathers to possess the land or claim title thereon. The case of the petitioner also does not rest on any allotment or grant that may have been made by a competent authority in accordance with law. The receipts of payment of periodical rent to the Society cannot possibly be viewed as evidence of title over the land. While the petitioner may have cultivated the land by virtue of being a member of the Society, once the rights of that entity over the land came to be extinguished, no right survived in the petitioner to remain in occupation. To put it differently, the petitioner by virtue of being a



member of the Society cannot possibly claim a right superior to that which stood conferred on that body.

18. The Court then proceeds to deal with the submissions addressed by Mr. Mishra based on the provisions of the 2007 Act. In order to adjudge the merits of the contentions addressed, it would be relevant to firstly take note of some of the salient provisions of that enactment. The expression 'encroachment' has been defined therein as follows:-

**"2. Definitions.-**

(c) "encroachment" means unauthorised occupation of Government land or public land by way of putting temporary, semi-permanent or permanent structure for residential use or commercial use or any other use;"

19. The 2007 Act proceeds to define "unauthorized development." in the following terms:-

**"2. Definitions.—**

(i) "unauthorised development" means use of land or use of building or construction of building or development of colonies, village abadi area and its extension, carried out in contravention of the sanctioned plans or without obtaining the sanction of plans, or in contravention of the land use as permitted under the Master Plan or Zonal Plan or layout plan, as the case may be, and includes any encroachment."

20. Section 3 which deals with the subject of enforcement action being placed in abeyance until a policy for relocation and rehabilitation is framed reads as under:-

**"3. Enforcement to be kept in abeyance.— (1)**

Notwithstanding anything contained in any relevant law or any rules, regulations or bye-laws made thereunder, the Central Government shall before the expiry of this Act, take all possible measures to finalise norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies to deal with the problem of encroachment or unauthorised development in the form of encroachment by slum dwellers and *Jhuggi-Jhompri* clusters, hawkers and urban street vendors, unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* area and its extension, existing farm • houses involving construction beyond permissible building limits and schools, dispensaries, religious institutions, cultural institutions, storages, warehouses and godowns used for agricultural inputs or produce (including dairy and poultry) in rural areas built on agricultural land, as mentioned below:—

(a) policy for relocation and rehabilitation of slum dwellers and *Jhuggi-Jhompri* clusters in accordance with provisions of the





Master Plan of Delhi, 2021 to ensure development of Delhi in a sustainable, planned and humane manner;

(b) strategy for regulation of urban street vendors in consonance with the national policy for urban street vendors and hawkers as provided in the Master Plan of Delhi, 2021.

(c) scheme containing guidelines for regularisation of unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* area and its extension, as existed on the 31st day of March, 2002, and where construction took place even beyond that date and up to the 8th day of February, 2007;

(d) policy regarding existing farm houses involving construction beyond permissible building limits; and

(e) policy regarding schools, dispensaries, religious institutions, cultural institutions, storages, warehouses and godowns used for agricultural inputs or produce (including dairy and poultry) in rural areas built on agricultural land

(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (1) and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, *status quo*-

(i) as on the 1st day of January, 2006 in respect of encroachment or unauthorised development, and

(ii) in respect of unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* area and its extension, which existed on the 31st day of March, 2002 and where construction took place even beyond that date and up to the 8th day of February, 2007, mentioned in sub-section (1), shall be maintained.

(3) All notices issued by any local authority for initiating action against encroachment or unauthorised development referred to in sub-section (1), shall be deemed to have been suspended and no punitive action shall be taken till the 31st day of December, 2008.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this Act, the Central Government may, at any time before the 31st day of December, 2008, withdraw the exemption by notification in respect of encroachment or unauthorised development mentioned in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), as the case may be.

**21.** It becomes relevant to note that the 2007 Act had essentially taken note of the phenomenal increase of population pressure on the National Capital Territory owing to migration and various other factors. The enactment also takes note of the tremendous pressure caused by the influx of people on existing land and infrastructure and which in turn had led to widespread encroachments and unauthorized developments. In order to holistically deal with the aforesaid issue, the 2007 Act contemplates the formulation of rehabilitation and relocation schemes and for planned development of the National Capital



Territory region. However, it becomes pertinent to move that the encroachments which are sought to be remedied pertain to these existing on public land and where temporary, semi-permanent or permanent structures for residential, commercial or any other use may have come to exist. The unauthorized development which the 2007 Act seeks to remedy also relate to use of land or buildings. developments of colonies, village abadi areas carried out in contravention of sanctioned plans or in violation of the land use as permitted under the Master Plans and the Zonal plans as may have been drawn by the authority or Delhi Municipal Corporation. However, the 2007 Act does not even remotely deal with unauthorized occupation of rural land. The definition of the expressions encroachment and unauthorised development clearly establishes that the enactment in essence seeks to remedy unauthorised development in urban and semi urban areas. Its provisions can by no stretch of imagination be read as according protection to the occupation of the subject land by the petitioner. The submissions addressed on this score consequently stand rejected.”

23. In summary, the petitioners in the instant writ petitions have woefully failed to prove any legal right whatsoever in the subject land. The petitioners have also failed to refer to any specific public policy declared by the respondent/DDA or for that matter by the GNCTD that would make them entitled to allotment of any alternate residential, agricultural or commercial sites. In any case, since the petitioners have never been recognized as the land owners, *bhumidars* or *asami* in respect of the subject land, their claims for alternate allotment or compensation on the ground of the DDA damaging the crops and/or their construction, are also not maintainable in law.

24. In view of the foregoing discussion, the present writ petitions, being not maintainable and being bereft of any merits, stand dismissed. Consequently, all pending applications including the applications filed in W.P.(C) No. 4378/2020 for impleadment of



certain so-called affected persons, also stand dismissed. In the facts and circumstances of the present matters, each petitioner is visited with costs of Rs. 5,000/- each to be paid to the Delhi High Court Legar Services Committee within a month from today for wasting the precious time and efforts of this Court resulting in gross abuse of the process of law.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**FEBRUARY 03, 2025**

*sp*



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

% **Judgment reserved on : 28 February 2025**  
**Judgment pronounced on : 18 March 2025**

+ W.P. (C) NO. 7542/2017 & CM APPL. 2063/2020, CM. APPL  
8897/2022

SACCHI SHURUAAT SEWA SAMITI (NGO) ..... Petitioner  
Through: Mr. Sanjay Kumar, Adv.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ..... Respondent  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, Standing  
Counsel with Ms. Deekhsa L  
Kakar, Mr. Bir Inder Singh and  
Mr. Rashneet Singh, Advs. with  
Ms. Kamleshwari Pandi, Naib  
Tehisaldar (DDA)

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

### **J U D G M E N T**

1. The petitioner herein invokes the extra-ordinary jurisdiction of this Court by instituting the present writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950, by seeking the following reliefs against the respondent/Delhi Development Authority [**DDA**]: -

a) An appropriate writ may kindly be issued in favour of the petitioner and against the respondent thereby directing the respondent to accept the lease money from the allottees of the land in respect of agricultural land situated in Khasra No.16,24 North Chiraga Somali, Khattewala Rakba, Marginal Band, now known as Shastri Park, Delhi.

b) An appropriate writ may kindly be issued in favour of the petitioner and against the respondent thereby directing the respondent to allow the said allottees of the land to raise a boundary wall for the protection and security of their land and standing crops

from roaming cattle, wild animals, and the security of standing from the social miscreants.

c) Pass such other, further order(s) in the facts and circumstances of the case as this Hon'ble court may deem fit and equitable in favour of the petitioner.

### **BRIEF FACTS**

2. The petitioner is a registered society, claiming to have filed the present petition on behalf of 32 farmers/allottees, who were allegedly allotted agricultural land measuring 10 bighas each in Khasra No. 16, 24 North Chiraga Somali, Khattewala Rakba, Marginal Band (now known as Shastri Park), Delhi (*hereinafter referred to as the "said agricultural land"*), by the respondent/DDA *vide* allotment letter dated 01.10.1962, in lieu of the acquisition of the land situated in Indraprastha Estate, by the respondent/DDA for the purpose of construction of the Indraprastha Power Plant.

3. It is claimed that thereafter, the 32 allottees were regularly depositing the "lease money" for the said agricultural land, until ejection proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of the Unauthorised Occupant) Act, 1971 [**PP Act**] were initiated against them by way of the issuance of a show cause notice dated 30.01.1991 under Section 4 of the PP Act, and thereafter, an eviction order dated 20.08.1991 was passed against the allottees by the concerned Estate Officer.

4. Resultantly, as many as 26 appeals were filed by some of the said allottees under Section 9 of the PP Act before the Learned Appellate Authority, thereby challenging the eviction order dated 20.08.1991 passed by the Estate Officer, which appeals were allowed by the

Appellate Authority *vide* a common judgment dated 18.11.1995, on the basis of the statements made by three witnesses produced by the DDA in the appeal proceedings besides the allotment letter dated 01.10.1962. Accordingly, the learned Appellate Authority *inter alia* restored the possession of the allottees and quashed the impugned eviction order dated 20.08.1991 on the ground that the procedure of ejection followed by the Estate Officer was “defective” in as much as the show cause notice dated 30.01.1991 under Section 4 of the PP Act, that was served upon the allottees by the DDA, was “not valid” and their leases were not cancelled by the DDA before initiating the eviction proceedings against them.

5. In the said backdrop, the grievance of the allottees is that the respondent/DDA has now refused to accept the lease money from the allottees, thereby creating a false ground for evicting the poor farmers from the said agricultural land. Additionally, the allottees are aggrieved inasmuch as the respondent/DDA is not allowing them to construct a boundary wall on the said agricultural land to secure and protect it from roaming cattle, wild animals, and social miscreants. Hence, the present petition.

**STAND OF THE RESPONDENT/DDA:**

6. Pursuant to the orders of this Court, Mr. RK Sharma, Deputy Director (Land), DDA filed a counter affidavit dated 07.03.2020, *inter alia* deposing that the petitioner-society has not provided any relevant details of the 32 allottees who allegedly approached the petitioner to contest their cause, and that the order of the learned Appellate Authority



which is being relied upon by the petitioner is *qua* 26 persons/appellants, however, upon scrutiny, only 8 of these persons/appellants are found to be common with the list of 32 persons that the petitioner-society alleges to be representing.

7. On merits, it is stated on behalf of the respondent/DDA that the subject agricultural land is ‘government land’ and the petitioners are rank encroachers who upon being evicted from Indraprastha Estate, were then allotted the said agricultural land by the DDA on humanitarian grounds for cultivation on a “temporary lease” of only one year that expired in 1964, but they have been in illegal possession and occupation of the said agricultural land ever since. It has further been stated that the said agricultural land is located on the demarcated Yamuna floodplains i.e., Zone ‘O’ of Delhi, where all encroachments have to be removed and eco-restoration plantation has to be carried out by the DDA in terms of the various orders passed by the Supreme Court, the National Green Tribunal as well as this Court.

### **LEGAL SUBMISSIONS**

8. At the stage of final hearing, Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, learned standing counsel for the DDA, brought to the fore that the issues raised in the present petition already stand determined by this Court *vide* its decisions in **Mangal & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors.**<sup>1</sup> and **Chander Bhan v. Delhi Development Authority**<sup>2</sup>, which petitions arise out of exactly same facts as those contended herein. Ms. Kaur further placed on record a chart to show that some of the persons— namely Kude,

<sup>1</sup> WP(C) 7135/2019 decided on 16.07.2024

<sup>2</sup> WP(C) 4587/2024 decided on 16.07.2024

Badri, Jagpat Ram and Prabhati— on whose behalf the present petition has allegedly come to be filed, are the predecessors-in-interest of some of the petitioners in *Mangal (supra)*, thereby suggesting that the present petition is an abuse of the process of law as the same parties are attempting to re-agitate settled issues under the guise of successive petitions. The chart revealing the relation of the alleged allottees in the present petition with the petitioners in *Mangal (supra)* is reproduced hereinunder:

S.No.	Petitioners in Mangal [A]	Details of Allottees in Sachi Shuruaat [B] (Annexure P-1 in W.P.(C) 7542/2017)	Relation of [A] with [B]
1.	Mangal S/o Kude	Kude (S.No.28)	Son of [B]
2.	Kallu Ram S/o Kude		Son of [B]
3.	Tota Ram S/o Badri	Badri (S.No.25)	Son of [B]
4.	Ram Babu S/o Badri		Son of [B]
5.	Ram Charan S/o Jagpat Ram	Jagpat Ram (S.no.26)	Son of [B]
6.	Rajesh S/o Jagpat Ram		Son of [B]
7.	Chanderbhan S/o Jagpat Ram		Son of [B]
8.	Om Prakash S/o Jagpat Ram		Son of [B]
9.	Mohan Lal S/o Jagpat Ram		Son of [B]
10.	Mahesh Kumar S/o Sukhan S/o Kude	Kude (S.No.28)	Grandson of [B]
11.	Satish S/o Prabhati	Prabhati (S.No.27)	Son of [B]

9. Learned standing counsel for the DDA, while placing on record the site map and current photographs of the agricultural land in question, showed to this Court that the encroachments on the subject agricultural land by the persons whom the petitioner is allegedly representing, are obstructing the progress of the “Yamuna Vanasthali” Project being undertaken by the DDA in furtherance of the efforts to secure the Yamuna Floodplains and restore the ecological balance of

the Yamuna River. It has further been urged that the actions of the petitioner herein are causing heavy losses to the public exchequer due to unwarranted delay in the completion of a State-funded Project for maintaining and securing the green cover of Delhi.

### **ANALYSIS AND DECISION**

10. Having heard the learned counsels for the parties and on perusal of the record, at the outset, it is evident that the present petition pertains to the same parcel of agricultural land and arises out of the same ejection proceedings, as well as the subsequent appeal proceedings, which have already been comprehensively dealt with and adjudicated upon by this Court vide its decisions in *Mangal (supra)* and *Chander Bhan (supra)*. Accordingly, the findings reached at by this Court in the abovesaid cases become squarely applicable to the present case.

11. At this juncture, it would be apposite to reproduce the relevant extract of the judgment dated 16.07.2024 passed by this Court in *Mangal (supra)*, *inter alia* observing that there is no lease deed or rent receipt placed on the record by the petitioners therein (who are the successors-in-interest of the petitioners herein) to support their claims of having legal and valid possession over the said agricultural land; thus holding that the judgment dated 18.11.1995 passed by the learned Appellate Authority was passed on the incorrect premise that the farmers in question had any right, title or interest in the said agricultural land. The same goes as under:

“24. Although the aforesaid order dated 18.11.1995 was not challenged by the DDA, the findings recorded in the said judgment arise out of *summary proceedings* under the PP Act and it has no

binding effect when it comes to ascertaining the title of the parties to the subject agricultural land as also the status of the petitioners claiming possessory rights for cultivation on the same. Unhesitatingly, the judgment dated 18.11.1995 was passed on the incorrect premise that the appellants had any right or interest in the property in question. As discussed hereinbefore, no lease was ever executed in favour of the predecessors of the petitioners or for that matter, the petitioners, and they were allowed to cultivate the land on an year to year basis, for which evidently no rent was even paid by them.

25. At the cost of repetition, the petitioners have produced no documents in support of their claims, which only fortifies the stand of the DDA that their forefathers/predecessors were rank trespassers in respect of the property at Indraprastha Estate, from which land they were uprooted for setting up of the Indraprastha Power Station way back in the year 1962. Therefore, being rank trespassers and in occupation of some land situated at Indraprastha Estate without any right, title or interest, the same never entitled them to any compensation and the government only allowed them to cultivate the land in question on humanitarian grounds.

26. Be that as it may, the impugned judgment dated 18.11.1995 also reflects that it was the consistent stand of the DDA that the possession of the land had already been taken over by it. Such a position assumes significance when we find that the subject agricultural land falls under 'Zone O' of the Yamuna river bed, and the said area has been the subject of detailed discussions and directions for monitoring and development of Yamuna river bed and plains. Cognizance of the Yamuna pollution was first taken *Suo moto* by the Supreme Court in the year 1994 in WP (C) No. 725/1994 titled "**In Re : News Item Published In Hindustan Times Titled "And Quiet Flows The Maily Yamuna<sup>6</sup>".** *Vide* order dated 4.8.2004, the Supreme Court constituted a committee headed by the Secretary, Urban Development, Government of India, to oversee the measures to be necessarily taken for the rejuvenation of Yamuna River. Thereafter, *vide* order dated 10.10.2012, it was

noted that despite continuous monitoring by the Supreme Court for 18 years, there remained a high level of faecal coliform (FC) and BOD. Accordingly, the Supreme Court directed that 'C' category quality of water be achieved by preventing industrial/domestic pollution **and all encroachments at least up to 300 meters on both sides of the river be removed.** It transpires from the record that the aforesaid matter remained pending before the Supreme Court from 1994 till 2017, when it was finally transferred to the National Green Tribunal *vide* order dated 24.04.2017 by the Supreme Court in light of its decision in *MC Mehta v. Union of India*.

27. However, in the interregnum, the issue of Yamuna Pollution had already come up for consideration before the NGT in OA No. 06/2012 and OA No. 300/2013 titled "*Manoj Mishra v. Union of India*<sup>7</sup>". By Order dated 13.01.2015, the NGT passed directions, *inter alia*, to the DDA to demarcate the Yamuna Floodplain area and **further directed the DDA to take steps to repossess those areas being part of the floodplains that were under unauthorised and illegal occupation of any person or body.** In addition, the NGT passed orders prohibiting the cultivation of any edible crops or fodder on the floodplains till the Yamuna was declared pollution-free. Furthermore, the NGT constituted a 'Principal Committee' and at a later stage, a 'Yamuna Monitoring Committee', to oversee the progress made by the governmental departments in compliance of such directions.

28. Subsequent thereto, *vide* order dated 02.09.2014 in WP No. 888/1996 titled "*Almitra H. Patel v. Union of India*", the Supreme Court remitted the issue of solid waste management to the NGT. Accordingly, the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs were required to appear in person before the NGT and were directed to ensure that no untreated effluent/waste is discharged/dumped in water bodies/rivers. Based on the "polluter pays" principle, the Tribunal also levied compensation @ Rs. 2 crores per MLD on States/UTs for gap in generation and treatment of sewage.

29. Thereafter, *vide* judgment dated 22.02.2017, the Supreme Court in WP(C) No. 375/2012 titled "*Paryavaran Suraksha*

*Samiti v. Union of India*<sup>8</sup>” observed that the States are under a constitutional obligation to prevent water/river pollution, by virtue of Article 243 W, 243X and 243Y, read with entry 6 of the 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule to the Constitution of India. Further, the Supreme Court directed setting up of pollution-control devices called “common effluent treatment plants”, within three years from the date of judgment i.e., 22.02.2017, in cities, towns and villages that discharge industrial pollutants and sewer directly into rivers and water bodies, failing which the concerned Secretaries to the Government would be prosecuted. Additionally, the NGT was directed to take steps to implement the judgment.

**30.** The NGT in OA No. 622/2012 titled “*Jagdev v. Lieutenant Governor of Delhi*”<sup>9</sup>”, vide order dated 17.10.2019, observed that the floodplains of Yamuna River cannot be allowed to be occupied by *jhuggi* dwellers as such occupation may damage the ecology of the River and accordingly, directed that the floodplains be kept free of encroachments in order to protect the ecology of the Yamuna.

**31.** The Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 3465/2022 titled “*Nizamuddin West Association v. Union of India*”<sup>10</sup>”, vide order dated 21.10.2022, directed the NGT to monitor the compliance of the orders passed by the NGT in *Manoj Mishra v. Union of India* and subsequent orders issued by the NGT pertaining to the cleaning of the Yamuna River.

**32.** The subject matter i.e., Yamuna Rejuvenation Plan came to be taken up by the NGT in OA No. 21/2023 titled “*Ashwani Yadav v. Government of NCT of Delhi*”<sup>11</sup>”, and upon highlighting the lack of progress in controlling the pollution of the river Yamuna, the NGT vide Order dated 09.01.2023, constituted a High Level Committee (“*HLC*”) of the concerned authorities in Delhi, to be headed by the Lt. Governor, to take stock of the pollution in Yamuna with regard to the directions passed by the NGT, the extent of compliance as well as non-compliance, proposed remedial action plan for compliance of orders, sources of funding, accountability for past failures, methodology for execution of the Yamuna



Rejuvenation and restoration projects, as well as timelines consistent with the spirit of orders of the Supreme Court and NGT.

33. Consequently, the High-Level Committee held its first meeting on 20.01.2023 where an action plan was proposed for the purpose of monitoring important parameters for rejuvenation of river Yamuna as well as removal of all encroachments/dhobi ghats in the floodplains area, wherein the DDA and PWD were called upon to repossesses the floodplains area and undertake a major plantation drive in the vulnerable stretches of the floodplains. Thereafter, the High Level Committee held subsequent meetings wherein the projects undertaken by the DDA for the restoration and rejuvenation of floodplains including removal of encroachments were discussed in detail and *inter alia* directions were passed by the Lt. Governor to the DDA to take regular action for identifying and removing encroachments on floodplains besides taking steps for expeditious disposal of all cases pertaining to encroachments in the floodplains pending before this court.

34. Avoiding a long academic discussion, it would be pertinent to refer to a recent judgment by a Division Bench of this Court in the case of *Court on its own motion v. Union of India*<sup>12</sup>, wherein the following directions were passed for restoration and rejuvenation of the Yamuna River Flood Plains:

“20. DDA in coordination with all concerned agencies is hereby directed to ensure removal of encroachments from Yamuna River Flood Plains. Delhi Police shall provide necessary force to the DDA as and when requested, to maintain law and order during such encroachment removal drives to remove encroachment from Yamuna Flood Plains.

21. Further, DDA shall submit an action taken report on development of ten bio-diversity parks/wetland areas in Yamuna River Flood Plain including an action plan with timelines for completion of pending projects. Cities and Towns around India, which have been developed along rivers, are doing horticulture and green development of river fronts for their citizens as symbols of urban pride.

22. DDA shall explore green horticultural development of river fronts and recreational zones with public amenities to increase public participation and awareness about rejuvenation of River Yamuna in accordance with extant guidelines.

23. It is necessary to do green development of the banks of the Yamuna as wetlands and public spaces, parks for open green spaces, access to civic amenities, zones of entertainment or playgrounds for the children. This will lead to buy-in by the common citizen, a sense of ownership and consequent pressures on the authorities to ensure maintenance. All this will go hand in hand with ecological restoration, maintenance, and protection of the flood plains.

24. A large number of religious devotees pray at different locations, discharging solid waste in the river water, adding to an already serious problem. Recognising this need of the residents of the State, DDA should construct select number of ghats or platforms on stilts along the riverbank, for such purposes to ensure that the devotees get space and the authorities are able to deal with the challenge of waste scientifically.”

35. The sum and substance of the matter is that the land in question falls under the Zonal Development Plan for Zone- ‘O’ as approved by the Ministry of Urban Development<sup>13</sup>. Further, the Master Plan Delhi-2021 also envisages rejuvenation of river Yamuna through a number of measures including ensuring adequate flow in the river by release of water by riparian states, refurbishment of trunk sewers, treatment of drains, sewerage of unsewered areas, treatment of industrial effluent, recycling of treated effluent and removal of coliforms at Sewage Treatment Plants besides creating an ecological balance by planting trees. The land in dispute is meant for larger public interest and the petitioners cannot claim any vested rights therein to continue to use and occupy the same for cultivation.

36. The position of the subject agricultural land is exemplified in the affidavit of Mr. Rakesh Kumar, Deputy Director (Land Management), DDA dated 31.08.2023, wherein it is brought out that:

“7. It is further submitted that the Yamuna River river bed on both sides of river Yamuna falls in four villages which are Bela, Inderpat, Chiragah Janubi and Chiragah Shumali and all the aforesaid villages were placed at the disposal of DIT (erstwhile DDA) vide Nazul Agreement dated 31.03.1937. The respondent No. 1/DDA has the right to protect its land from any form of encroachment. Furthermore, the subject land is a part of “O Zone” of the MPD-2021 (Master Plan of Delhi), which are the 1 in 25 years floodplains, on which any activity whether commercial/residential/agricultural is illegal and is completely banned.

xxx

13. That it is further submitted that the land which is being blatantly encroached by the Petitioners is a part of the Public Project of ‘Restoration and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna Project’ which involves the development and construction of ‘**Yamuna Vanasthali**’. This project is being under taken by the Respondent/DDA on 236 Hectares of land, with the following objects and aims:

- i. Firstly, by protection of floodplains - by demarcation of the Yamuna floodplains and repossession of the floodplains under encroachment;
- ii. Secondly, by restoration of the wetlands - by deepening and enlarging the existing depressions and creation of wetlands;
- iii. Thirdly, by attempting to build a connect for the general public with the Yamuna River - by means of providing public spaces connected with kaccha pathways, cycle tracks and seating areas in the Greenways, for recreation of public at large.

xxxx

14. Phase 1 of the Project of “Yamuna Vanasthali” has been undertaken at an estimated cost of more than Rupees Twenty Crores, of which tenders for a sum of more than Rupees Eleven Crores have already been awarded for civil and horticulture work. More than 85% of the estimated work, including construction of pathways, cycle tracks, water body, gates and entrance plaza stand completed

as on date, and remaining is held up due to encroachments, including by the Petitioners under the present Petition.”

37. In view of the foregoing discussion, this Court has no hesitation in holding that the petitioners have no legal right to claim possession and right to cultivation over the subject agricultural land. The petitioners are not even able to demonstrate as to how much land is now left or remains unused, which they claim to keep occupying for cultivation. The photographs placed on the record coupled with the joint inspection report by the concerned officials bring out that no cultivation is taking place at the site. The subject agricultural land although described as ‘agricultural land’ is plainly encompassed in the Yamuna River bed areas and it is required to be rid of encroachments, in the larger public interest in terms of directions passed by the Supreme Court and the NGT besides this Court in an umpteen number of cases, some of which have been referred hereinabove. It is also deposed in the affidavit by Mr. Rakesh Kumar dated 31.08.2023 that 85% of the construction work of the project road in the area is complete but the remaining work is held up due to interference on the part of the petitioners.

38. Resultantly, the instant Writ Petition is dismissed with costs of Rs. 10,000/- imposed on each of the petitioners, which be paid to the respondent/DDA.”

12. Reference may also be invited to the decision of this Court in *Chander Bhan (supra)*, wherein this Court noted that the petitioners therein had concealed the fact that *Mangal (supra)* had already been filed before this Court; and ultimately came to dismiss the said petition *vide* judgment dated 16.07.2024 on similar grounds as reproduced hereinabove. The relevant observations of this Court are reproduced hereinunder:

“16. First things first, the petitioner has concealed the fact that he has instituted another Writ Petition bearing W.P. (C) No.

7135/2019 titled as “*Mangal v. Union of India*”, wherein reliefs are sought based on almost identical facts with regard to agricultural land falling in bearing Khasra No. 16/25-31 (Min), which is the same one as in the present case except for the plot number being different in the instant matter. The said fact should have been made a clean breast of in the instant petition, which fact was observed by this Court even while entertaining the instant writ in the order dated 28.03.2024.

17. Be that as it may, a bare perusal of the averments in the writ petition would show that subject property was allotted to the predecessor-in-interest Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal *vide* letter dated 01.10.1962 for cultivation for a year only ending by 15.06.1963, for which rent was to be deposited @ Rs. 250/-. However, no rent was ever deposited by the predecessor-in-interest and if the averment of the petitioner is believed, the subject property was sold by Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal. The predecessor-in-interest of the petitioner, namely Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal had no right, title or interest in the property in question. The plea that the subject property was allotted in lieu of land acquired at Indraprastha Estates is completely misconceived and ill conceived. There is placed on record no document that the predecessor-in-interest was owning any land at Indraprastha Estates from which he was uprooted for construction of Rajghat Power House. Merely, because name of Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal was mentioned in the list of allottees brought out by the respondent *vid* Serial No. 1 is no conclusive evidence that he was ever given any lease rights in respect of the subject property. By all means, the site was allotted to Mr. Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal on humanitarian grounds for cultivation and evidently, he was allowed to cultivate the subject property thereafter but without any payment of rent.

18. It would bear repetition that as per the petitioner, the subject property was sold by Mr. Bhima S/o Mr. Harbal in favour of the Mr. Jhamman Lal S/o Ganga Ram *vide* sale documents dated 03.07.1975 from whom the petitioner allegedly purchased the subject property by virtue of sale documents dated 14.06.1995. If the case of the

petitioner is believed, it is apparent that in the earlier proceedings under Section 4 of the PP Act pursuant to SCN dated 30.01.1991 by virtue of which eviction order dated 20.08.1991 was passed, no challenge was made by Bhima S/o Mr Harbal and for that matter Jhamman Lal, which resulted in judgment delivered by the learned ADJ, Delhi under Section 9 of the PP Act dated 18.11.1995.

19. Suffice to state that the *jamabandi* records as also *khasra girdwari* for all the relevant years clearly shows that owner/landlord of the property has always been government i.e. *Sarkar Daulat Madar*. In fact, the copies of *khasra girdwari* report placed on the record by the petitioner showing position as on 15.10.1975, 21.04.1978, 13.04.1977 and lastly on 04.06.1987 do not show Bhima or for that matter Jhamman Lal as the cultivator in occupation and rather it shows Jagpat S/o Khabdu non ancestor in cultivation besides clearly showing that owner is described *Sarkar Daulat Madar* i.e. the government.

20. Further, the status of the plot has been clearly brought out in the affidavit of Mr. Praveen Dwivedi, Deputy Director, DDA dated 15.04.2024 in which it is deposed as under:

“9. Without prejudice to the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that Khasra No. 16 (min) of Village Chiragah Shumali, Delhi consists of approximately 350 Bighas, which belongs to the DDA. The Petitioner has not filed any site plan or any other plan showing the identification of alleged 8 Bigha and 7 Biswas, qua which the present Petition has been filed. However, the photograph placed on record, wherein vacant land can be seen, is nowhere in the vicinity of the Plot No. 1, wherein the Petitioner is claiming right.

10. I say that vide *jamabandi* for the year 1973-1974, the land in question - Khasra no. 16 is shown as Government land in the revenue records and placed at the disposal of the Delhi Development Trust, the predecessor of the DDA vide Nazul Agreement. Admittedly the land in question, i.e. Khasra no. 16 (min) in revenue estate of Chiragah Sumali is Nazul land, i.e. government land and is a public premises. The revenue record in the nature of *jamabandi*, also in the column of owner the land in question has been shown as Sarkar



Daulat Madar. A copy of the Jamabandi for the years 1973- 74 is annexed hereto as Annexure “A- 3”.

**11.** A part of the entire land under said Khasra No. 16 was further allotted to the Public Works Department for the public purpose of making development plan for convenience of larger public for easement of traffic by constructing road, construction of flyover and loops intersection at Shastri Park intersection and Seelampur. The work for construction of said flyover and loops also stands completed on 30.09.2020.

**12.** Even otherwise, no title document of ownership, containing details of the said Bhima, son of Harbal, in whose favour the land was purportedly allotted by the DDA is found under the present Writ Petition. Some purported documents in the form General Powers of Attorney. Agreements to Sell, Gift Deeds and Will deeds have been filed along with the Petition, which cannot be held to confer any right or title upon the Petitioner. The Petitioner has further failed to present any proof to substantiate his claim of being in settled possession of the subject site. Moreover, the nature of the purported documents raises highly disputed questions of fact that cannot be adjudicated in a writ proceeding and the Petition is liable to be dismissed.

**13.** The land in question wherein the boundary wall is being repaired is in the possession of the DDA and is vacant land. The portion of the land was handed over by the Tehsildar Nazul Section to Executive Engineer, Eastern Division 2/DDA on 05.07.2016. for maintenance and protection from encroachment. A copy of the letter dated 31.01.2017 recording the said handover on 05.07.2016, along with the site plan is annexed hereto as Annexure “A-4”. The boundary wall constructed around the said vacant land was damaged from time to time by the encroachers in the vicinity and is being reconstructed.

**14.** The alleged plot no. 1 wherein the Petitioner is claiming right is nowhere in the vicinity of the said vacant land or the boundary wall. Even otherwise, the Petitioner is a rank encroacher on the land of the Government falling on the Yamuna River Bed and now

claiming right after creating unauthorized encroachment. The Petitioner has no right, title or interest in the land in question. The predecessors of the petitioner were earlier encroachers on the Government land in Inderprastha Estate. During 1962 these unauthorised encroachers were evicted from Inderprastha Estate for construction of Rajghat Power House. On humanitarian ground, the 32 cultivators/encroachers were given land for cultivation only on the basis of temporary lease for one year in Chiragha Shumali in the year 1962.

**15.** It is further submitted that the Yamuna River Bed on both sides of River Yamuna falls in 4 villages which are Bela, Inderpat, Chiragah Janubi and Chiragah Shumali and all the aforesaid villages were placed at the disposal of DIT (erstwhile DDA) vide Nazul Agreement dated 31-03-1937. The Respondent/DDA has the right to protect its land from any form of encroachment. Furthermore, the subject land is a part of "O Zone" of the MPD-2021 (Master Plan of Delhi), which are the I in 25 years floodplains, on which any activity whether commercial/residential/agricultural is illegal and is completely banned.

**16.** That the Petitioner is responsible for carrying out commercial activities, agricultural activities along with livestock rearing and living on Yamuna's flood plains and their encroachment has a direct adverse impact on the river's morphology and ecology. Such activities are not only detrimental to the ecology and morphology of the Yamuna, but are directly prohibited by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal. Moreover, the waste material from these sites is being dumped in the Yamuna River, immensely polluting and destroying the river. The dumping of waste material in the Yamuna River is completely in the teeth of the Orders of the Learned National Green Tribunal. The Respondent No. 1/DDA has been entrusted with the affirmative duty to fiercely protect the River Yamuna, its morphology and its flood plains."

**XXX XXX XXX**

**23.** Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, learned standing Counsel for the DDA reiterates that the subject property shown in yellow in the site plan

on the extreme left is *Khasra* No. 16 *Min*, is a vacant plot of land and across the road, there is plot No. 29. It was pointed out that the site plan was prepared at the time of handing over of the possession by the Tehsildar Nazul Section to the Executive Engineer, Eastern Division-2/DDA on 05.07.2016 as deposed *vide* paragraph (03) of the affidavit dated 15.04.2024. This position is made clear from the photographs placed on the record by the DDA on 05.11.2020 which evidently show a vacant plot of land having boundary wall upto the height of 3 to 4 feet, which the defendant is trying to repair/rebuilt in order to prevent it from being encroached.

24. In view of the above, while providing that the reasons given in the aforesaid case may also be read as part and parcel of this judgment, the subject property is admittedly vacant land and there exists no construction. Thus, the plea of the petitioner that the wall is being constructed appears to be absolutely wrong and misleading inasmuch as the photographs placed on the record would show that a boundary wall upto the height of 3-4 feet has always existed. The plea of the petitioner that the possession of the subject property had not been taken prior or pursuant to the judgment dated 18.11.1995 is clearly belied from the photographs placed on the record as also the documentation. The crux of the matter is that the petitioner has failed to show as to where the property is located and what are the measurements or dimensions of the plot in question.

25. The above discussion brings to the fore that the petitioner is unable to show the existence of any legal right, title or interest in the subject property. He is also guilty of concealment and misrepresentation of facts, taking self contradictory stands in the present writ as also in another writ bearing W.P. (C) 7135/2019 titled as "*Mangal v. UOP*". There is no denying the fact that the subject property falls in 'Zone-O' of the Yamuna floodplains. This Court has also given detailed reasons in the writ petition bearing W.P. (C) 7135/2019 titled as "*Mangal v. UOP*", which is also being disposed of *vide* a separate judgment today, setting out the chronological history of directions which have been passed by the Supreme Court, NGT, as well as this Court with regard to removal of unauthorized

constructions and encroachments over the Yamuna riverbed, which is required in larger public interest.

26. In view of the foregoing discussion, the present writ petition is dismissed. The petitioner is burdened with costs of Rs. 25,000/- to be deposited with the Registrar General of High Court of Delhi, New Delhi, which shall be deposited within a month from today and be paid over to the respondent/DDA.”

13. In view of the aforesaid discussion, this Court faces no hesitation in holding that the present petition constitutes a gross abuse of the process of law as evidently, the individuals on whose behalf the present petition has been filed have made it a habitual practice to repeatedly approach this Court by instituting multiple petitions, *albeit* under different guises, despite the cause of action and relief sought remaining totally identical.

14. Needless to state, the mere fact that the present petition has been instituted by the sons of the petitioners in *Mangal (supra)* does not give rise to a fresh cause of action in law. Such conduct demonstrates a blatant disregard not only for the sanctity of the prior decisions of this Court, but also for the principle of finality in litigation.

15. It is well ordained in law that the principle of *res judicata* applies to writ proceedings, thereby precluding the same parties or their successors-in-interest from re-litigating issues that have already been conclusively determined by the writ Court. Permitting such successive petitions would not only burden this Court but also undermine the integrity of the writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950.



16. In view of the foregoing discussion, this Court has no hesitation in holding that the persons being represented by the petitioner herein are rank encroachers with no legal right to continue to use and occupy the said agricultural land. It bears repetition that the said agricultural land falls within the ambit of the Zonal Development Plan for Zone 'O,' as sanctioned by the Ministry of Urban Development<sup>3</sup>, and as per the Master Plan for Delhi-2021, it is required to be rid of encroachments, in the larger public interest, in terms of the directions passed by the Supreme Court as well as the National Green Tribunal. This Court has also time and again held that pollution in the Yamuna River has reached a critical level, necessitating immediate and effective remedial action, and any further delay in efforts to restore and rejuvenate the River cannot be tolerated. Resultantly, the present writ petition stands dismissed for being devoid of any merits, and the petitioner is burdened with costs of Rs.10,000/- to be paid to the Delhi State Legal Services Authority, for filing a frivolous petition and wasting the precious time of this Court.

17. The pending applications also stand disposed of accordingly.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**MARCH 18, 2025**

*Sadiq/ES*

<sup>3</sup> The Zonal Development Plan for Zone 'O' has been approved by Ministry of Urban Development, vide letter No. K-12011/23/2009- DDIB dated the 8th March, 2010 under Section 9(2) of DD Act, 1957 and notified under section 11 by DDA on 10.08.2010

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

% **Judgment reserved on : 30 January 2025**  
**Judgment pronounced on: 03 February 2025**

+ W.P.(C) 7563/2023 & CM APPL. 29322/2023, CM APPL. 31552/2023, CM APPL. 31553/2023, CM APPL. 31554/2023, CM APPL. 35068/2023

SHRI RAM KISHAN .....Petitioner  
Through: Mr. Sultan Choudhary, Adv.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY .....Respondent  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, SC for  
DDA with Ms. Deeksha L.  
Kakar, Adv.

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

### **J U D G M E N T**

1. The petitioner invokes the extra-ordinary jurisdiction of this Court by instituting the present writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950, by seeking the following reliefs:

- a) Issue to allow the writ petition of the petitioner with costs;
- b) To restrain the respondent from dispossessing the peaceful physical possession of the petitioner admeasuring 2 Bighas and 12 Biswas in Khasra No. 8 & 12 in the revenue Estate of Village Chak Chilla, New Delhi, as the said lands of the petitioner were deemed to be de-notified and ought to be private land being the possession of the said lands were never been taken over by the respondent at the time of possession proceedings of the award No. 22/1992-93, Village Chak Chilla;
- c) Issue an appropriate Writ, order or direction thereby directing the respondent to produce the entire Award;
- d) To pass such order other and further order/orders as deemed fit and proper by this Hon'ble Court in the facts and circumstances of the case in favour of the petitioner in the interest of justice.



**BRIEF FACTS**

2. Shorn of unnecessary details, the petitioner aged approximately 65 years, claims to be the owner and bhumidhar of the land situated in Khewat Nos. 8 and 12, measuring approximately (1-1) bighas and 1 bigha, respectively, in the revenue estate of Village Chak Chilla, District South-East, Defence Colony, Delhi, which falls on the north-eastern bank of the Yamuna River (*hereinafter referred to as 'subject land'*). The petitioner has sought to rely upon the *jamabandi* records pertaining to the year 1982-1983 (Annexure P-1), for the purpose of the determination of his ownership over the subject land.

3. Furthermore, it is stated that the subject land was acquired by the respondent in 1992 under Award No. 22/92-93 for the purpose of the planned development of Delhi. Subsequently, while symbolic or paper possession of the subject land was recorded by the respondent on 31.10.1997, physical possession of the land, however, was never taken, and thus, it is claimed that the petitioner has continued to remain in possession of the said land. Significantly, it is stated that though the possession proceedings dated 31.10.1997 indicate that the subject land was included in the said acquisition proceedings but was required to be de-notified from Award No. 22/92-93, Village Chak Chilla. The petitioner asserts that despite the passage of over 30 years since the issuance of the award, the respondent is now attempting to take physical possession of the subject land acquired under the said award. It is further brought out that in May 2023, the respondent

initiated attempts to dispossess the petitioner from the peaceful physical possession of the subject land.

4. At this juncture, it would be pertinent to look into the details of the Khasra Numbers pertaining to these Khewats averred by the petitioner, for which physical possession was never taken by the respondent and which continue to belong to the petitioner, are reproduced hereinbelow for clarity:

KHEWAT NO.	KHASRA NUMBERS FOR WHICH POSSESSION HAS NEVER BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE RESPONDENT	SIZE IN BIGHAS	SHARE OF THE PETITIONER
12	16/2	(0-12)	51.7 X 20= 1027 BISWAS/2 513.5 BISWAS /5= 102.7 BISWAS/4 =25.6 BISWAS i.e., 1-6 BIGHAS is the share of the petitioner in khewat no. 12
	16/11	(14-14)	
	16/10	(1-2)	
	16/20	(1-2)	
	16/14	(15-1)	
	16/21	(1-8)	
	2/1	(7-5)	
	2/2	(3-9)	
	2/3	(4-10)	
	16/21	(1-4)	
	7/4	(1-0)	
	TOTAL	51-7	
8	16/5	(4-17)	
	16/4	(2-7)	
	16/9	(0-6)	
	16/13	(5-2)	

Signature Not Verified

Digitally Signed By PRAMOD  
KUMAR VATS  
Signing Date: 02/02/2025  
16:32:20



	43/19	(3-19)	
	TOTAL	16-11	

5. On filing of the present writ petition, appearance was put on behalf of the respondent DDA on advance notice and this Court *vide* order dated 29.05.2023 passed the following order:

**“W.P.(C) 7563/2023 & CM APPL. 29322/2023 [Application filed on behalf of the Petitioner seeking interim relief]**

2. The grievance of the Petitioner as articulated in his prayers is that the Respondent/DDA be restrained from dispossessing him from the land admeasuring 2 Bighas and 12 Biswas in Khewat Nos.8 & 12 in the Revenue Estate of Village Chak Chilla, New Delhi [hereinafter called “said Land”].

2.1 Learned Counsel for the Petitioner submits that the said Land comprises 16 Khasras and is in possession of the Petitioner and his family for more than seven decades. Learned Counsel seeks to rely on paragraph 5 of the Petition which sets out the specific Khasras in his possession as well as the photographs annexed with the Petition at Annexure P-4 in this regard.

2.2 Learned Counsel further submits that the said Land was initially acquired by the Respondent, however in terms of the Notification No.F9(1)89-L&B/LA dated 25.01.1995, the said Land was withdrawn from acquisition under the Award. Reliance in this regard is placed by the learned Counsel for the Petitioner to the copy of the notification document appended at page 56 of the case file.

2.3 Learned Counsel for the Petitioner also draws the attention of the Court to the photographs which are annexed as Annexure P-5 showing the presence of bulldozers, to submit that the Respondent/DDA is now attempting to dispossess the Petitioner from the said Land, that too without any notice whatsoever or following the due process of law.

3. Learned Counsel for the Respondent/DDA, Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, appearing on advance Notice, submits that the Petitioner is an encroacher on the said Land. She further submits that the said Land was acquired by the Respondent in the year 1992 under and by virtue of an Award No.22/1992-93 [hereinafter called “the Award”]. Pursuant to the Award, the DDA undertook the symbolic possession of the said Land in the year 1997.

3.1 Ms. Kaur further avers that it is settled law that revenue entries do not confer any title and hence the Petitioner does not have any title to the said Land.

3.2 Learned Counsel further submits, that the demarcation proceedings *qua* the entire area including the said Land have been carried out in 2022 by the concerned Revenue Authorities and that the Respondent is carrying out the actions impugned only on the land belonging to the Respondent and the same is part of a Project for rejuvenation of lands on the Yamuna river in Delhi.

4. Learned Counsel for the Petitioner controverts these submission and submits that so far as concerns the said Land which is in his possession and occupation, the was withdrawn from acquisition under the Award No.22/1992-93 under Notification No.F9(1)89-L&B/LA dated 25.01.1995, It is further submitted that no demarcation proceedings have been ever carried out *qua* the said Land. Learned Counsel submits that unless the Respondents are restrained, there is every likelihood of the Petitioners being dispossessed of the said Land by the Respondent forthwith.

5. Issue Notice.

5.1 Learned Counsel for the Respondent/DDA accepts notice.

6. Learned Counsel for the Petitioner seeks leave to the Court to implead the concerned Revenue Authorities in the present proceedings.

6.1 Let an appropriate Application be filed in that regard within two days.

7. Learned Counsel for the Respondent/DDA requests for and is granted time to file a short Affidavit *inter-alia* setting forth the details in respect of the demarcation proceedings which were carried out by the Revenue Authorities in the year 2022-23 and whether the said Land formed part of such proceedings.

7.1 Let the Affidavit be filed by the along with a copy of the demarcation report, and any other documents that the Respondents seek to rely upon, within two days.

7.2 An advance copy of the Affidavit be also supplied to the learned Counsel for the Petitioner.

8. Till the next date of hearing, the Respondent/DDA shall not take any coercive steps to dispossess the Petitioner from the said Land.

9. List the matter on 01.06.2023.

10. Parties will act based on the digitally signed copy of the order.”

6. During the course of proceedings, a short affidavit dated 01.06.2023 was filed on behalf of the respondent DDA and another additional short affidavit has also been filed through Mr. Pankaj



Gunawat, Deputy Director (Horticulture Division-VIII), DDA dated 27.01.2024.

**ANALYSIS & DECISION**

7. Having given my thoughtful consideration to the submissions advanced by the learned counsels for the parties and on perusal of the record, this Court finds that the present writ petition is not only not maintainable but also bereft of any merits.

8. **First things first**, although much has been sought to be averred that the acquired and unacquired land of village Chak-Chilla have not been properly demarcated by the DDA or the revenue authorities, it appears that the petitioner in order to seek interim relief, has deliberately omitted to make the revenue department GNCTD a party to the present proceedings.

9. **Anyhow, what is demolishing the entire edifice of the claim of the petitioner is that he** has not placed on record any site plan to establish the precise location of the land allegedly occupied by him, either in the acquired or in the unacquired portion of village Chak-Chilla. The petitioner except for relying upon some entries in *jamabandi* by *Halqa patwari* is not supporting his claim by way of any legally sustainable title deeds or documents. There is bald averment that he is in occupation of about 3 bigha of land, which is *shamilaat deh* belonging to the entire family but it is not supported by any tangible legally sustainable document to even suggest the longitudinal and latitudinal position of the site.

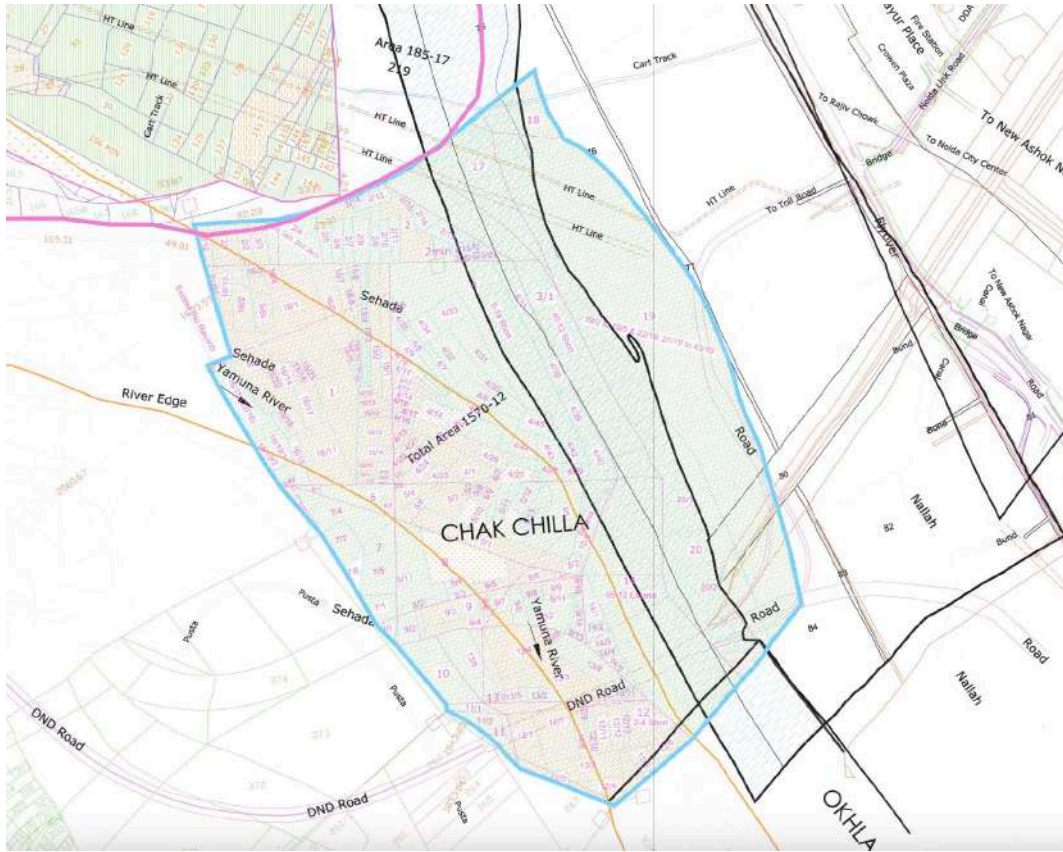
10. Interestingly, it was only during the course of argument that the learned counsel for the petitioner urged for the first time that the

subject land is falling hardly 100 mts. from the Yamuna River between Yamuna and Delhi Meerut Express Highway. The said fact was contested by learned counsel for the respondent DDA pointing out that the area in question is more than 100 acres.

11. In fact, a bare perusal of the khasra *girdwaris* placed on the record from 2014 to 2024 besides aksajra by the petitioner on the record, the land occupied is being described as *sailaab* i.e. the rain water that gets accumulated sideways around the banks of river Yamuna where some or other cultivation is carried out by people including obviously the petitioner growing vegetable.

12. The position is made clear by the respondent/DDA in the short affidavit filed through Mr. Shadiram, Deputy Director (Land Management), DDA dated 01.06.2023 by producing the map of village Chak-Chilla, which goes as under:





13. Learned Standing Counsel for the respondent/DDA explained that the acquired portion of village Chak-Chilla is marked in green whereas de-notified portion is marked in yellow/orange and the entire area evidently falls under Zone 'O' of the river Yamuna Flood Plains. It is pointed out that *kabza karvayee* with regard to acquired land portion was carried out in terms of proceedings conducted on 31.10.1997 and as regards claim of the petitioner with regard to occupation of certain land, Mrs. Prabhshay Kaur, learned Standing Counsel for the respondent/DDA invited attention of this Court to the status filed by the DDA from the land record in another short affidavit dated 27.01.2024, which goes as under:

Khasra nos. (Area/Bigha- Biswa)	Award No.	Possession with DDA (bigha- biswa)	Acquisition withdrawn under Section 48 Bigha-biswa
16/2(7-13)	22/92-93	00-12	07-01
16/11 (14-14)	22/92-93	----	14-14
16/10(01-02)	22/92-93	----	01-02
16/20 (01-02)	22/92-93	---	01-02
16/14 (15-01)	22/92-93	----	15-01
16/21 (01-04)	22/92-93	----	1-04
2/1(07-05)	22/92-93	----	07-05
2/2(03-09)	22/92-93	0-03	3-06
2/3(04-10)	22/92-93	----	4-10
16/21(01-04)	22/92-93	----	01-04
7/4(14-19)	22/92-93	13-19	1-00
16/5(04-17)	22/92-93	----	4-17
16/4(02-07)	22/92-93	----	2-07
16/9(0-6)	22/92-93	----	0-06
16/13(5-2)	22/92-93	----	5-02
43/19(03-19)	----	----	----

14. It was clarified by the learned Standing Counsel for the respondent/DDA that at present the DDA is carrying out construction in respect of the aforesaid three *khasra nos. viz.* 16/2 (7-13) measuring 12 biswas; 2/2 (03-09) measuring 3 biswas; and 74(14-19) to the extent of 13 bighas 19 biswas reserving its right to carry on further construction in the future.

15. All said and done, learned Standing Counsel for the DDA has vehemently urged that, the petitioner despite having been evicted after clearing encroachment has again usurped on a portion of land falling

in  *khasra* No. 16/2 (17-13) measuring 12 biswas, which fact was not disputed by the learned counsel for the petitioner.

16. Lastly, the plea of the petitioner that he may be allowed to carry on cultivation of vegetables cannot be sustained in view of the decision made by the National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi in case titled as *Manoj Mishra v. Union of India*<sup>1</sup> *vide* Judgment dated 13.01.2015 whereby the following observations were made:

“(e) It is an established fact that presently, vegetables, fodder grown and allied projects at the flood plain of River Yamuna are highly contaminated. Besides containing ingredients of high pollutants, such produce is even found to contain metallic pollutants. Thus, it is an indirect but a serious public health issue as the persons eating or using such agricultural produce can suffer from serious diseases including cancer. Therefore, we direct that no authority shall permit and no person shall carryout, any edible crops /fodder cultivation on the Flood Plain. This direction shall strictly be adhered to till Yamuna is made pollution free and is restored to its natural wholesomeness.”

17. In the end avoiding long academic discussion we may invite reference to the decision in the case of **Nathu Ram v.DDA**<sup>2</sup> wherein the court observed as follows:

“23. As for the other contentions made by the parties and evidence presented, this Court observes first, that the plaintiffs have heavily relied upon their and their family members' names reflecting in certain revenue records such as  *khasra girdawaris* to establish that they have been in ownership and possession of the suit property. However, it is the settled position in law that reflection of a party's name in the revenue records cannot confer title. This was most recently upheld in *Prabhagiya Van Adhikari Awadh Van Prabhag v. Arun Kumar Bhardwaj*, where the Supreme Court held:

“26. This Court in a judgment reported as *Prahlad Pradhan v. Sonu Kumhar*, negated argument of ownership based

<sup>1</sup> Original Application No. 6 of 2012 and M.A. Nos. 967/2013 & 275/2014

<sup>2</sup> 2022 SCC OnLine Del 315

upon entries in the revenue records. It was held that the revenue record does not confer title to the property nor do they have any presumptive value on the title. The Court held Prahlad Pradhan v. Sonu Kumhar as under:

“5. The contention raised by the appellants is that since Mangal Kumhar was the recorded tenant in the suit property as per the Survey Settlement of 1964, the suit property was his self-acquired property. The said contention is legally misconceived since entries in the revenue records do not confer title to a property, nor do they have any presumptive value on the title. They only enable the person in whose favour mutation is recorded, to pay the land revenue in respect of the land in question. As a consequence, merely because Mangal Kumhar's name was recorded in the Survey Settlement of 1964 as a recorded tenant in the suit property, it would not make him the sole and exclusive owner of the suit property.”

27. The six yearly khatauni for the fasli years 1395 to 1400 is to the effect that the land stands transferred according to the Forest Act as the reserved forest. Such revenue record is in respect of Khasra No. 1576. It is only in the revenue record for the period 1394 fasli to 1395 fasli, name of the lessees find mention but without any basis. The revenue record is not a document of title. Therefore, even if the name of the lessee finds mention in the revenue record but such entry without any supporting documents of creation of lease contemplated under the Forest Act is inconsequential and does not create any right, title or interest over 12 bighas of land claimed to be in possession of the lessee as a lessee of the Gaon Sabha.”

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36. In view of the above settled legal position, that mere sporadic or stray entries in the revenue records cannot confer title, and the facts mentioned above, this Court is of the opinion that the plaintiff has failed to establish that there is any substantial question of law which deserves to be adjudicated upon in the present second appeal. In fact, from the evidence which has emerged from the record, it is clear that apart from some mention in khasra girdawaris, there are no other concrete documents which have been filed by the plaintiff to discharge the heavy onus that is placed on him.”

18. In summary, the petitioner is unable to lay any foundation to his case for want of exact details, specifications and location of occupation of any land. The revenue entries in the nature of

*jamabandi* records pertaining to the year 1982-1983 (Annexure P-1) are no conclusive evidence of the ownership or bhumidari rights of the petitioner. Moreover, the petitioner has apparently re-encroached upon an area which stands acquired by Award No. 22/92/93 dated 25.01.1995 which falls in Zone 'O' viz., the Yamuna Flood Plains area and causing hindrance in the completion of Eco-Restoration Plantation project being undertaken by the DDA as part of a Public Project, namely 'Restoration and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna Project'.

19. In view of the foregoing discussion, the present writ petition is dismissed for being not maintainable as also for being bereft of any merits with costs of Rs 5,000/- upon the petitioner for abusing the process of law.

20. The pending applications also stand disposed of.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**FEBRUARY 03, 2025**

*Sadiq*

\* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**  
% **Judgment reserved on : 30 January 2025**  
**Judgment pronounced on: 03 February 2025**  
+ W.P.(C) 2504/2023 & CM APPL. 9578/2023, CM APPL.  
28476/2023

UDAIVEER & ORS. ....Petitioners  
Through: Mr. Mohan Singh, Ms.  
Vishakha Deshwal, Mr. Robin  
Singh, Mr. Sachin Kumar and  
Mr. Deepak Garg, Advs.  
versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS. ....Respondents  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, SC for  
DDA.  
Ms. Hetu Arora Sethi, ASC  
GNCTD and Mr. Arjun Basra,  
Adv. for GNCTD.  
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pathak, SC  
with Ms. K.K. Kiran Pathak,  
Mr. Sunil K. Jha, Mr. M.S.  
Akhtar, Mr. Mayank Madhu  
and Mr. Sami Sameer Siddique,  
Advs. for R-5 and 6.  
Mr. Rajesh Katyal and Ms.  
Seema Katyal, Advs. for R-8.

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

### **J U D G M E N T**

1. The five petitioners invoke the extra-ordinary jurisdiction of this Court by instituting the present writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950, by seeking the following reliefs:

- a) Issue a writ in the nature of mandamus or any other appropriate writ holding the act of Respondents in depriving the Petitioners



- of their property and livelihood as violative of Article 14, Article 21 and Article 300 A of the Constitution of India.
- b) Issue a writ in the nature of mandamus or any other appropriate writ or directions restraining the respondents from disturbing the peaceful, physical possession of the petitioners over their respective parcels of the subject land; and directing the said respondent not to encroach and demolish / remove crops and cattle from the subject land that belongs to the petitioner;
  - c) A writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ, order or direction to not disturb the possession of the petitioners on their land till the final disposal of this petition or it is decided by demarcation.
  - d) Issue a writ in the nature of mandamus or any other appropriate writ or directions for calling the revenue record, acquisition record of Village Chak-Chila, District South East, Delhi, and also calling the record of demarcation if any, undertaken by the respondents;
  - e) Cost of the petition may also be awarded in favour of the petitioners and against the respondents.

### **BRIEF FACTS**

2. Shorn of unnecessary details, it is claimed that the five petitioners herein and their predecessors-in-interest, who are farmers and cattlemen, have, since the period of British rule, enjoyed lawful and peaceful possession of the agricultural land situated in the revenue estate of Chak-Chilla, District South-East, Defence Colony, Delhi, which falls on the north-eastern bank of the Yamuna River (*hereinafter referred to as 'subject land'*), The petitioners have sought to rely upon the *jamabandi* records pertaining to the year 2012-2013 (Annexure P-7) issued by the *Halqa Patwari*, for the purpose of the determination of their ownership over the subject land.

3. It has been brought to the fore that over the last few decades, the territorial scope of the revenue estate of Chak-Chilla has been subjected to continuous alteration as a result of multiple acquisition



and re-acquisition proceedings initiated by the appropriate authorities under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The chronological record of the land acquisition proceedings pertaining to the area forming part of revenue estate of Chak-Chilla is tabularised hereinunder:

Area in question	Status	Date	Purpose
1779 bigha 01 biswa	<b>Acquired</b> <i>vide</i> Award passed under section 11 of the LA Act	19.06.1992	Planned Development of Delhi (Channelisation of Yamuna River)
506 bigha 18 biswa (out of the acquired land)	<b>De-notified</b> <i>vide</i> notification published under section 48 of the LA Act	25.01.1995	-
248 bigha 11 biswa (out of the acquired land)	<b>De-notified</b> <i>vide</i> notification published under section 48 of the LA Act	12.01.1998	-
105 bigha 01 biswa (out of the de-notified portion)	<b>Re-acquired</b> <i>vide</i> Award passed under section 11 of the LA Act	31.03.2000	Construction of the Delhi-Noida Direct (DND) Bridge and another bridge on Yamuna River connecting DND bridge

4. It is stated that the appropriate authority has constructed the Delhi Noida Direct (DND) bridge, spanning 1780 meters, and another connecting bridge on Yamuna River, spanning 710 meters, on the acquired land as per the Award dated 31.03.2000. However, much to the distress of the petitioners, the respondent No. 8 i.e., National Capital Region Transport Corporation [‘NCRTC’], a joint venture company of the Government of India and States of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, is developing a rail based suburban transport system i.e., Regional Rapid Transit System [‘RRTS’] for the



National Capital Region, despite being in knowledge of the fact that the petitioners i.e., the alleged land owners of Chak-Chilla are being substantially adversely affected inasmuch as they are being physically displaced from their housing and losing their productive assets due to the construction of the RRTS Project (Delhi-Meerut Link).

5. It is further brought out that to safeguard their rights, the petitioners made a representation by way of a demarcation application before the the Tehsildar (Defence Colony) and the Land Acquisition Collector/ADM (South-East), for the purpose of demarcation of the acquired and un-acquired land in the revenue estate of village Chak-Chilla, Delhi, upon payment of the requisite fees. However, the concerned authorities did not respond to the said representation. Aggrieved thereof, the petitioners along with the other farmers/residents of Chak-Chilla approached this Court by filing a writ petitioner bearing WP(C) 4729 of 2021 titled as “Dhan Raj & Ors. vs. Union of India & Ors.”, seeking demarcation of the acquired and un-acquired land of Village Chak-Chilla. It is pertinent to mention here that as a matter of record, the said writ petition stands withdrawn for having been satisfied *vide* order dated 10.11.2023.

6. However, during the pendency of the said writ petition, on 16.02.2023 and thereafter, on 22.02.2023, the officials of the respondent No. 3, i.e., the Delhi Development Authority [‘DDA’] along with the respondent No.7 i.e., Delhi Police allegedly conducted a demolition drive in Chak-Chilla and destroyed/removed the crops and cattle of the farmers/land-owners without serving any prior notice or following the due process of law. Aggrieved thereof, the petitioners



claim to have made several representations to the respondents dated 21.02.2023 and 22.02.2023 restraining the respondents from carrying any further demolition, however to no avail.

7. It is the case set up by the petitioners herein that the land on which the RRTS project is proposed to be constructed is owned by the petitioners and other similarly placed persons as per the *jamabandi* records of the year 2012-2013. The petitioners herein are aggrieved insofar as the respondents have demolished their lands without even acquiring the same. It is claimed that the respondents have deprived the petitioners and similarly placed persons of their property and livelihood without being compensated for the same, which is in violation of their rights protected under Articles 14 and 21 besides 300A of the Constitution of India, 1950.

8. Reliance in this regard has also been placed on the decision of the Supreme Court in **Raju S. Jethmalani v. State of Maharashtra**<sup>1</sup>, as well as **Chairman, Indore Vikas Pradhikaran v. Pure Industrial Coke & Chemicals Limited**<sup>2</sup> besides **Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited v. Darius Shapur Chenai**<sup>3</sup> and **K.T. Plantation Private Limited v. State of Karnataka**<sup>4</sup>. Further reliance has been placed on the decision of this Court in the case titled **Baldev Singh Dhillon v. Union of India**<sup>5</sup>, wherein this Court, in the year 1996, had directed the respondent authorities to demarcate the flood plains of the Yamuna River with the help of revenue records to

<sup>1</sup> (2005) 11 SCC 222

<sup>2</sup> (2007) 8 SCC 705

<sup>3</sup> (2005) 7 SCC 627

<sup>4</sup> (2011) 9 SCC 1

<sup>5</sup> 64 (1996) DLT 329



indicate such lands adjacent to the river Yamuna which are flood-prone and would be dangerous to construct bridges on. In the aforesaid backdrop, the present petition has come to be filed by the petitioners herein.

### **PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THIS COURT**

9. Upon the institution of the present writ petition, this Court *vide* order dated 28.02.2023, recorded the submission of the learned counsel for the petitioners that almost 40% of the land of village Chak-Chilla was unacquired and the office of DDA and Land Collector besides Tehsildar were not able to identify the acquired as well as unacquired land despite their application to this effect dated 15.02.2021. However, learned standing counsel for the DDA apprised this Court that the demarcation of the land in question had already been carried out by the Revenue authorities and the contention of the petitioners that a demarcation is yet to be done, was entirely false. It was also brought to the attention of this Court that the petitioners herein had previously filed similar writ petitions bearing WP(C) Nos. 14841/2021 and 8695/2022 in which they failed to obtain favourable orders on account of their inability to establish any vestige of a right, title or interest over the subject land.

10. Anyhow, during the pendency of the writ, this Court *vide* order dated 15.03.2023 issued directions to the respondent no.4 i.e., Sub-Divisional Magistrate (South-East) [**'SDM'**] and the respondent No.5 i.e., Land Acquisition Collector/ADM (South-East) besides the respondent No. 6 i.e., Government of NCT of Delhi, Land & Building Department, to conduct fresh demarcation proceedings in Village

Chak-Chilla, and file a map/plan of the area in question clearly indicating the acquired as well as un-acquired areas Village Chak-Chilla as well as the lands purportedly owned or occupied by the petitioners.

11. Pursuant to the aforesaid directions, the respondent No.4/SDM, Defence Colony, filed a demarcation report dated 24.03.2022 *vide* status report dated 11.07.2023.

### **ANALYSIS AND DECISION**

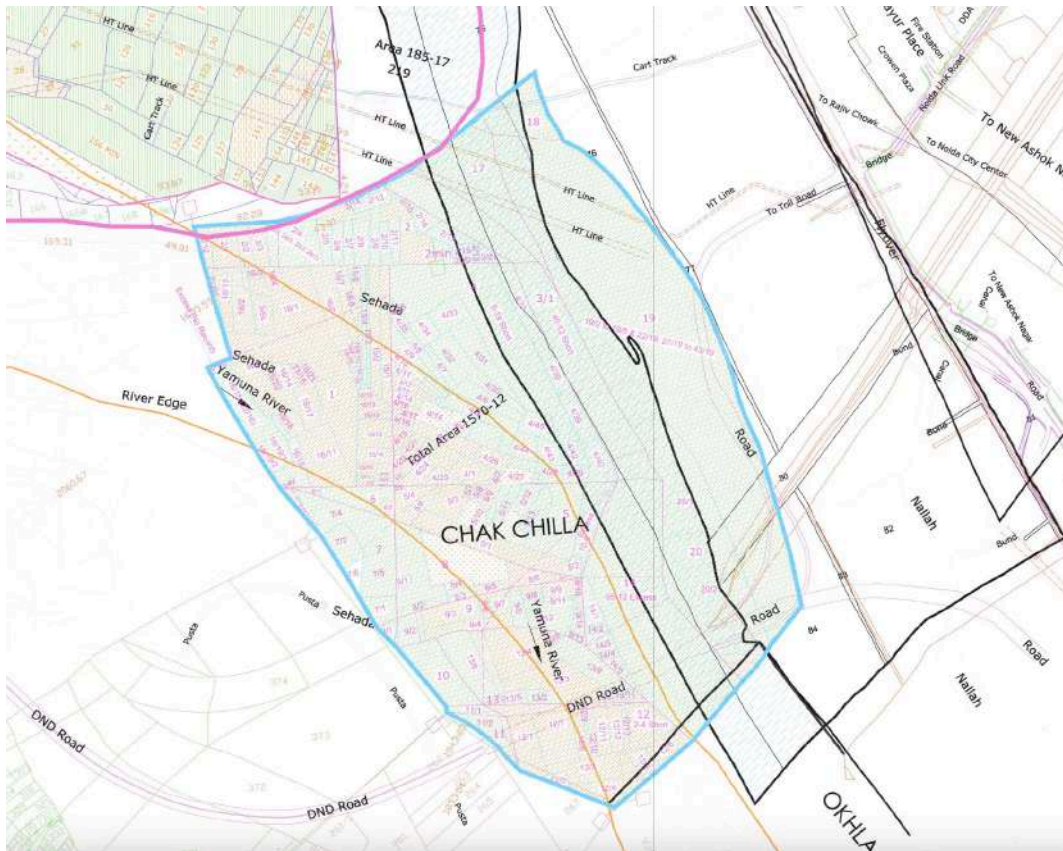
12. Having given my thoughtful consideration to the submissions advanced by the learned counsels for the parties and on perusal of the record, I find that the petitioners are miserably failing to demonstrate any legal, right, title or interest in their favour so as to seek any protection from dispossession upon parcels of land claimed to be under their occupation since the time of their ancestors.

13. First things first, except for a bald reliance on the *jamabandi* record pertaining to the year 2012-13 (Annexure P-7) issued by *Halqa patwari*, there is no specific averment as to where the respective parcels of land are located. The petitioners even failed to mention the *khasra* number and the measurements of the subject property which are claimed to be in their occupation for the purpose of cultivation and growing vegetables. The petitioners not only fail to place on record any site plan but also any document to show the longitudinal and latitudinal positions of their respective parcels of land.

14. It is in the aforesaid backdrop that learned Standing Counsel for the respondent/ DDA referred to the demarcation report dated



24.03.2022 placed on record at the behest of the respondent No.4/SDM and the coloured version of the same is as under:



15. A larger version of the aforesaid site plan was also shown to this Court that goes on to show that a demarcation exercise was conducted by the concerned officials drawn from the office of SDM, South-East District, Delhi as well as DDA and it was pointed out that acquired portion measuring 1,272 bighas out of total 1779 bighas 1 biswa acquired *vide* Award No. 22/92-93 dated 19.06.1992 falls in the area shown in green colour and the de-notified portion measuring 506 bighas 18 biswa is shown in yellow/orange colour in the same. It was

pointed out that unacquired land measuring 506 bighas 18 biswas is mostly river bed area, and therefore, it stood de-notified.

16. The sketch record and the larger site plan have been shared with the learned counsel for the petitioners on 17.01.2025 as well as on 31.01.2025 and it must be stated that he is unable to pinpoint as to where exactly the petitioners claim their properties are located. The plea raised by the learned Standing Counsel for the DDA that the petitioners are purposely encroaching upon the green area, which stands acquired, has not been refuted. Evidently, the acquired land measuring 1,272 bigha in village Chak-Chilla has since been handed over to the DDA for construction of the Mayur Park Project, which admittedly falls in the Yamuna Flood Plains area where Eco-Restoration Plantation has to be undertaken by the DDA as part of a Public Project, namely 'Restoration and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna Project'.

17. In view of the aforesaid discussion, the plea raised by the learned counsel for the petitioners that their land falls in the de-notified area of village Chak-Chilla cannot be sustained. The mischief being orchestrated by the petitioners is apparent as it is evident that that after demolition action was taken for removal of unauthorized encroachment and construction, the petitioners have attempted to reclaim the property by not leaving the site and carrying on cultivation in the nature of growing of vegetables. Their reliance on the *jamabandi* records hardly cuts any ice. It is well settled that entries in the revenue record suggesting an inference of possession of any party/cultivator/asami to any land is no conclusive evidence of any



claim of ownership, bhumidar ship or otherwise permissive possession in ones own right.

18. Reliance in this regard can be place on the decision of this Court in the case of **Nathu Ram v. DDA**<sup>6</sup> wherein this Court observed as follows:

“23. As for the other contentions made by the parties and evidence presented, this Court observes first, that the plaintiffs have heavily relied upon their and their family members' names reflecting in certain revenue records such as khasra girdawaris to establish that they have been in ownership and possession of the suit property. However, it is the settled position in law that reflection of a party's name in the revenue records cannot confer title. This was most recently upheld in *Prabhagiya Van Adhikari Awadh Van Prabhag v. Arun Kumar Bhardwaj (Dead) Thr. Lrs. [Civil Appeal No. 7017 of 2009, decided on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2021]*, where the Supreme Court held:

“26. *This Court in a judgment reported as Prahlad Pradhan v. Sonu Kumhar, negated argument of ownership based upon entries in the revenue records. It was held that the revenue record does not confer title to the property nor do they have any presumptive value on the title. The Court held Prahlad Pradhan v. Sonu Kumhar as under:*

“5. The contention raised by the appellants is that since Mangal Kumar was the recorded tenant in the suit property as per the Survey Settlement of 1964, the suit property was his self-acquired property. *The said contention is legally misconceived since entries in the revenue records do not confer title to a property, nor do they have any presumptive value on the title. They only enable the person in whose favour mutation is recorded, to pay the land revenue in respect of the land in question. As a consequence, merely because Mangal Kumhar's name was recorded in the Survey Settlement of 1964 as a recorded tenant in the suit property, it would not make him the sole and exclusive owner of the suit property.*”

27. The six yearly khatauni for the fasli years 1395 to 1400 is to the effect that the land stands transferred

<sup>6</sup> 2022 SCC OnLine Del 315

according to the Forest Act as the reserved forest. Such revenue record is in respect of Khasra No. 1576. It is only in the revenue record for the period 1394 fasli to 1395 fasli, name of the lessees find mention but without any basis. *The revenue record is not a document of title. Therefore, even if the name of the lessee finds mention in the revenue record but such entry without any supporting documents of creation of lease contemplated under the Forest Act is inconsequential and does not create any right, title or interest over 12 bighas of land claimed to be in possession of the lessee as a lessee of the Gaon Sabha.*”

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24. In the present case also, similar to the decision in Prabhagiya Van Adhikai (supra), the manner in which the possession of Plaintiff/his family members is shown in some khasra girdawaris, that too as agriculturists and cultivators, for some sporadic periods but not continuously, does raise doubts as to whether they were in continuous possession or not. Therefore, the mere mention in some years of khasra girdawari showing possession, cannot by itself confer ownership and title in respect of such precious land.

25. In so far as the Trial Court’s finding stating that DDA cannot dispossess the Plaintiffs without due process of law, is concerned, this is clearly an erroneous approach inasmuch as even if the Plaintiffs are stated to be in settled possession, it is not necessary for the DDA to file a suit to take possession from them. The DDA can, as a Defendant, establish before the Court that the Plaintiffs are in possession of a government land and the same can result in dismissal of the suit. Due process of law, as is settled in several judgments of the Supreme Court and this Court, does not always require initiation of action by the owner/ Government. Dismissal of a suit by a competent Court of law after affording proper opportunity to the parties, is also a recognized mode of following the due process of law. On this issue, the observations of the Supreme Court in Maria Margarida Sequeira Fernandes & Ors. v. Erasmo Jack De Sequeira (Dead) through LRs, (2012) 5 SCC 370, are as under:

“81. Due process of law means nobody ought to be condemned unheard. The due process of law means a person in settled possession will not be dispossessed except by due process of law. Due process means an opportunity for the Defendant to file pleadings including written statement and documents before the Court of law. It does not mean the whole trial. Due process of law is satisfied the moment rights of the parties are adjudicated by a competent Court.



82. The High Court of Delhi in a case *Thomas Cook (India) Limited v. Hotel Imperial*, 2006 (88) DRJ 545 : (AIR 2007) (NOC) 169 held as under: "28. The expressions 'due process of law', 'due course of law' and 'recourse to law' have been interchangeably used in the decisions referred to above which say that the settled possession of even a person in unlawful possession cannot be disturbed 'forcibly' by the true owner taking law in his own hands. All these expressions, however, mean the same thing - ejection from settled possession can only be had by recourse to a court of law. Clearly, 'due process of law' or 'due course of law', here, simply mean that a person in settled possession cannot be ejected without a court of law having adjudicated upon his rights qua the true owner.

Now, this 'due process' or 'due course' condition is satisfied the moment the rights of the parties are adjudicated upon by a court of competent jurisdiction. It does not matter who brought the action to court. It could be the owner in an action for enforcement of his right to eject the person in unlawful possession. It could be the person who is sought to be ejected, in an action preventing the owner from ejecting him. Whether the action is for enforcement of a right (recovery of possession) or protection of a right (injunction against dispossession), is not of much consequence."

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30. This brings the Court to the question of the onus of the Plaintiffs of proving their ownership of the suit property. **It is well-settled that in cases of government land, there is a greater responsibility of Courts in ascertaining title of third parties. In fact, the plaintiff in such cases must establish his clear right, title and nature of possession in the property, superior to that of the Government authority and there is a presumption in favour of the Government. In such cases, the Supreme Court has clearly observed that it is not sufficient to show possession or adverse possession merely by some stray revenue entries or records. This position was elaborated upon by the Supreme Court in *R. Hanumaiah and Ors. v. Secretary to Government of Karnataka, Revenue Department and Ors.*, (2010) SCC 203:**

*"Nature of proof required in suits for declaration of title against the Government*



15. Suits for declaration of title against the government, though similar to suits for declaration of title against private individuals differ significantly in some aspects. The first difference is in regard to the presumption available in favour of the government. All lands which are not the property of any person or which are not vested in a local authority, belong to the government. All unoccupied lands are the property of the government, unless any person can establish his right or title to any such land. This presumption available to the government, is not available to any person or individual. The second difference is in regard to the period for which title and/or possession have to be established by a person suing for declaration of title. Establishing title/possession for a period exceeding twelve years may be adequate to establish title in a declaratory suit against any individual. On the other hand, title/possession for a period exceeding thirty years will have to be established to succeed in a declaratory suit for title against government. This follows from Article 112 of Limitation Act, 1963 which prescribes a longer period of thirty years as limitation in regard to suits by government as against the period of 12 years for suits by private individuals. The reason is obvious. **Government properties are spread over the entire state and it is not always possible for the government to protect or safeguard its properties from encroachments. Many a time, its own officers who are expected to protect its properties and maintain proper records, either due to negligence or collusion, create entries in records to help private parties, to lay claim of ownership or possession against the government. Any loss of government property is ultimately the loss to the community. Courts owe a duty to be vigilant to ensure that public property is not converted into private property by unscrupulous elements.**

16. Many civil courts deal with suits for declaration of title and injunction against government, in a casual manner, ignoring or overlooking the special features relating to government properties. Instances of such suits against government being routinely decreed, either ex parte or for want of proper contest, merely acting upon the oral assertions of plaintiffs or stray revenue entries are common. Whether the government contests the suit or not, before a suit for declaration of title against a government is decreed, the plaintiff should establish, either his title by





producing the title deeds which satisfactorily trace title for a minimum period of thirty years prior to the date of the suit (except where title is claimed with reference to a grant or transfer by the government or a statutory development authority), or by establishing adverse possession for a period of more than thirty years. **In such suits, courts cannot, ignoring the presumptions available in favour of the government, grant declaratory or injunctive decrees against the government by relying upon one of the principles underlying pleadings that plaintiff averments which are not denied or traversed are deemed to have been accepted or admitted.** A court should necessarily seek an answer to the following question, before it grants a decree declaring title against the government : whether the plaintiff has produced title deeds tracing the title for a period of more than thirty years; or whether the plaintiff has established his adverse possession to the knowledge of the government for a period of more than thirty years, so as to convert his possession into title. Incidental to that question, the court should also find out whether the plaintiff is recorded to be the owner or holder or occupant of the property in the revenue records or municipal records, for more than thirty years, and what is the nature of possession claimed by the plaintiff, if he is in possession - authorized or unauthorized; permissive; casual and occasional; furtive and clandestine; open, continuous and hostile; deemed or implied (following a title).

**17. Mere temporary use or occupation without the animus to claim ownership or mere use at sufferance will not be sufficient to create any right adverse to the Government. In order to oust or defeat the title of the government, a claimant has to establish a clear title which is superior to or better than the title of the government or establish perfection of title by adverse possession for a period of more than thirty years with the knowledge of the government.** To claim adverse possession, the possession of the claimant must be actual, open and visible, hostile to the owner (and therefore necessarily with the knowledge of the owner) and continued during the entire period necessary to create a bar under the law of limitation. In short, it should be adequate in continuity, publicity and in extent. Mere vague or doubtful assertions that the claimant has been in adverse possession will not be sufficient. Unexplained stray or



sporadic entries for a year or for a few years will not be sufficient and should be ignored. As noticed above, many a time it is possible for a private citizen to get his name entered as the occupant of government land, with the help of collusive government servants. Only entries based on appropriate documents like grants, title deeds etc. or based upon actual verification of physical possession by an authority authorized to recognize such possession and make appropriate entries can be used against the government. By its very nature, a claim based on adverse possession requires clear and categorical pleadings and evidence, much more so, if it is against the government. Be that as it may.”

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32. The plaint in the present case is bereft of any pleadings as to how ownership/title was acquired by the Plaintiffs to the land in question. It is relevant to note that even paragraph 2 of the plaint shows the manner in which the Plaintiffs state that the suit property is not acquired by the Land Acquisition Collector and was not handed over to the DDA. This reflects the state of mind of the Plaintiffs who seem to have themselves had an apprehension that the suit property may be falling in the acquired portion of the land.

X X X

**36. In view of the above settled legal position, that mere sporadic or stray entries in the revenue records cannot confer title, and the facts mentioned above, this Court is of the opinion that the Plaintiff has failed to establish that there is any substantial question of law which deserves to be adjudicated upon in the present second appeal.** In fact, from the evidence which has emerged from the record, it is clear that apart from some mention in khasra girdawaris, there are no other concrete documents which have been filed by the Plaintiff to discharge the heavy onus that is placed on him.”

**{Bold portions emphasized}**

19. In view of the aforesaid discussion, what is clearly decipherable in law is that mere sporadic and stray entries in the revenue records cannot be said to confer any title. It is clearly borne out from the material placed on record by the petitioners that except for a mere *jamabandi* record for the year 2012-13, there are no other tangible documents which could substantiate the claim of the petitioners of



them being in possession of the subject land in their own rights. Their plea that they should not be dispossessed except by due process of law on the face of it is fallacious. At this juncture, it would be expedient to refer to decision by the Supreme Court in the case of **Land and Building Department Through Secretary v. Attro Devi**<sup>7</sup>, which overturned the decision of this Court to the effect that the acquisition proceedings in respect of the land in question had lapsed in view of the applicability of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 for *the reason that the Government had not taken possession of the land*. It was in the aforesaid background that the Supreme Court held as under:

“12. The issue as to what is meant by “possession of the land by the State after its acquisition” has also been considered by Constitution Bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Indore Development Authority's case* (supra). It is opined therein that after the acquisition of land and passing of award, the land vests in the State free from all encumbrances. The vesting of land with the State is with possession. Any person retaining the possession thereafter has to be treated trespasser. When large chunk of land is acquired, the State is not supposed to put some person or police force to retain the possession and start cultivating on the land till it is utilized. The Government is also not supposed to start residing or physically occupying the same once process of the acquisition is complete. If after the process of acquisition is complete and land vest in the State free from all encumbrances with possession, any person retaining the land or any re-entry made by any person is nothing else but trespass on the State land. Relevant paragraphs 244, 245 and 256 are extracted below:

*244. Section 16 of the Act of 1894 provided that possession of land may be taken by the State Government after passing of an award and thereupon land vest free from all encumbrances in the State Government. Similar are the provisions made in the case of urgency in Section*

<sup>7</sup> 2023 SCC OnLine SC 396

17(1). The word “possession” has been used in the Act of 1894, whereas in Section 24(2) of Act of 2013, the expression “physical possession” is used. It is submitted that drawing of panchnama for taking over the possession is not enough when the actual physical possession remained with the landowner and Section 24(2) requires actual physical possession to be taken, not the possession in any other form. When the State has acquired the land and award has been passed, land vests in the State Government free from all encumbrances. The act of vesting of the land in the State is with possession, any person retaining the possession, thereafter, has to be treated as trespasser and has no right to possess the land which vests in the State free from all encumbrances.

245. The question which arises whether there is any difference between taking possession under the Act of 1894 and the expression “physical possession” used in Section 24(2). As a matter of fact, what was contemplated under the Act of 1894, by taking the possession meant only physical possession of the land. Taking over the possession under the Act of 2013 always amounted to taking over physical possession of the land. When the State Government acquires land and draws up a memorandum of taking possession, that amounts to taking the physical possession of the land. On the large chunk of property or otherwise which is acquired, the Government is not supposed to put some other person or the police force in possession to retain it and start cultivating it till the land is used by it for the purpose for which it has been acquired. The Government is not supposed to start residing or to physically occupy it once possession has been taken by drawing the inquest proceedings for obtaining possession thereof. Thereafter, if any further retaining of land or any re-entry is made on the land or someone starts cultivation on the open land or starts residing in the outhouse, etc., is deemed to be the trespasser on land which in possession of the State. The possession of trespasser always inures for the benefit of the real owner that is the State Government in the case.

xxxx

256. Thus, it is apparent that vesting is with possession and the statute has provided under Sections 16 and 17 of the Act of 1894 that once possession is taken, absolute vesting occurred. It is an indefeasible right and vesting is with possession thereafter. The vesting specified under



*Section 16, takes place after various steps, such as, notification under Section 4, declaration under Section 6, notice under Section 9, award under Section 11 and then possession. The statutory provision of vesting of property absolutely free from all encumbrances has to be accorded full effect. Not only the possession vests in the State but all other encumbrances are also removed forthwith. The title of the landholder ceases and the state becomes the absolute owner and in possession of the property. Thereafter there is no control of the landowner over the property. He cannot have any animus to take the property and to control it. Even if he has retained the possession or otherwise trespassed upon it after possession has been taken by the State, he is a trespasser and such possession of trespasser enures for his benefit and on behalf of the owner.”*  
*(emphasis supplied)*

20. As regards the plea of the petitioners that they have the right to cultivate vegetables in the area, it would be relevant to point out that the National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi in a case titled **Manoj Mishra v. Union of India**<sup>8</sup> vide Judgment dated 13.01.2015 had an occasion to make the following observations:

“(e) It is an established fact that presently, vegetables, fodder grown and allied projects at the flood plain of River Yamuna are highly contaminated. Besides containing ingredients of high pollutants, such produce is even found to contain metallic pollutants. Thus, it is an indirect but a serious public health issue as the persons eating or using such agricultural produce can suffer from serious diseases including cancer. Therefore, we direct that no authority shall permit and no person shall carryout, any edible crops /fodder cultivation on the Flood Plain. This direction shall strictly be adhered to till Yamuna is made pollution free and is restored to its natural wholesomeness.”

21. In summary, the petitioners not only woefully fail to identify the exact location, measurements, longitudinal & latitudinal position of their respective occupation over the subject properties, but they also appear to be encroaching upon the acquired land of village Chak-

<sup>8</sup> Original Application No. 6 of 2012 and M.A. Nos. 967/2013 & 275/2014

Chilla that evidently falls in Zone 'O' i.e., Yamuna Flood plain areas, thereby causing delay in the implementation of the Public Projects referred to hereinabove entailing huge national costs and loss to the revenues of the State and its instrumentalities. The petitioners have no right to continue to occupy and possess any part of the subject land in the larger public interest. Resultantly, the present writ petition is dismissed with token costs of Rs. 5,000/-upon each of the petitioner for indulging in gross abuse of the process of law.

22. The pending applications also stand disposed of.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**FEBRUARY 03, 2025**

*Sadiq*







DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR (HORT)-II  
RAMA MARKET, PITAMPURA-110034

Annexure-R3  
157



T. No. 011-27023034, Email ID. dydirhortdiv2@dda.org.in

No. F2(2)/2024/Hort.-II/DDA/1542

Date: 18-03-25

Sub: ATR regarding where no litigation is pending area at YFP 'O' zone.

Sr. No.	Type of Encroachment	Area (Approx) sqm	Geo-Coordinates	Action Taken
1.	Masjid Dargah peer residential	334.45	28°42'94" N 77°13'146" E	Proper Demarcation is pending between L&DO and LM Department of DDA.
2.	Graveyard	4180.64	28°42'27" N 77°13'45" E	-do-
3.	Mazaar	8.36	28°42'94" N 77°13'146" E	-do-
4.	Junk yard Shed	33.44	28°42'28" N 77°13'45" E	-do-
5.	Gurudwara	4182.31	28°41'46" N 77°13'41" E	-do-
6.	Sanjay Akhara	1672.26	28°41'37" N 77°13'41" E	-do-
7.	Harphool Akhara	836.13	28°41'31" N 77°13'40" E	-do-
8.	2 Tower near CNG pump	8.35	28°40'56" N 77°13'46" E	-do-
9.	Temple And Pond	836	28°40'43" N 77°13'50" E	-do-
10.	Bharat Yog Ashram	167.26	28°40'30" N 77°13'52" E	-do-
11.	Gareeb Gaushala	418.06	28°40'30" N 77°13'52" E	Proper Demarcation is pending between L&DO and

1032

158

12.	Hanuman Ashram Mandir (commercial, parking and residential)	2508.38	28°40'26" N 77°13'52" E	LM Department of PDA. -do-
13.	Ladakh Budh Vihar Monastery Market and residential	1672.25	28°40'23" N 77°13'54" E	-do-
14.	Ghat area 2 to 32 Nos	8361.28	28°39'26" N 77°14'19" E	-do-
15.	Temple (Between ghat 2 to 32)	4180.60	28°39'26" N 77°14'19" E	-do-
16.	a). Aruna Nagar b). Nigam bodh ghat		a). 28°39'26" N 77°14'19" E b). 28°39'26" N 77°14'19" E	-do-
17.	Govt. Offices a) Boat Club DM office b) DJB pump House c) MCD toilet d) DUSIB shelter e) Gas Agency)		a.) 28°40'43" N 77°13'49" E b.) 28°42'38" N 77°13'45" E c.) 28°39'49" N 77°14'20" E d.) 28°39'46" N 77°14'17" E e.) 28°39'46" N 77°14'21" E	-do-
18.	Temple (Near DMRC Casting Yard)	900 Sqm	28°41'26" N 77°14'31" E	Matter will be sent to religious committee
19.	Temple (Near Wazirabad barrage)	1050 Sqm	28°41'26" N 77°14'31" E	-do-

BKS  
18.03.2025

(Bijendra Kumar)  
Dy. Director (Hort.)  
Horticulture Division-II



**DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**OFFICE OF THE DY. DIRECTOR (HORT)-II**  
**RAMA MARKET, PITAMPURA-110034**

T. No. 011-27023034, Email ID. dydirhortdiv2@dda.org.in

Annexure-R4

159

No. F2(2)/2024/Hort-II/DDA/1541

Date: 18-03-25

**Details of Action taken report regarding removal of encroachment in 'O' zone in last year**

S. No.	Division/ Branch/ Zone	Area / Locality	Date of Demolition DD-MM-YYYY	No of Demotions	Structures removed / Extent of Demolition Action Taken	Area (in Acre) Reclaimed (In Acre Only)	Remarks
1	HD-II	Vasudev Ghat	30/01/2024	1	1 No. Religious Structure 3 Nos. Labour Huts 3 Nos. Semi-pucca Structures 1 No. Dairy Farm	0.13	
2	HD-II	Vasudev Ghat	02-08-2024	1	1. Samadhi 2. Residential area 3. Religious Structure 3 Nos.	0.15	
3	HD-II	Vasudev Ghat	28/05/2024	1	1. Semi-Pucca Structures - 2 Nos. 2. Religious Structure - 1 No. 3. Wrestling Playground - 1 No.	0.61	
4	HD-II	Vasudev Ghat, Yamuna Flood Plain	12.12.2024	1	7 Nos. Religious structure	1	
5	HD-IX	Asita East (UP Portion)	13-03-2024	1	1 No. Religious Structure	0.7	
6	HD-IX	Asita East (UP Portion)	14-06-2024	1	1 No. Religious Structure	0.57	
7	Hort.Div.-7	'O' Zone area between NH24 and Railway line, behind CWG Flats, Eastern Bank (Amrut Biodiversity park)	05.07.2024	1	Cultivation/jhuggies	117.7	
8	Hort.Div.-7	DDA land from NH24 to Barapullah drain (Kalindi Aviral Entrn) 163 Ha.	05.07.2024, 26.07.2024	2	Cultivation/jhuggies	76.64	
9	Hort.Div.-7	Mayur Nature Park	24.06.2024, 05.07.2024, 18.07.2024 to 22.07.2024	7	Cultivation/jhuggies, jhuggies illegal nursery, borewells, cattle sheds cultivation	1191.06	

# 1034

# 160

10	Hort Div.-7	Taimur Nagar, Joga Bai Extension	09.02.2024, 14.02.2024, 16.08.2024, 17.08.2024	4	Cattle sheds, Parking and Rickshaw charging stations	0.54	
11	Hort.Div.-7	Restoration and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna Flood Plains. SH: Old Rly. Bridge to ITO Barrage (Eastern Bank) U.P. Portion. (86 Hact. area)	14.06.2024	1	Cultivation/ Nursery/ Jhuggi	68.89	
12	Hort.Div.-7	Yamuna River Ghat Area	28.05.2024, 01.06.2024	2	Religious Structure, Wrestling Ground	0.9	
13	Hort.Div.-7	Taimur Nagar, Joga Bai Extension	17.08.2024 to 18.08.2024	2	140 pacca house	-	
			<b>Total No of Demolitions =</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Total Area reclaimed =</b>	<b>1458.89</b>	

*BK 8.01.2025*  
(Bijendra Kumar)  
Dy. Director (Hort.)  
Horticulture Division-II

### Rejuvenation and Restoration of Floodplains of River Yamuna

- Habitat Restoration & Riverbank Afforestation
- Restoration works are undertaken in 11 Projects on both western and eastern banks.
- Area of around 1700 ha
- Creation of Buffer areas
- Creation of catchment wetlands & restoration of existing depressions
- Greenway along the embankments/roads with provision of kaccha walking & cycling trails, congregational spaces etc.

S. No.	Name of Project	Area (Ha)	Timeline
01	<b>Kalindi Aviral</b>	100	Completed But Currently damaged partly due to NCRTC Works Further Restoration work in progress
	<b>Kalindi Aviral Extension</b>	163	31/12/2026 (Baansera Approx. 50 Ha is completed, Rest Area is to be restored)
02	<b>Asita East (Part A) DDA Land</b>	93	Completed
	<b>Asita East (Part B) UP Portion</b>	107	31/06/2025
03	<b>Amrut Bio-Diversity (116.5 Ha)</b>		
	Part A	90	Phase 1 works completed
	Part B	18	
	Part C	8.25	Handed Over to CPWD for New India garden.
04	<b>Asita West/ Yamuna Vatiika (Part B)</b>	107	Phase-I works Completed Phase-II work is in Progress 30/06/2025
05	<b>Kalindi Biodiversity Park</b>	115	Within 9 months after completion of NHAI project
06	<b>Ghat Area (66 Ha)</b>		
	Part A: (Qudsia Ghat/Vasudev Ghat)	16	Completed
	Part B: (Surghat)	13.6	30/06/2026
	Part C: Eco Trail	33	
	Yamuna Bazar	3.4	
07	<b>Yamuna Vanasthali</b>	236.5	Phase-I works Completed
08	<b>Mayur Nature Park (397.75 Ha.)</b>		
	Part A	235	31/10/2026
	Part B	162.75	
09	<b>Hindon Sarovar (53.6 Ha)</b>		
	Part A	15	31/10/2026
	Part B	38.6	
10	<b>Eco Tourism Area (30 Ha)</b>		
	Part A	22.7	Yet to be Planned
	Part B	7.3	
11	<b>River Front Project</b>	25	31/03/2026

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

C.M. NO.40295 of 2024

IN

Writ Petition (C) No. 3656 OF 2024

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

RAVI RANJAN SINGH

...PETITIONER

Versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
AND ANOTHER

...RESPONDENTS

**INDEX**

N.D.O.H: 10.09.2024

S. No.	PARTICULARS	PAGES
1.	Notice of Motion	1
2.	Urgent Application	2
3.	Application on behalf of Respondent No.1, Delhi Development Authority under Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for urgent directions, to ensure compliance of the Order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 03.04.2024 passed in Original Application No. 622 of 2019, along with Affidavit.	3-8
4.	<b><u>Annexure "A-1"</u></b> : A copy of the Order dated 12.03.2024 passed by this Hon'ble Court.	9-11
5.	<b><u>Annexure "A-2(colly)"</u></b> : Copies of the Orders dated 30.07.2019; 17.10.2019 and 03.04.2024 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA No. 622 of 2019.	12-19



6.	Vakalatnama	20
7.	Proof of Service	21

All parties duly served by email.

*Sijendra Kumar*

RESPONDENT NO.1 /DDA

THROUGH

*Deeksha L. Kakar*

**Deeksha L. Kakar**  
**COUNSEL FOR DDA**  
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NEW DELHI - 110029.  
Ph. 9313119255 | deeksha.kakar@scladi.com  
Enrol.No.D/1154/2008

New Delhi  
Dated: 13.07.2024

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

C.M. NO. of 2024

IN

Writ Petition (C) No. 3656 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

RAVI RANJAN SINGH

...PETITIONER

Versus

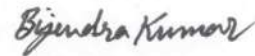
DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
AND ANOTHER

...RESPONDENTS

NOTICE OF MOTION

Sir,

The enclosed Application in the aforesaid matter is being filed on behalf of Respondent No.1/DDA and is likely to be listed on 18.07.2024 or any date, thereafter. Please take notice accordingly.



RESPONDENT NO.1 /DDA

THROUGH



**Deeksha L. Kakar**  
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Enrol.No.D/1154/2008

New Delhi

Dated: 13.07.2024

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

C.M. NO. of 2024

IN

Writ Petition (C) No. 3656 OF 2024

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

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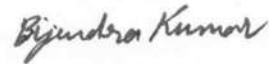
**URGENT APPLICATION**The Deputy Registrar,  
Delhi High Court,  
Sher Shah Suri Road,  
New Delhi

Sir,

Would you kindly treat the accompanying Application as urgent in accordance with the High Court Rules and Orders. The grounds of urgency are:

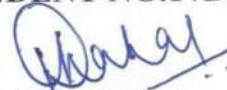
**“urgent reliefs and directions are prayed for”**

Prayed accordingly,



RESPONDENT NO.1 /DDA

THROUGH



Deeksha L. Kakar

COUNSEL FOR DDA

B-6/58, LGF, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE

NEW DELHI - 110029.

Ph. 9313119255 |deeksha.kakar@scladi.com

Enrol.No.D/1154/2008

New Delhi

Dated: 13.07.2024

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

C.M. NO. of 2024

IN

Writ Petition (C) No. 3656 OF 2024

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

RAVI RANJAN SINGH

...PETITIONER

Versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
AND ANOTHER

...RESPONDENTS

**APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO.1,  
DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY UNDER  
SECTION 151 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,  
1908, FOR URGENT DIRECTIONS IN FURTHERANCE  
OF THE ORDER DATED 12.03.2024, TO ENSURE  
COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER OF HON'BLE  
NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL DATED 03.04.2024  
PASSED IN O.A. NO. 622 OF 2019.**

1. The above-mentioned Petition is pending before this Hon'ble Court and is scheduled to come up for further hearing on 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.
2. On 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2024, upon considering the submissions of the Counsel appearing for the Applicant/DDA, this Hon'ble Court was pleased to issue notice and implead the Union of India as Respondent No.2, to apprise the status of the nature of support being extended to the Pakistani Hindu Refugees living in the area of Majnu ka Tila.
3. The Hon'ble Court was further apprised of the various orders passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal ("NGT") in OA No. 622 of 2019, wherein the DDA has





been directed to remove all encroachments unauthorisedly and illegally occupying the Yamuna Flood plains, in the area of Majnu ka Tila, including the Hindu Migrants from Pakistan. A copy of the Order dated 12.03.2024 passed by this Hon'ble Court is annexed hereto as **Annexure "A-1"**. Copies of the Orders dated 30.07.2019; 17.10.2019 and 03.04.2024 passed by the Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 622 of 2019 are annexed hereto as **Annexure "A-2(colly)"**.

4. In view thereof, the Hon'ble Court was pleased to issue directions for no coercive action to be taken against the Petitioner, till the next date of hearing, and re-notified the matter immediately after a week on 19.03.2024. The Petition was listed immediately after a week, on account of the directions of the Hon'ble NGT for immediate removal of all encroachments.
5. On 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2024, the Counsel appearing for the Union of India requested for some further time to file an Affidavit in response to the Petition. The matter could not be taken up for hearing thereafter on 25.04.2024, due to paucity of time. However, no Affidavit has been filed by the Union of India/Respondent No.2, till date.
6. By the Order dated 03.04.2024 passed thereafter by the Hon'ble NGT, upon considering the submissions of the Counsel of the DDA and the orders passed by this Hon'ble Court in the above Petition, the Tribunal was pleased to direct that except for the property and the Petitioner in the above Petition, DDA will duly comply with the order of the Tribunal and remove all encroachments in the area within

a period of four weeks.

7. It is respectfully submitted, that in terms thereof, action for removal of encroachment in the area was initiated by the DDA in accordance with law. In view of the *ad-interim* order dated 12.03.2024, the concerned officer of the DDA contacted the Petitioner in the above Petition, for identification of the location of his property and address.
8. It is submitted that despite repeated efforts by the Applicant/DDA, it has not been able to identify the property of the Petitioner. It is relevant to mention here that even the address under the Petition and the Affidavit in support thereof, is of Mayur Vihar, Delhi.
9. In the circumstances, the present Application is being filed for issuing of further urgent directions, directing the Petitioner to specify his address in the Majnu ka Tila as also identify his property. Further, it is also prayed that the Union of India be directed to file its response to the Petition forthwith so the Petition may be finally heard and decided.
10. It is respectfully submitted that the Applicant/DDA is bound by the directions of the Hon'ble NGT and any further delay on the part of the DDA to comply may result in adverse Orders against the Applicant, without any fault being attributable to the Applicant.
11. It is thus imperative that further urgent directions be passed by this Hon'ble Court in terms of the clarification sought by the Applicant, to enable the Applicant/DDA to duly comply with the directions of the Hon'ble NGT, including vacating the stay granted under *ad-interim* order dated 12.03.2024.



12. That the present Application is made bonafide and in the interest of justice. No prejudice will be caused to either party in case the present Application is allowed.

**PRAYER**

**IN THE PREMISES STATED HEREIN ABOVE THE PLAINTIFF MOST RESPECTFULLY PRAYS THAT THIS HON'BLE COURT MAY BE PLEASED TO:**

- a) allow the present Application and direct the Petitioner to specify the address of his property and identify the location of the property, and vacate the stay granted on 12.03.2024.
- b) direct the Union of India to file its response to the Petition, forthwith in a time bound manner as may be directed by this Hon'ble Court and thereafter take up the matter for final hearing, in view of the Orders passed by the Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 622 of 2019;
- c) pass any other or further orders which this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the present case.

*Bijendra Kumar*

**RESPONDENT NO.1 /DDA**

**THROUGH**

*Deeksha L. Kakar*

**Deeksha L. Kakar**

**COUNSEL FOR DDA**

B-6/58, LGF, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE

NEW DELHI - 110029.

Ph. 9313119255 |deeksha.kakar@scladi.com

Enrol.No.D/1154/2008

New Delhi

Dated: 13.07.2024

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

C.M. NO. of 2024

IN

Writ Petition (C) No. 3656 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

RAVI RANJAN SINGH

...PETITIONER

Versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
AND ANOTHER

...RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Bijendra Kumar, S/o Sh. Bishan Pal Singh, aged about 43 years, currently posted as Dy. Director (Hort), Division-2 of the Delhi Development Authority, having office at Dy. Director (Hort), Division-2, near Rama Market Pitampura New Delhi-110034, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case in so far as the same pertains to the Respondent No.1/ DDA and as such am competent to depose with respect hereto.
2. I state that I have read and understood the contents of the accompanying Application and the same are true and correct to my knowledge and as per records maintained by the Department and no part of it is false.
3. That no part of this Affidavit is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.



*Bijendra Kumar*  
**Bijendra Kumar**  
 DEPONENT  
 Dy. Director  
 Hort. Div. No.-2  
 DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34

**VERIFICATION:**

Verified at New Delhi on this 13 JUL 2024 day of July, 2024 that the contents of the above Affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge based on the records of the Delhi Development Authority. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

*Bijendra Kumar*

**DEBENDU Kumar**  
Dy. Director  
Hort. Div. No.-2  
DDA, Pitampura, Delhi-34

*Mahay*

**IDENTIFIED BY**



**ATTESTED**  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
DELHI (INDIA)

13 JUL 2024



**Family No. 1**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Dharamveer	Bhagu Ram	13.3.1977	BL3920751	VI6290229	9.3.2013	Male
2.	Nanki	Dharamveer	1.2.1978	AH3125831	VI6290230	9.3.2013	Female
3.	Dolly Rani	Dharamveer	8.3.2006	AB9793341	VI6287630	9.3.2013	Female
4.	Maina Rani	Dharamveer	16.6.2008	AT9798601	VI6287631	9.3.2013	Female
5.	Narsingh	Dharamveer	1.10.2011	AL3127921	VI6287632	9.3.2013	Male
6.	Punveer Singh	Dharamveer	27.11.016				

**Family No. 2**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Om Prakash	Bhagu Ram	1.2.1990	KF860259	17/2601/98	23.4.1998	Male
2.	Maina	Om Prakash	1.1.1998	DX4910371	VI6286876	16.3.2013	Female
3.	Roshan	Om Prakash	20.5.2019				Male
4.	Aradhya	Om Prakash	20.5.2019				Female

**Family No. 3**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Rukma	Bhagu Ram	1.1.1957	KF677068	P7260198	23.4.1998	Female
2.	Hanuman	Bhagu Ram	1.1.1986	KH076709	P7260098	23.4.1998	Male
3.	Prem Dass	Bhagu Ram	1.1.1989	KF860259	PF7260198	23.4.1998	Male

**Family No. 4**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gomda	Gopal	1.1.1946	AA4271891	VI6287073	9.3.2013	Male
2.	Kaila	Gomda	1.1.1983	AL4905471	VI6290254	9.3.2013	Male
3.	Sangram	Gomda	2.3.2004	AE5720101	VI6287063	9.3.2013	Male
4.	Nainawati	Gomda	3.10.2006	BE9794441	VI6287062	9.3.2013	Female
5.	Rajkumar	Gomda	6.3.2009	CX4229651	VI6287064	9.3.2013	Male
6.	Bharti	Gomda	28.12.2014				Female

**Family No. 5**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Varsha Ramkali	Heera Lal	4.3.1993	KF860260	P7260198	23.4.1998	Female
2.	Mukesh	Heera Lal	13.8.2015				Male

**Family No. 6**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Badal	Gomda	1.1.1987	AS3403631	VJ1490387	12.7.2014	Male
2.	Kaushalya	Badal	1.1.1970	AF3123401	VJ1490386	12.7.2014	Female
3.	Madhu	Badal	10.1.2003	AB0449861	VJ1490603	12.7.2014	Female
4.	Barsat	Badal	4.6.2005	AK3911781	VJ1490361	12.7.2014	Male
5.	Aakash	Badal	1.2.2007	CF4225861	VJ1490409	12.7.2014	Male
6.	Ramkali	Badal	2.5.2010	EE4796051	VJ1490604	12.7.2014	Female
7.	Krishna	Badal	28.10.2013	FL4910731	VJ1492034	12.7.2014	Male



**Family No. 7**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Heera Lal	Ratan	1.1.1980	DZ8799731	VI6286588	9.3.2013	Male
2.	Gomti	Heera Lal	1.1.1998	AA426601	VI6286582	9.3.2013	Female
3.	Roopwanti	Heera Lal	7.9.2003	AZ9094131	VI6286597	9.3.2013	Female
4.	Jagat Lal	Heera Lal	1.2.2006	DHB797481	VI6286599	9.3.2013	Male
5.	Ram Lal	Heera Lal	17.3.2008	DHB797511	VI6286598	9.3.2013	Male
6.	Anarwanti	Heera Lal	15.2.2011	AA1724241	VI6286589	9.3.2013	Female

**Family No. 8**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Nehru Lal	Heera Lal	5.7.2001	DC8797471	VI6286596	9.3.2013	Male
2.	Rajesh	Nehru Lal	8.7.2017				Male
3.	Ishani	Nehru Lal	27.2.2022				Female
4.	Shivangi	Nehru Lal	24.7.2022				Female
5.	Durowanti	Nehru Lal	1.1.1998	AJ1490671	VI6206846	9.3.2013	Female

**Family No. 9**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Dasa Ray	Ratan	1.1.1982	AD9296781	VI6286590	9.3.2013	Male
2.	Parti	Dasa Ray	1.1.1984	AB3977141	VI6287247	9.3.2013	Female
3.	Rajkumarti	Dasa Ray	1.2.2002	KG909682	VI6287248	9.3.2013	Female
4.	Rajwanti	Dasa Ray	15.3.2012	KG909680	VI6287251	9.3.2013	Female
5.	Sukhrai	Dasa Ray	9.4.2009	AD5348141	VI6287250	9.3.2013	Male
6.	Satram	Dasa Ray	13.3.2006	AZ5428081	VI6287249	9.3.2013	Male
7.	Sachin	Dasa Ray	27.3.2014				Male

**Family No. 10**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gyanchand	Ratan	1.1.1987	GE4123651	VI6287252	9.3.2013	Male
2.	Radha	Gyanchand	1.1.1990	AE9446821	VI6287253	9.3.2013	Female
3.	Sagar	Gyanchand	3.1.2007	AS5927531	VI6287254	9.3.2013	Male
4.	Krishna	Gyanchand	4.3.2009	EU4917561	VI6287255	9.3.2013	Male
5.	Ratan Lal	Gyanchand	1.2.2011	DE8797601	VI6287256	9.3.2013	Male
6.	Daya Bharti	Gyanchand	24.5.2016				Female
7.	Rajvir	Gyanchand	8.12.2017				Male

**Family No. 11**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Amar Chand	Ratan	2.3.1999	JN4128281	VI6286592	9.3.2013	Male
2.	Pooja	Amar Chand	3.5.2000	AJ3593131	VJ8685363	19.9.2015	Female
3.	Roshni	Amar Chand	12.2.2018				Female
4.	Ritesh	Amar Chand	25.11.2020				Male
5.	Vishna	Ratan	1.1.1961	AV6847581	VI6286593	9.3.2013	Female

**Family No. 12**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Balram	Gurumukh	1.1.1985	AG3726931	VK4100993	10.1.2020	Male
2.	Shanti	Balram	1.1.1985	CE3924121	VK4100994	10.1.2020	Female
3.	Sangram	Balram	18.6.2015	AS5922141	VK4100979	10.1.2020	Male
4.	Satram	Balram	26.8.2008	BN5421031	VK4100976	10.1.2020	Male
5.	Lachhmi	Balram	16.7.2011	AW8340351	VK4100995	10.1.2020	Female
6.	Jairam	Balram	6.6.2014	AA8929521	VK4100977	10.1.2020	Male
7.	Poonam	Balram				10.1.2020	Female

**Family No. 13**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Prahalad	Basant	1.1.1980	AE3100551	VJ1479769		Male
2.	Gomti	Prahalad	15.3.1982	AA4275721	VJ1479771		Female
3.	Aakash	Prahalad	19.1.2005	AA1310671	VI9651753	16.11.2013	Male



4.	Om Prakash	Prahalad	16.3.2007	AA2230661	VI9651238	16.11.2013	Male
5.	Maya Devi	Prahalad	24.4.2009	AF7691961	VI9651131	16.11.2013	Female
6.	Krishna	Prahalad	30.3.2015				Male

**Family No. 14**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Birmanand	Basant	1.1.1990	CM3956601	VI9651294	16.11.2013	Male
2.	Rampyari	Birmanand	1.1.1994	AL3123151	VI9651295	16.11.2013	Female
3.	Aadesh	Birmanand	1.4.2011	AA1419941	VI9651236	16.11.2013	Male
4.	Ramkali	Birmanand	2.1.2013	EL4798461	VI9651235	16.11.2013	Female
5.	Karanveer	Birmanand	8.5.2019				Male
6.	Gayatri	Birmanand					Female

**Family No. 15**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Vishnu	Pahlaj	1.1.1987	BB6840611	VI9651716	16.11.2013	Male
2.	Shridevi	Vishnu	3.2.1996	AH7694511	VJ8685283	19.7.2015	Female
3.	Parmeshwar	Vishnu	19.7.2018				Male
4.	Rameshwar	Vishnu	25.10.2019				Male
5.	Ishika	Vishnu	3.4.2021				Female

**Family No. 16**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mahesh	Prahalad	6.7.2003	AM0110631	VI9651237	16.11.2013	Male
2.	Neera	Mahesh	5.2.2002	AT09077017	VJ6287646	6.3.2013	Female
3.	Gopal	Mahesh	18.12.2021				Male
4.	Jaipal	Mahesh	16.12.2022				Male

**Family No. 17**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Panju Ram	Vasand	1.1.1983	AA9292872	VI0216292	15.10.2011	Male
2.	Jamna	Panju Ram	1.1.1983	CG8208931	VI216293	15.10.2011	Female
3.	Balram	Panju Ram	31.12.2004	AB3722941	VI0216295	15.10.2011	Male
4.	Radha	Panju Ram	15.4.2006	AE9446421	VI0216296	15.10.2011	Female
5.	Bhagwanti	Panju Ram	23.6.2007	AF3126481	VI0216297	15.10.2011	Female
6.	Rajwanti	Panju Ram	3.2.2009	BD9596471	VI0216298	15.10.2011	Female
7.	Roopwanti	Panju Ram	10/5/2011	AK9093381	VI0216902	15.10.2011	Female
8.	Ramgauri	Panju Ram	25.1.2017				Female

**Family No. 18**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raja Ram	Panju Ram	15.3.2003	AB9292931	VI0216294	15.10.2011	Male
2.	Leelawanti	Raja Ram	1.2.2005	EU8793381	VJ8685525	19.7.2015	Female

**Family No. 19**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gyanchand	Vasand	1.1.1985	KF4128021	VI9651291	16.11.2013	Male
2.	Meera	Gyanchand	1.1.1986	AQ0902581	VI9651292	16.11.2013	Female
3.	Rama	Gyanchand	1.1.2007	AC9299671	VI9651239	16.11.2013	Male
4.	Pooja	Gyanchand	3.4.2008	AG3591571	VI9651239	16.11.2013	Female
5.	Vanand	Uttam	1.1.1951	ER6806651	VI9651715	16.11.2013	Male
6.	Dayawanti	Gyanchand	1.8.2009	AC7191541	VJ1479761	28.4.2014	Female

**Family No. 20**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gulab	Shobo	1.1.1967	AC4730032	VK4083976	29.6.2019	Male
2.	Lachhmi	Gulab	1.1.1971	AJ8343762	VK4083977	29.6.2019	Female
3.	Jairam	Gulab	17.4.1999	AB8921902	VK4084010	29.6.2019	Male
4.	Siya Ram	Gulab	12.3.2002	AG9291922	VK4083978	29.6.2019	Male



S.	Aakash	Gulab	6.7.2016	AG1317321	VK4083979	29.6.2019	Male
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**Family No. 21**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Arjun	Gulab	1.1.1987	EV1989611	VK1321912	7.1.2017	Male
2.	Meera	Arjun	1.1.1989	AK0904221	VK1321911	7.1.2017	Female
3.	Rajkumari	Arjun	3.5.2008	DF4228791	VK1321925	7.1.2017	Female
4.	Pooja	Arjun	1.2.2008	AG3598791	VK1321924	7.1.2017	Female
5.	Mukesh	Arjun	2.3.2009	AK0311761	VK1321926	7.1.2017	Male

**Family No. 22**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Om Prakash	Arjun	17.8.2001	AM3961761	VK1321927	7.1.2017	Male
2.	Kavita	Om Prakash	5.4.2004	AA4679191	VI6287641	16.3.2013	Female
3.	Om Raj	Om Prakash	1.11.2022				Male

**Family No. 23**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Hari Das	Gulab	1.1.1985	BV6974401	VI6290788	16.3.2013	Male
2.	Nirman	Hari Das	1.1.1986	CF9954851	VI6290789	16.3.2013	Female
3.	Raj Nandni	Hari Das	3.1.2009	AA9509741	VI6290790	16.3.2013	Female
4.	Lakshmi	Hari Das	13.2.2005	AK8349731	VI6290791	16.3.2013	Female
5.	Sharvan Kumar	Hari Das	30.5.2013				Male
6.	Komal Rani	Hari Das	3.8.2015				Female

**Family No. 24**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mangan	Gulab	1.1.1985	CN0726931	VK4083967	29.6.2019	Male
2.	Biba	Mangan	1.1.1985	AA3001031	VK4083968	29.6.2019	Female
3.	Bhagwani	Mangan	5.1.2005	AQ3124051	VK4083969	29.6.2019	Female
4.	Bhagwan Das	Mangan	7.3.2007	AH7895701	VK4083970	29.6.2019	Male
5.	Aarti	Mangan	9.2.2009	AD1974081	VK4084006	29.6.2019	Female
6.	Krishna	Mangan	31.3.2018	JL4911491	VK4084007	29.6.2019	Male

**Family No. 25**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ishwar Lal	Gulab	1.1.1992	GO8794871	VK4083964	29.6.2019	Male
2.	Pooja	Ishwar Lal	4.4.1995	AM3592641	VK4083962	29.6.2019	Female
3.	Sunny Deol	Ishwar Lal	12.8.2012	AM7907811	VK4083963	29.6.2019	Male
4.	Mala	Ishwar Lal	12.4.2015	BQ0791971	VK4083965	29.6.2019	Female
5.	Maya	Ishwar Lal	20.5.2017	AM0196141	VK4083966	29.6.2019	Female
6.	Radha	Ishwar Lal	14.7.2023				Female

**Family No. 26**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Heera Lal	Gulab	6.9.1995	GY8793531	VK4083961	29.6.2019	Male
2.	Toran Bagdi	Heera Lal	25.12.1996	BH3921852	VK4096101	06.12.2019	Female

**Family No. 27**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Shankar Lal	Gulab	1.1.1990	GX8792271	VK1369175	1.8.2018	Male
2.	Indra	Shankar Lal	1.1.1993	AY1774451	VK1369160	1.8.2018	Female

**Family No. 28**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sitaram	Shobha Ram	1.1.1969	AB9290642	VJ8684032	29.8.2015	Male
2.	Gomti	Sita Ram	1.1.1970	AA4277341	VJ8684031	29.8.2015	Female
3.	Aakash	Sita Ram	1.1.2006	AQ4902051	VJ8686792	29.8.2015	Male
4.	Goran	Sita Ram	5.3.2008	AQ4902051	VJ8683792	29.8.2015	Female
5.	Baldevi	Sita Ram	3.6.2009	AG7692021	VJ8683793	29.8.2015	Female



**Family No. 29**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ramchand	Shobho	1.1.1975	AA9268711	VK4083990	29.6.2019	Male
2.	Lachhmi	Ramchand	1.1.1978	AP8342331	VK4084001	29.6.2019	Female
3.	Nalna	Ramchand	5.6.2006	BM9904011	VK4084003	29.6.2019	Female
4.	Raj Nandni	Ramchand	16.8.2009	AD9774051	VK4084004	29.6.2019	Female
5.	Shyam Chand	Ramchand	28.11.2012	MX5156021	VK4084005	29.6.2019	Male
6.	Maya	Ramchand	22.7.2018	AL0199971	VK4083973	29.6.2019	Female

**Family No. 30**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Balram	Ramchand	10.4.1996	AL3726311	VK4084000	29.6.2019	Male
2.	Shammi	Balram	1.1.1991	PR5154021	VK4084008	29.6.2019	Female
3.	Lajeshwari	Balram	31.5.2013	AA8510861	VK4083983	29.6.2019	Female
4.	Rajwanti	Balram	29.11.2015	BW9590861	VK4084009	29.6.2019	Female
5.	Roopwanti	Balram	25.1.2019	BR9090601	VK4083974	29.6.2019	Female
6.	Santoshi	Balram	5.2.2021				Female

**Family No. 31**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Parasram	Ramchand	3.1.2000	AN3915661	VK4083971	29.6.2019	Male
2.	Pingla Rani	Parasram	10.2.2003	AV9799721	VJ8685367	19.7.2015	Female

**Family No. 31**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Udesh Narain	Shobho	1.1.1984	FH9990361	VJ1490434	12.7.2014	Male
2.	Biba	Udesh Narain	1.1.1982	AB300761	VJ1490358	12.7.2014	Female
3.	Jagdes	Udesh Narain	10.1.203	BH8976361	VJ1490362	12.7.2014	Male
4.	Shreeram Kumar	Udesh Narain	29.8.2008	CM4226391	VJ1490408	12.7.2014	Male
5.	Rakhi	Udesh Narain	25.7.2011	AL93344021	VJ1490368	12.7.2014	Female

**Family No. 32**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Rajkumar	Udesh Narain	26.6.2001	CQ4226331	VJ1490359	12.7.2014	Male
2.	Laila	Rajkumar	3.3.2002	AJ8908051	VI6287612	16.3.2013	Female
3.	Rajeshwari	Rajkumar	20.9.2021				Male
4.	Kartik	Rajkumar	29.12.2022				Female

**Family No. 33**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lakshmi	Shobho	1.1.1947	AK8343181	VI0216291	15.10.2011	Female
2.	Sona Das	Shobho	1.1.1971	AB7890931	VI0216615	15.10.2011	Male
3.	Rani	Sona Das	1.1.1975	AV9791801	VI0216616	15.10.2011	Female
4.	Dharam Pal	Sona Das	11.4.2000	BT3792321	VI0216619	15.10.2011	Male
5.	Shobho	Sona Das	3.5.2002	AK5042341	VI0216621	15.10.2011	Male

**Family No. 34**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sukh Dev	Sona Das	1.1.1990	AD5341461	VI0216337	15.10.2011	Male
2.	Lata	Sukh Dev	1.1.1991	AJ8490821	VI0216337	22.10.2011	Female
3.	Baldev	Sukh Dev	1.2.2018	AA3772681	VI0216335	15.10.2011	Male
4.	Jal Ram	Sukh Dev	1.5.2010	AF9292651	VI0216334	1.12.2016	Male
5.	Om Nath	Sukh Dev					Male

**Family No. 35**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sukhrum	Seeta Ram	1.1.1990	AD5347191	VI6290958	23.3.2013	Male
2.	Shanti	Sukhrum	1.1.1990	AF5107811	VI6290959	23.3.2013	Female
3.	Sagar	Sukhrum	2.3.2011	AF5921161	VI6290961	23.3.2013	Male
4.	Preeti	Sukhrum	24.8.2017	AH3971551	VI6290961	23.3.2013	Female



	Ramveer	Sukhram	12.2.2020				Male
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**Family No. 36**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ramesh	Sona Das	1.5.2002	BP9212331	VI0216618	15.10.2011	Male
2.	Jamna	Ramesh	3.3.2002	CE8205501	VI6287607		Female
3.	Preeti	Ramesh					Female

**Family No. 37**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Parmanand	Shobho	1.1.1972	KV3954051	VI6291094	23.3.2013	Male
2.	Shanti	Parmanand	1.1.1962	AJ5106281	VI6291093	23.3.2013	Female
3.	Ramanand	Parmanand	1.2.2006	AE9771011	VI6291058	23.3.2013	Male
4.		Parmanand	28.6.2014				

**Family No. 38**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Birmanand	Parmanand	20.4.2004	LG395021	VI6291056	23.3.2013	Male
2.	Diyawanti	Birmanand	7.4.2006	AJ6499271	VK1319691	7.1.2017	Female

**Family No. 39**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kanhaiyo	Shobho	1.1.1982	AF4745801	VI6291018	23.3.2013	Male
2.	Radha	Kanhaiyo	1.1.1983	AB9440831	VI6291019	23.3.2013	Female
3.	Rajveer	Kanhaiyo	19.5.2008	BG9590931	VI6291020	23.3.2013	Male
4.	Mukesh	Kanhaiyo	13.3.2011	AK0311121	VI6291021	23.3.2013	Male
5.	Aarti	Kanhaiyo	5.9.2009	AA1977991	VI6291002	23.3.2013	Female

**Family No. 40**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Roop Chand	Chetan Bagri	1.1.1984	AD3128981	VI0216333	15.10.2011	Male
2.	Sita Bagri	Roop Chand	1.1.1987	AE3123311	VI0216332	15.10.2011	Female
3.	Roopwanti	Roop Chand	26.1.2007	AL6774901	VI0216631	15.10.2011	Female
4.	Sugrim	Roop Chand	25.1.2009	AL5925391	VI0216329	15.10.2011	Male
5.	Krishna	Roop Chand	28.11.2015				Male

**Family No. 42**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Darshan Lal	Tara Chand	1.1.1987	FT8795871	VK1319714	31.12.2016	
2.	Kevki	Darshan Lal	1.1.1980	AA4665791	VK1319713	31.12.2016	
3.	Aishwarya	Darshan Lal	9.4.2012	KV1846961	VK1319709	31.12.2016	
4.	Mangti	Darshan Lal	10.7.2015	CD0726921	VK1319712	31.12.2016	
5.	Rajesh	Darshan Lal	25.10.2017				

**Family No. 43**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Shankar Lal	Tara Chand	1.1.1990	EA8793991	VI1490388	12.7.2014	Male
2.	Chandrma	Shankar Lal	23.8.1993	JG4128541	VJ1490382	12.7.2014	Female
3.	Aasha	Shankar Lal	4.2.2016			12.7.2014	Female
4.	Dolat Ram	Shankar Lal	16.9.2019			12.7.2014	Male

**Family No. 44**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gopi	Vasand	1.1.1985	AA40927312	VK4092223	16.10.2019	Male
2.	Bansanti	Gopi	1.1.1990	AB3808991	VK4092222	16.10.2019	Female
3.	Chandni	Gopi	5.8.2009	NN41471214	VK4092221	16.10.2019	Female
4.	Raj Nandni	Gopi	15.1.2013	AC9507121	VK4092206	16.10.2019	Female
5.	Raj Kumari	Gopi	18.8.2015	FP42271318	VK4092205	16.10.2019	Female
6.	Rameshwar	Gopi	30.11.2019				Male



**Family No. 45**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Veermal	Shobho	1.1.1971	BC0797401	VK1369137	2.6.2018	Male
2.	Dharma	Veermal	1.1.1972	AE7950121	VK1369136	2.6.2018	Female
3.	Rajudas	Veermal	2.1.1997	AF7898201	VK1369176	2.6.2018	Male
4.	Raja Ram	Veermal	7.2.2005	AF9298121	VK1369132	2.6.2018	Male
5.	Bharti	Veermal	5.3.1999	AL3124801	VK1369133	2.6.2018	Female
6.	Mohini	Veermal	7.1.2007	AH0104801	VK1369131	2.6.2018	Female

**Family No. 46**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kunwar	Shobho	1.2.1993	FQ4799261	VK1369135	2.6.2018	Male
2.	Mala	Kunwar	6.2.2006	AT0792021	VJ8685380	19.9.2015	Female
3.	Gyanwanti	Kunwar	4.5.2022				Female
4.	Lakshmi	Shobho	1.1.1945	BP3923681	VK1369130	2.6.2018	Female

**Family No. 47**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raju Das	Veerumal	2.1.1997	AF7898201	VK1369176	22.6.2018	Male
2.	Lelan Wati	Raju Das	9.7.2001				Female

**Family No. 48**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sundar	Mevo	1.1.1975	CU5774671	VI7924371	21.9.2013	Male
2.	Seetan	Sundar	1.1.1977	AC5401211	VI7924370	21.9.2013	Female
3.	Anar Lal	Sundar	14.8.1999	DN8790011	VI7924368	21.9.2013	Male
4.	Rampiyari	Sundar	13.11.2001	AL3121401	VI7925044	21.9.2013	Female
5.	Chandar	Sundar	11.10.2003	NB4123701	VI7924753	21.9.2013	Male
6.	Gulbai	Sundar	27.11.2006	GT3999141	VI7924840	21.9.2013	Female

**Family No. 49**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Pehlaj	Sundar	29.9.1994	AF3100341	VI7924369	21.9.2013	Male
2.	Pooja	Pehlaj	12.1.1998	AF3590521	VI6287433		Female
3.	Priyanka	Pehlaj	12.9.2018				Female
4.	Kareena	Pehlaj	16.11.2019				Female
5.	Ojasvir	Pehlaj	20.11.2021				Male

**Family No. 50**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Parmanand	Sundar	9.3.1996	KE3953191	VI7924429	21.9.2013	M
2.	Dayawanti	Parmanand	1.3.1996	AB7196391	VI7924484	21.9.2013	F
3.	Sangeeta	Parmanand	19.11.2015				F
4.	Kavita	Parmanand	3.2.2017				F
5.	Monika	Parmanand	31.1.2021				F

**Family No. 51**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Teuram	Mithumal	1.1.1984	AA7624551	P873816	4.9.2011	M
2.	Parwati	Teu Ram	1.1.1986	DX3997821	P834320	4.9.2011	F
3.	Pooja	Teu Ram	10.8.2007	AE3594001	P834319	4.9.2011	F
4.	Chando Ram	Teu Ram	29.8.2009	NG4116471	P834318	4.9.2011	M
5.	Devraj	Teu Ram	27.1.2011	AC7625891	P873817	4.9.2011	M
6.	Yograj	Teu Ram	15.12.2012				M
7.	Bhishya	Teu Ram	6.12.2022				M

**Family No. 52**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Diyaram	Mithumal	1.1.1989	BH7126021	P834321	4.9.2011	M
2.	Indran	Veerdas	10.5.1997	AE1771031	P873770	4.9.2011	F



3.	Vijay Kumar	Diyaram	7.9.2015				M
4.	Dhanraj	Diyaram	10.4.2019				M
5.	Meetha Ram	Diyaram	4.8.2021				M

**Family No. 53**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Dheeran	Panju Ram	1.1.1975	AZ3928981	P834242	4.9.2011	F
2.	Veermaal	Panju Ram	10.2.2006	AB6953661	P834599	4.9.2011	M
3.	Sanoti	Panju Ram	13.2.2007	BH5774561	P834711	4.9.2011	F
4.	Ramgauri	Panju Ram	15.1.2009	AA9224201	P834712	4.9.2011	F
5.	Bharat	Panju Ram	15.9.2012				M
6.	Sangeeta	Panju Ram	21.9.2013				F

**Family No. 54**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Tev Ram	Ludhe Ram	1.1.1985	AT9296541	VK8795967	19.4.2023	M
2.	Rukma	Tev Ram	1.1.1986	ED00085815	VK8795969	19.4.2023	F
3.	Ravi Das	Tev Ram	1.1.2009	AF78981217	VK8795973	19.4.2023	M
4.	Pooja	Tev Ram	1.1.2007	EX0009851	VK8795968	19.4.2023	F
5.	Vijay Kumar	Tev Ram	1.1.2012	FG4224511		19.4.2023	M

**Family No. 55**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Om Prakash	Tev Ram	1.1.2005	CA39686215	VK8795972	19.4.2023	M
2.	Aarti	Om Prakash	3.11.2008	MK00081010	VK8806025	25.7.2023	F

**Family No. 56**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ram Chand	Topu	1.1.1990	BU4121141	VI6286560	16.3.2013	M
2.	Baldevi	Ram Chand	1.1.1991	AB3777201	VI6286568	16.3.2013	F
3.	Komal	Ram Chand	3.9.2010	AN4209591	VI6286567	16.3.2013	F
4.	Kapil	Ram Chand	16.11.2011	AE4002761	VI6286566	16.3.2013	M
5.	Kailash	Ram Chand	4.9.2013				M

**Family No. 57**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ghanshyam	Topu	1.1.1991	MO4125241	VJ3765419	30.8.2014	M
2.	Radha	Ghanshyam	1.1.1992	AF9442351	VJ3765420	30.8.2014	F
3.	Poonam	Ghanshyam	1.1.2009	AA3758111	VJ3765097	30.8.2014	F
4.	Saloni	Ghanshyam	21.3.2015				F
5.	Sonakshi	Ghanshyam	25.11.2017				F
6.	Aayush	Ghanshyam	30.12.2021				M

**Family No. 58**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Krishan	Lal Chand	1.1.1981	DZ4916701	VK1342779	12.8.2017	M
2.	Chandrama	Krishan	1.1.1980	MZ4120421	VK1490379	5.6.2014	F
3.	Foolwati	Krishan	3.3.2005	AF3109121	VJ1490360	5.6.2014	F
4.	Kiran	Krishan	20.10.2009	AJ4903881	VJ1490345	5.6.2014	F

**Family No. 59**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Amar Lal	Krishan	3.5.1997	EA8799321	VJ1490376	5.7.2014	M
2.	Yashoda	Amar Lal	15.1.1995	AC6874791	VI6285337	9.3.2013	F
3.	Chandan	Amar Lal					M
4.	Yamini	Amar Lal					F
5.	Roshni	Amar Lal					F
6.	Aaditya	Amar Lal					M



**Family No. 60**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Dhanraj Bagri	Karmo	4.8.1993	BE3940451	VK8789104	22.2.2023	M
2.	Sundra Bagri	Dhanraj	1.1.1989	BK3949861	VK8789105	22.2.2023	F
3.	Ganga Devi	Dhanraj	12.11.2012	FY0009771	VK8789077	22.2.2023	F
4.	Shyam	Dhanraj	12.10.2015	FZ0004661	VK8789076	22.2.2023	M
5.	Naina	Dhanraj	12.12.2017	CM0005461	VK8789101	22.2.2023	F

**Family No. 61**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Anand	Karmo	24.4.1999	FA0006141	VK8789082	22.2.2023	M
2.	Rajnandni	Karmo	13.2.2010	DK0007351	VK8789081	22.2.2023	F

**Family No. 62**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Bhuran	Babu	1.1.1958	KH299606	P528323	24.11.2006	M
2.	Pathani	Bhuran	1.1.1970	KH076673	P528323	30.6.2005	F
3.	Babu Lal	Bhuran	14.5.2003	KH076673	P528323	30.6.2005	M
4.	Bhagbhri	Bhuran					F

**Family No. 63**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Dayalu	Pooran					M
2.	Sita	Dayalu	1.1.1991	AD5407701	VJ3765350	12.7.2014	F
3.	Shivniya	Dayalu	8.7.2016				F
4.	Manish	Dayalu	29.6.2017				M
5.	Vishal	Dayalu	1.7.2022				M

**Family No. 64**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Arjan	Bhuran	1.1.1997	KH076746	P528323	30.6.2005	M
2.	Suman	Arjan					F
3.	Govind	Arjan					F
4.	Krishan	Arjan					M

**Family No. 65**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ganga Bagri	Bhoran	1.1.1987	AJ3923552	VI6294015	13.4.2013	F
2.	Balram	Bhoran	1.2.2006	AC3721702	VI6294014	13.4.2013	M

**Family No. 66**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Arjan Das	Prem Das	1.1.1988	KF677119	P045495		M
2.	Mala	Arjan Das	1.1.1987	KF208615	P72599	23.4.1998	F
3.	Uma	Arjan Das	1.1.2012				F
4.	Simran	Arjan Das	9.8.2014				F
5.	Ashok	Arjan Das					M
6.	Yuvraj	Arjan Das	1.1.2001				M

**Family No. 67**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lachhman	Balram	1.1.1996	AH8341731	P332742		M
2.	Shyamkall	Lachman	1.1.1994	KF860261	P7260198	23.4.1998	F
3.	Kalpana	Lachman	10.8.2017				F
4.	Kapil	Lachman	22.8.2018				M
5.	Karishma	Lachman	5.3.2020				F
6.	Krishna	Lachman	6.6.2021				M

**Family No. 68**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
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1.	Dayal Das	Prahalad	3.1.1975	AJ7408201	VI6290251	9.3.2013	M
2.	Meera	Dayal Das	15.5.1980	AL0907691	VI6285336	9.3.2013	F
3.	Govind Raj	Dayal Das	12.6.2008	AY9595861	VI6287220	9.3.2013	M
4.	Shree Devi	Dayal Das	12.8.2010	AD7696691	VI6287219	9.3.2013	F
5.	Bharti	Dayal Das	15.9.2012	AG3123781	VI6286960	9.3.2013	F

**Family No. 69**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ishwar Lal	Dayal Das	27.7.1997	DY8797811	VI6287223	9.3.2013	M
2.	Aarti	Ishwar Lal	12.2.1998	AY1978301	VI8689822	24.10.2015	F
3.	Lokesh	Ishwar Lal					M
4.	Nagriкта	Ishwar Lal					F
5.	Kishori	Ishwar Lal					F

**Family No. 70**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Tarachand	Dayal Das	7.2.1999	KK4126861	VI6287222	9.3.2013	M
2.	Sapna	Tarachand	15.8.1997				F
3.	Pravesh Chand	Tarachand	28.1.2016				M
4.	Balveer Chand	Tarachand	26.7.2018				M
5.	Shyam Chand	Tarachand	4.4.2023				M

**Family No. 71**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Prabhu	Shobho	15.2.1989	EZ0000351	VK8801619	6.6.2023	M
2.	Devi Meera	Prabu	1.1.1990	AG7697321	VK8801618	6.6.2023	F
3.	Ram Jani	Prabu	9.6.2012	JK8790801	VK8801615	6.6.2023	M
4.	Ramesh	Prabu	1.1.2014	CW0000821	VK8801616	6.6.2023	M
5.	Bharti	Prabu	10.3.2016	FK0009241	VK8801613	6.6.2023	F
6.	Hamesh	Prabu	28.7.2018	EP0000841	VK8801617	6.6.2023	M
7.	Munawar Lal	Prabu	1.2.2010	JE8790781	VK8801614	6.6.2023	M

**Family No. 72**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Bharat Kumar	Dayal Das	18.9.2000	CC4227811	VI6287221	9.3.2013	M
2.	Hindwani	Bharat Kumar	6.7.2005	DX0009241	VK4103454	16.2.2020	F

**Family No. 73**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gopi	Shobho	9.5.1999	DV0002281	VK8801612	6.6.2023	M
2.	Indra	Gopi	2.8.2001	CT0003361	VK8801401	6.6.2023	F

**Family No. 74**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raja Ram	Pahlaj	1.1.1994	AM9292131	VK1369149	2.6.2018	M
2.	Mohini	Raja Ram	1.1.1989	CG3925872	VK1369146	2.6.2018	F
3.	Rajveer	Raja Ram	26.5.2013	BW9595651	VK1369144	2.6.2018	M
4.	Rakhi	Raja Ram	12.12.2014	AV9343491	VK1369159	2.6.2018	F
5.	Badrinath	Raja Ram	29.10.2018				

**Family No. 75**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Nankiyo	Lal Chand	1.1.1951	AA9769321	VJ7276954	28.3.2015	M
2.	Meghni	Nankiyo	1.1.1960	BD0725712	VJ7276760	28.3.2015	F
3.	Raja Ram	Nankiyo	1.1.1994	AN9295061	VJ7276795	28.3.2015	M



**Family No. 76**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Jai Ram	Nankiyo	1.1.1980	AH9296251	VJ7276951	28.3.2015	M
2.	Nasra	Jai Ram	1.1.1985	FT9829491	VJ7276952	28.3.2015	F
3.	Hari Ram	Jai Ram	7.4.2004	AL9294341	VJ7276873	28.3.2015	M
4.	Radha	Jai Ram	12.3.2006	AB9400191	VJ7277006	28.3.2015	F
5.	Shridevi	Jai Ram	5.5.2008	AG7697211	VJ7277004	28.3.2015	F
6.	Sunita	Jai Ram	24.1.2012	BU5774981	VJ7276830	28.3.2015	F
7.	Maya	Jai Ram	16.2.2010	AF0195701	VJ7277005	28.3.2015	F
8.	Shriram	Jai Ram	7.8.2016				M

**Family No. 77**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Badal	Nankiyo	1.1.1992	AX3401361	VJ7276794	21.3.2015	M
2.	Gora	Badal	1.1.1992	AM4903531	VJ7277103		F
3.	Lakshmi	Badal	2.1.2013	AP8342141	VJ7277104		F
4.	Heera Lal	Badal	26.4.2015				M
5.	Dev Raj	Badal					M
6.	Lisha	Badal					F

**Family No. 78**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mushandi	Nankiyo	1.1.1986	DQ0847321	VJ7276608	21.3.2015	M
2.	Nasiba	Mushandi	1.1.1990	AB9832991	VJ7276763	21.3.2015	F
3.	Ramesh Kumar	Mushandi	4.6.2008	DL4228621	VJ7276764	21.3.2015	M
4.	Sabhagi	Mushandi	6.7.2011	AS5048121	VJ7276762	21.3.2015	F
5.	Premi	Mushandi	23.8.2013	NP3955731	VJ7276765	21.3.2015	F
6.	Sundri	Mushandi	1.5.2015				F
7.	Raj Nandni	Mushandi	21.2.2017				F
8.	Ragini	Mushandi	21.4.2023				F

**Family No. 79**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Jeevat	Nankiyo	8.2.1999	DK8679221	VJ7276796	28.3.2015	M
2.	Roopa	Jeevat	12.10.2000	EC3997971	P873997	27.5.2010	F
3.	Mangal Ram	Jeevat	20.12.2022				M

**Family No. 80**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sawan	Nankiyo	1.1.1972	AC5604881	VJ7276631	28.3.2015	M
2.	Seeta	Sawan	1.1.1970	DK5177941	VJ7276633	28.3.2015	F
3.	Heera Lal	Sawan	1.2.2008	EN8794041	VJ7276635	28.3.2015	M
4.	Ramesh Kumar	Sawan	14.3.2010	CH4222191	VJ7276634	28.3.2015	M

**Family No. 81**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Amar Lal	Sawan	1.1.1991	EJ8794861	VJ7276632	28.3.2015	M
2.	Sonia	Amar Lal	1.1.1999	BA5790431	VM0050542	19.7.2015	F
3.	Rajesh	Amar Lal	19.1.2018				M

**Family No. 82**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mujawar	Sawan	1.1.1990	AA0595412	VJ7276610	28.3.2015	M
2.	Lunga	Mujawar	1.1.1993	AB8725111	VJ7276821	28.3.2015	F
3.	Pooja	Mujawar	1.2.2011	AG3597211	VJ7276612	28.3.2015	F
4.	Seeta Ram	Mujawar	28.7.2014	AP9299071	VJ7277237	28.3.2015	M
5.	Gopal	Mujawar	6.1.2022				M



**Family No. 83**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Chandar	Sobho	1.1.1981	LW4125821	VJ7276627	28.3.2015	M
2.	Meeran	Chandar	1.1.1982	AZ0901091	VJ7276636	28.3.2015	F
3.	Ameer	Chandar	10.2.2001	GB1227091	VJ7276629	28.3.2015	M
4.	Sobho Ram	Chandar	20.3.2003	AJ9297591	VJ7276748	28.3.2015	M
5.	Nainawanti	Chandar	30.4.2005	AZ9908941	VJ7276747	28.3.2015	F
6.	Naseer	Chandar	15.5.2008	DT9827591	VJ7276746	28.3.2015	M
7.	Arjun	Chandar	7.7.2013	FK1987581	VJ7276749	28.3.2015	M

**Family No. 84**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Wazir	Chandar	1.1.1999	AZ6828191	VJ7276611	28.3.2015	M
2.	Ramgori	Wazir	1.3.2006	AC4990551	VM0050541	19.9.2015	F
3.	Yogesh	Wazir	27.9.2017				M
4.	Yuvraj	Wazir	7.9.2019				M

**Family No. 85**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kanwar	Hameero	10.5.1980	AB9294101	P834236	4.7.2011	M
2.	Lakshmi	Kanwar	20.6.1980	AM83466821	P834237	4.7.2011	F
3.	Roop Kumar	Kanwar	1.7.2005	BQ42243912	P834240	4.7.2011	M
4.	Sangeeta	Kanwar	6.3.2007	AE57207414	P834386	4.7.2011	F
5.	Nehru Lal	Kanwar	4.8.2011	CN87914110	P834385	4.7.2011	M
6.	Mukesh	Kanwar	5.6.2014				M
7.	Meena	Kanwar	7.1.2002	AN07907510	P834238	4.7.2011	F
8.	Tola Ram	Kanwar	1.4.2003	AC9294421	P834239	4.7.2011	M

**Family No. 86**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Krishan	Chandu	1.1.1969	CV49108313	P873860	4.7.2011	M
2.	Shanti	Krishan	1.1.1970	AC5105621	P873859	4.7.2011	F

**Family No. 87**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Chandar	Krishan	1.1.1990	AP39483312	P879325	4.7.2011	M
2.	Mohini	Chandar	3.5.1984	AE01057911	VJ5378796	15.11.2014	F
3.	Vandana	Chandar	22.4.2015				F
4.	Dheeraj	Chandar	11.7.2023				M

**Family No. 88**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Taro Bagri	Jano	1.1.1963	BP3923531	VI9659462	14.12.2013	M
2.	Parti Bagri	Taro	1.1.1968	BF3922011	VI9659464	14.12.2013	F

**Family No. 89**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Daya Ram Bagri	Taro Bagri	1.1.1984	BN3927081	VI9659463	14.12.2013	M
2.	Jamna Bagri	Daya Ram Bagri	1.1.1994	BP3925761	VK1360340	10.2.2018	F
3.	Ishwari Bagri	Daya Ram Bagri	8.12.2011	BX3925131	VI9659544	14.12.2013	F
4.	Karina Bagri	Daya Ram Bagri					F

**Family No. 90**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Chandar	Siya Ram	1.1.1971	NG4127521	VJ5378802	15.11.2014	M
2.	Bhaktawri	Chandar	1.1.1972	DQ3343381	VJ5378803	15.11.2014	F
3.	Shrinath	Chandar	21.8.2004	AD9449001	VJ5378729	15.11.2014	M
4.	Sundri	Chandar	16.3.2008	CS5779571	VJ5378864	15.11.2014	F
5.	Aarti	Chandar	24.6.2006	AA1979571	VJ5378863	15.11.2014	F



5.	Heera Lal	Chandar	1.1.1994	ED8790551	VJ5378766	15.11.2014	M
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**Family No. 91**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Krishna	Chandar	22.5.2002	EQ49180510	VJ53787651		M
2.	Kavita	Krishna	18.7.2000	AB46768013	VK13197217	7.1.2017	F
3.	Viraj	Krishna	21.6.2023				M
4.	Kavi Raj	Krishna	4.1.2022				M

**Family No. 93**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Amar Lal	Dasa Ram	1.1.1972	EZ8797661	VJ8167414	27.6.2015	M
2.	Meera Bai	Govind Ram	1.1.1975	JT3992111	VJ8167415	27.6.2015	F
3.	Mukesh	Amar Lal	12.8.2006	CD3928771	VJ8167420	27.6.2015	M
4.	Pooja	Amar Lal	2.2.2010	BK3927061	VJ8167418	27.6.2015	F

**Family No. 94**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mathan	Amar Lal	1.1.2002	BV3926061	VJ8167417	27.6.2015	M
2.	Neera	Guwal Dass	4.12.1996	AK1498991	VJ8167427	27.6.2015	F
3.	Bareeda	Mathan	19.8.2021				F
4.	Shubham	Mathan	5.3.2023				M

**Family No. 95**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Madan	Amar Lal	4.2.2004	BH3921561	VJ8167419	27.6.2015	M
2.	Leelawanti	Daulat Ram	1.5.1999	AL1494271	VI6287458	9.3.2013	F
3.	Jai	Madan	30.8.2020				M

**Family No. 96**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Vishan Das	Gola Ram	1.1.1986	BM6845171	VJ5378785	15.11.2014	M
2.	Bhagbhari	Vishan Das	1.1.1987	AG3122711	VJ5378782	15.11.2014	F
3.	Shridevi	Vishan Das	3.2.2007	AF7693311	VJ5378716	15.11.2014	F
4.	Amar Lal	Vishan Das	3.2.2005	DV8794251	VJ1490363	31.5.2014	M
5.	Bhageshwari	Vishan Das	2.3.2009	AF3122861	VJ5378859	15.11.2014	F
6.	Surswati	Vishan Das	13.6.2012	BV5492361	VJ5378715	15.11.2014	F
7.	Roshni	Vishan Das	16.10.2017				F
8.	Chandika	Vishan Das	29.9.2022				F

**Family No. 97**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Tara Chand	Gola Ram	1.1.1988	BN3925601	VJ1490351	18.8.2014	M
2.	Lakshmi Bai	Krishan	1.1.1989	GE3991011	VJ1490396	18.8.2014	F
3.	Raj Nandni	Tara Chand	1.2.2009	AG9771711	VJ1490611	18.8.2014	F
4.	Aakash	Tara Chand	2.3.2011	AQ3948831	VJ1490428	18.8.2014	M
5.	Poonam	Tara Chand	7.5.2013	AA3753081	VJ1490429	18.8.2014	F
6.	Jamna	Tara Chand	19.6.2014				F
7.	Krishna	Tara Chand	25.8.2016				M
8.	Dhanveer	Tara Chand	12.10.2022				M

**Family No. 98**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Rohit Das	Gola Ram	6.2.1996	AD7897761	VI6287432	16.3.2013	M
2.	Santri	Rohit Das	1.2.1997	AJ3105471	VI6286594	9.3.2013	F
3.	Devraj	Rohit Das	11.12.2005				M
4.	Kallash	Rohit Das	31.7.2018				M
5.	Om Raj	Rohit Das	30.7.2023				M



**Family No. 99**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Shankar	Chandar	1.1.1982	BJ8797731	VJ5378767	15.11.2014	M
2.	Pooja	Shankar	1.1.1988	BS3926531	VK1319711	15.11.2014	F
3.	Devraj	Shankar	4.4.2011	BP9594071	VK1319724	15.11.2014	M
4.	Devki	Shankar	16.10.2017				F

**Family No. 100**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kanwar Lal	Mohan	1.1.1974	DJ8794881	VJ1490383	21.6.2014	M
2.	Manthra	Kanwar Lal	1.1.1973	AB0773961	VJ1490357	21.6.2014	F
3.	Amar Lal	Kanwar Lal	12.5.2002	DJ8799871	VJ1490366	21.6.2014	M
4.	Anjali	Kanwar Lal	20.6.2007	BD1788041	VJ1490607	21.6.2014	F
5.	Rajendra	Kanwar Lal	3.8.2010	AL1775841	VJ1490348	21.6.2014	M
6.	Shiv Ram	Kanwar Lal	2.11.2013	AM9297231	VJ1490185	21.6.2014	M

**Family No. 101**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Krishan Lal	Kunwar Lal	24.10.1995	DJ8798801	VJ1490175	21.6.2014	M
2.	Dropadi	Krishan Lal	1.1.1993	BR3921581	VJ1490177	21.6.2014	F
3.	Devraj	Krishan Lal	2.2.2014	AL7627951	VJ1492035	21.6.2014	M
4.	Deepika	Krishan Lal	19.10.2015				F
5.	Jagannath	Krishan Lal	30.9.2023				M

**Family No. 102**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raj Kapoor	Kunwar	18.8.1997	AH402735	VJ1490175		M
2.	Aarti	Raj Kapoor	1.1.2000	AA1971961	VI9651296		F
3.	Mohan Das	Raj Kapoor	9.8.2018				M
4.	Manvi	Raj Kapoor	6.4.2021				F
5.	Tanvi	Raj Kapoor	1.12.2022				F

**Family No. 103**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kanwar Ram	Shobha Ram	1.1.1971	EE4799931	VI6286802	9.3.2013	M
2.	Jamna	Kanwar Ram	1.1.1975	CH8207651	VI6286801	9.3.2013	F
3.	Govind Ram	Kanwar Ram	1.2.1998	AB7094852	VK8797221	9.3.2013	M
4.	Kanhaiya Ram	Kanwar Ram	2.12.1999	AA7098171	VI6286700	9.3.2013	M
5.	Shriram	Kanwar Ram	2.7.2004	AD7097621	VI6286698	9.3.2013	M
6.	Sarsuti	Kanwar Ram	3.2.2007	AE7097511	VI6286697	9.3.2013	F
7.	Om Prakash	Kanwar Ram	1.8.2011	AE7097621	VI6286696	9.3.2013	M

**Family No. 104**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gopal Ram	Kanwar Ram	1.1.1988	AC7890951	VI6286695	9.3.2013	M
2.	Chandma	Gopal	1.1.1987	PW4128471	VI6286803	9.3.2013	F
3.	Chandni	Gopal	6.1.2018				F

**Family No. 105**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mohan	Sobho	1.1.1972	AF0104791 KH580488	VI6286694	30.4.2013	M
2.	Seeta	Mohan	1.1.1973	AW5494441 KH580469	VI6286600	30.4.2013	F
3.	Deep Kumar	Mohan	1.1.1993	BE4226921	VI6286869	30.4.2013	M
4.	Bhagirat	Mohan	1.1.1995	AC9498101	VI6286870	30.4.2013	M
5.	Raj Kumar	Mohan	1.1.1997	BQ4228101	VI6286871	30.4.2013	M
6.	Pawan Kumar	Mohan	1.1.1999	BM4228111	VI6286872	30.4.2013	M
7.	Nalna	Mohan	20.1.2013	AL9904341	VI6290825	30.4.2013	F



**Family No. 106**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Bhagirat	Mohan	1.1.1995	AC9498101	VI6286870	30.4.2013	M
2.	Saraswati	Bhagirat	15.4.2001	AK1491121	VI6286844	30.4.2013	F
3.	Rajveer	Bhagirat	15.12.2018				M
4.	Devraj	Bhagirat	23.8.2020				M
5.	Rajnandani	Bhagirat	4.2.2023				F

**Family No. 107**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Krishan	Khadkomal	1.1.1973	CR4913001	VJ5378738	25.10.2014	M
2.	Janki	Krishan	1.1.1975	AA8760361	VJ5379041	25.10.2014	F
3.	Ramesh	Krishan	30.7.2002	BG9210371	VJ5378808	25.10.2014	M

**Family No. 108**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raja Ram	Kirshan	1.9.1998	AE9298561	VJ5378595	25.10.2014	M
2.	Aarti	Raja Ram	18.3.2003	AA19768915	VJ3766322	30.8.2014	F

**Family No. 109**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Balram	Krishan	20.2.1994	AC3724041	VJ5378594	22.11.2014	M
2.	Neelawati	Balram	1.1.1992	BP3927181	VI6290267	9.3.2013	F
3.	Sagar	Balram	27.4.2016				M
4.	Lakshmi	Balram	15.7.2018				F
5.	Shivam	Balram	18.9.2021				M
6.	Lalita	Balram	19.5.2023				F

**Family No. 110**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ganga Ram	Krishan	2.4.1996	AF9297121	VJ5378596	25.10.2014	M
2.	Ganga Bai	Ganga Ram	1.1.1993	GZ39968817	VI6290239	16.3.2013	F
3.	Ashwani Kumar	Ganga Ram	12.8.2017				M
4.	Sanjana	Ganga Ram	9.12.2020				F
5.	Sanjay	Ganga Ram	19.1.2023				M

**Family No. 111**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kunwar Ram	Khadkumal	1.1.1986	AN1491202	VJ7279039	25.4.2015	M
2.	Radha	Kunwar	1.1.1986	AF9447761	VJ7279565	25.4.2015	F
3.	Rajkumari	Kunwar	12.4.2011	DQ4229241	VJ7279661	25.4.2015	F
4.	Rajesh Ram	Kunwar	5.6.2014	AG9294481	VJ7279659	25.4.2015	M
5.	Kailash Ram	Kunwar	16.12.2012	AU9295811	VJ7279660	25.4.2015	M

**Family No. 112**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Shankar	Lal Chand	1.1.1990	AN5103281	VI6287423	9.3.2013	M
2.	Aarti	Shankar	1.1.1993	AB1979901	VI6287421	9.3.2013	F
3.	Devraj	Shankar	20.2.2012	AA7624701	VI6287277	9.3.2013	M
4.	Deepika	Shankar	15.5.2010	AA7067551	VI6287275	9.3.2013	F
5.	Om Raj	Shankar	15.8.2014				M
6.	Shivraj	Shankar	25.10.2016				M

**Family No. 113**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raja Kishan	Kishan	1.1.1993	CX4849961	VK8806023	25.9.2023	M
2.	Baya	Raja Kishan	1.1.1998	BS9593921	VK8806024	25.9.2023	F



**Family No. 114**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Hiromal	Punnu Mal	1.1.1982	LLL0001821	VK8798057	13.10.2023	M
2.	Seeta	Hiromal	5.7.1984	KX0009951	VK8798058	13.10.2023	F
3.	Pooja	Hiromal	15.1.2003	KC0007661	VK8798059	13.10.2023	F
4.	Om Prakash	Hiromal	5.6.2006	KW0003511	VK8798067	13.10.2023	M
5.	Krishma	Hiromal	17.8.2008	KB0007661	VK8798061	13.10.2023	F
6.	Anjali	Hiromal	25.11.2010	JM0007681	VK8798062	13.10.2023	F
7.	Daya Bharti	Hiromal	25.11.2010	KD0007671	VK8798063	13.10.2023	F
8.	Durga	Hiromal	20.7.2012	LD0007691	VK8798064	13.10.2023	F
9.	Raj Nandni	Hiromal	19.1.2014	LJ00077011	VK8798065	13.10.2023	F

**Family No. 115**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Leelawanti	Hiromal	10.5.2004	KD0007661	VK8798060	13.10.2023	F
2.	Poonam	Hiromal	20.5.2019	ND0008101	VK8798066	13.10.2023	F
3.	Dukh Bhanjan	Hiromal	4.11.2022	MV0000251	VK8798068	13.10.2023	M

**Family No. 116**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Krishmal	Natharmal	12.2.1977	KH184536 AK0793431	VI7924485	21.9.2013	M
2.	Sonari	Krishanmal	13.12.1977	AD5726111	VI7924490	21.9.2013	F
3.	Hari Ram	Krishanmal	18.3.1997	AB6922161	VI7924392	21.9.2013	M
4.	Jhoolawanti	Krishanmal	9.8.2000	BD8106511	VI7924481	21.9.2013	F
5.	Daswanti	Krishanmal	9.8.2000	AA7926431	VI7924491	21.9.2013	F
6.	Sitaram	Krishanmal	17.10.2002	AE9292171	VI7925037	21.9.2013	M
7.	Meghnath	Krishanmal	28.1.2005	AV0942171	VI7925034	21.9.2013	M
8.	Parwanti	Krishanmal	4.1.2007	FQ3996481	VI7924732	21.9.2013	F
9.	Dhanwanti	Krishanmal	16.9.2008	AB7106501	VI7925038	21.9.2013	F

**Family No. 117**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Narain Das	Krishanmal	1.3.1995	AC7892181	VI7924489	21.9.2013	M
2.	Ganga	Narain Das	20.7.1999	AB4721081	P873661	4.9.2011	F
3.	Rajkumar	Narain Das	24.11.2019				M

**Family No. 118**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kirshan Bagri	Sewo Bagri	1.1.1974	AG3942432	P873970	4.9.2011	M
2.	Saraswati	Kirshan Bagri	1.2.1990	AA5912222	VI6294016	13.4.2013	F
3.	Jeen Das	Kirshan Bagri	19.12.1996	AF7899851	P87368	4.9.2011	M
4.	Anjani Devi	Kirshan Bagri	2.1.2006	AE7694612	P834662	4.9.2011	F
5.	Jai Das	Kirshan Bagri	1.7.2008	AS8979861	P834628	4.9.2011	B
6.	Chaya bhagwati	Kirshan Bagri	14.7.2015				F
7.	Dhani	Kirshan Bagri	8.9.2019				F

**Family No. 119**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mangal Das	Karmu	1.1.1976	AD7893922	VK4096103	16.8.2019	M
2.	Sunaharl	Mangal Das	1.1.1977	AF3121282	VK4096102	16.8.2019	F
3.	Mange Ram	Mangal Das	15.8.2002	BM3929332	VK4096100	16.8.2019	M
4.	Sewadarl	Mangal Das	10.4.2006	BJ3929262	VK4096099	16.8.2019	M
5.	Shriram	Mangal Das	5.2.2007	BN3929352	VK4096125	16.8.2019	M
6.	Parmanand	Mangal Das	20.9.2008	AF3129252	VK4096124	16.8.2019	M
7.	Gyanwanti	Mangal Das	28.12.2011	AE6770472	VK4096123	16.8.2019	F
8.	Dharamveer	Mangal Das	7.3.2014	AZ6990101	VK4096121	16.8.2019	M
9.	Pooja	Mangal Das	25.5.2015	CG0009711	VK4096122	16.8.2019	F



**Family No. 120**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kurub Das	Kaariyo	1.1.1978	AL4932291	P834627	4.9.2011	M
2.	Shyani	Kurub Das	1.1.1983	AH5102841	P834626	4.9.2011	F
3.	Dharamdas	Kurub Das	5.6.2004	BD7125661	P834623	4.9.2011	M
4.	Kalidas	Kurub Das	5.1.2008	AD4775271	P834621	4.9.2011	M
5.	Narain Das	Kurub Das	10.2.2009	BS9995361	P834620	4.9.2011	M

**Family No. 121**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Bhagwan Das	Kurub Das	20.5.2000	AN3125471	P834625	4.9.2011	M
2.	Lachhmi	Bhagwan Das		AL8344601	VI6287426	19.3.2013	F
3.	Payal	Bhagwan Das	20.8.2020				F
4.	Heer	Bhagwan Das	19.8.2021				F

**Family No. 122**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lachhman	Mitha Ram	1.1.1970	AH8342791	VJ1474877	26.4.2014	M
2.	Satram	Lachhman	13.12.2004	BK5423151	VJ1471665	26.4.2014	M

**Family No. 123**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raja	Lachhman	1.1.1988	AX9598271	VJ1471375	26.4.2014	M
2.	Radhan	Raja	1.1.1988	AF9445532	VJ1471502	26.4.2014	F
3.	Om Prakash	Raja	4.3.2006	AL3962681	VJ1472505	26.4.2014	M
4.	Raj Nandni	Raja	10.9.2007	AG9779341	VJ1472506	26.4.2014	F
5.	Divya	Raja	3.10.2009	AB7649341	VJ1472507	26.4.2014	F
6.	Kanwar Ram	Raja	1.1.2011	AK9292631	VJ1472508	26.4.2014	M
7.	Devraj	Raja	15.8.2013	AA7627771	VJ1472511	26.4.2014	M
8.	Yashwanti	Raja	13.18.2020			26.4.2014	F

**Family No. 124**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Amar Lal	Lachhman	1.1.1992	DP8797301	VJ1471438	26.4.2014	M
2.	Naina Bagri	Amar Lal	1.1.1993	BD3925861	VJ1471440	26.4.2014	F
3.	Sandia	Amar Lal	4.7.2011	CL5776901	VJ1472510	26.4.2014	F
4.	Sanjay	Amar Lal	30.4.2013	AU5787791	VJ1472509	26.4.2014	M
5.	Sanjana	Amar Lal	3.1.2020				F
6.	Mayra	Amar Lal	17.8.2023				F

**Family No. 125**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Nehru Lal	Lachhman	27.5.2002	DV8793121	VJ1472103	26.4.2014	M
2.	Adwani Aarti	Adwani Amarnat	27.1.1999	AE1427911	P473047	14.1.2012	F
3.	Rekha	Nehru Lal	10.3.2019				F
4.	Shaniya	Nehru Lal	16.11.2020				F

**Family No. 126**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sadhram	Lachhman	13.11.2004	AC5443141	VJ1471659	26.4.2014	M
2.	Kashni Devi	Tioram	1.1.2004	AA7699081	VJ7924735	1.9.2013	F

**Family No. 127**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raja Ram Bagri	Wakeel Das	25.2.1989	BI3924991	VJ5384557	15.11.2014	M
2.	Radha Bagri	Raja Ram Bagri	1.1.1989	AZ3946641	VJ5384599	15.11.2014	F
3.	Shiwania	Radha Bagri	1.6.2016	AZ3946641	VJ5384599		F
4.	Prathna	Raja Ram Bagri	22.4.2023				F



**Family No. 128**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Panjoon Ram	Wakeel DAs	1.1.1994	AD9299801	VJ53384597	15.11.2014	M
2.	Jamna	Lachhman	11.6.2000	DE8209631	VJ1471836	26.4.2014	F
3.	Sarwari	Panjoon Ram	14.8.2018				F
4.	Parth	Panjoon Ram	15.7.2021				M

**Family No. 129**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Chandar Bagri	Ganga Ram Bagri	13.10.1978	AV392728	P873855	4.9.2011	M
2.	Shiyani Bagri	Chandar Bagri	1.1.1985	BC3921501	P873854	4.9.2011	F
3.	Pooja	Chandar Bagri	2.12.2002	AE3593301	P873976	4.9.2011	F
4.	Om Prakash	Chandar Bagri	16.8.2004	AA2238771	P873975	4.9.2011	M
5.	Maya	Chandar Bagri	7.4.2006	AD0193271	P873974	4.9.2011	F
6.	Jai Prakash	Chandar Bagri	14.4.2010	AJ3963271	P873973	4.9.2011	M

**Family No. 130**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Chandram Bagri	Giyachand	1.1.1990	AX3923041	P834231	4.9.2011	M
2.	Jamni Bagri	Chandram Bagri	1.1.1991	AX3926311	P834233	4.9.2011	F
3.	Heera Bagri	Chandram Bagri	29.10.2006	AW3920791	P834230	4.9.2011	F
4.	Diya Bharti	Chandram Bagri	27.12.2007	AV3920771	P834234	4.9.2011	F
5.	Jai Bharti	Chandram Bagri	16.12.2010	AF3123981	P834235	4.9.2011	F
6.	Rekha	Chandram Bagri	31.8.2014				F
7.	Ganesh Chauhan	Chandram Bagri	24.9.2016				M

**Family No. 131**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Nandiram	Shobho Ram	5.9.1979	AJ1495421	VI6286850	9.3.2013	M
2.	Kevki	Nandi Ram	21.10.1981	BP4190401	VI6286851	9.3.2013	F
3.	Ramgauri	Nandi Ram	5.2.2002	AJ1498851	VI6286843	9.3.2013	F
4.	Sukhram	Nandi Ram	13.5.2004	AS1496381	VI6286842	9.3.2013	M
5.	Kunwar Ram	Nandi Ram	25.9.2005	AD1496391	VI6285315	9.3.2013	M
6.	Anjali	Nandi Ram	9.3.2007	AF1498841	VI6286570	9.3.2013	F
7.	Dhanraj	Nandi Ram	14.6.2009	AJ1496431	VI6285313	9.3.2013	M
8.	Dharamveer	Nandi Ram	16.3.2012	AJ1498061	VI6285312	9.3.2013	M

**Family No. 132**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sukhnand	Ranjho Mal	10.7.1973	AD5344701	VI6286585	9.3.2013	M
2.	Pooja	Sukhnand	1.1.1970	AE3592571	VI6286580	9.3.2013	F
3.	Dilip	Sukhnand	14.5.2002	BL4226181	VI6286587	9.3.2013	M

**Family No. 133**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lakhmi Chand	Bhag Chand	20.4.1998	AM8349851	VI6287234	9.3.2013	M
2.	Geeta	Bhagchand	28.6.2001	AD4490971	VK0102356	9.3.2013	F

**Family No. 134**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Om Prakash	Bhag Chand	9.7.1996	AG3966501	VI6287224	9.3.2013	M
2.	Radha	Om Prakash					F

**Family No. 135**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gawal Das	Sobho Ram	1.1.1970	AJ1495192	VJ8165614	27.6.2015	M
2.	Koso	Gawal Das	.1.1970	AG1495612	VJ8165613	27.6.2015	F



**Family No. 136**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lakshman	Gawal Das	1.1.1990	AF1495211	VJ490335	14.1.2014	M
2.	Radha	Lakshman	1.1.1991	AN1496551	VJ1490336	14.1.2014	F
3.	Lakshmi	Lakshman	22.2.2011	AE1499001	VJ1490323	14.1.2014	F
4.	Charan Das	Lakshman	5.8.2012	AR1496541	VJ1490324	14.1.2014	M
5.	Muskan	Lakshman	9.2.2014				F
6.	Radhe Krishna	Lakshman	9.8.2017				M
7.	Teerath	Lakshman	4.3.2021				M

**Family No. 137**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raja Ram	Gawal Das	1.1.1990	AF1495041	VJ8167425	27.6.2015	M
2.	Leela	Raja Ram	1.1.1993	BU3929021	VJ8167424	27.6.2015	F
3.	Rajesh	Raja Ram	5.8.2012	AQ1496681	VJ8165612	27.6.2015	M
4.	Ritesh	Raja Ram	17.3.2014	AQ1495411	VJ8165611	27.6.2015	M
5.	Rajkumari	Raja Ram	3.4.2016				F
6.	Rajeshwari	Raja Ram	25.10.2019				F

**Family No. 138**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kanhaiya	Gawal Das	17.3.1998	AL1496501	VJ8167426	27.6.2015	M
2.	Pooja Rani	Parmanand	2.5.2001	AX9791261	VJ8685370	9.9.2015	F
3.	Gayatri	Kanhaiya	5.2.2020				F

**Family No. 139**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mahadev	Wapari Das	16.8.1973	AR1499111	VI6286805	9.3.2013	M
2.	Bhagli	Lachhman	15.7.1977	AP1492931	VI6287454	9.3.2013	F
3.	Radhe	Kanwar Ram	12.3.2003	AM1492871	VI6287017	9.3.2013	M
4.	Parikanwati	Manwar Ram	4.12.2006	AG1492531	VI6287015	9.3.2013	F
5.	Chandrika	Mahadev	1.6.2019				F
6.	Deepak	Mahadev	2.8.2020				M

**Family No. 140**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Radhe	Kanwar Ram	12.3.2003	AM1492871	VI6287017	9.3.2013	M
2.	Kevki	Amar Lal	1.1.2000	AY3949181	VJ8167416	27.6.2015	F

**Family No. 141**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Amarnath Adwani	Ram Singh	1.1.1979	AL14963017	P473045	29.8.2009	M
2.	Shanti Kumari	Amarnath Adwani	1.1.1980	AJ1497221	P473055	29.8.2009	F
3.	Omnath Adwani	Amarnath	7.7.2003	AG1490461	P473049	29.8.2009	M
4.	Shyamnath Adwani	Amarnath	30.6.2005	AF1490461	P473050	29.8.2009	M

**Family No. 142**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ajay Nath Adwani	Amarnath Adwani	19.10.2000	AE1492751	P473048	29.8.2009	M
2.	Rukma	Ajay Nath	8.6.1998	AA9357251	VK1319692	4.11.2015	F
3.	Riya Adwani	Ajay Nath	5.8.2023				F

**Family No. 143**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Vijay	Narain					M
2.	Rajwanti	Vijay					F
3.	Vishal	Vijay					M
4.	Kailash	Vijay					M



**Family No. 144**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Seeta	Chandra Ram	1.1.1957	BE3920211	VI7924352	21.9.2013	F
2.	Nandu	Chandra Ram	1.1.1987	BG3924601	VI7924354	21.9.2013	M
3.	Harumal	Chandra Ram	1.1.1996	AT0793891	VI7924442	21.9.2013	M
4.	Daulat Ram	Chandra Ram	1.1.1986	BG3923931	VI7924387	21.9.2013	M

**Family No. 145**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sarwan	Chandra Ram	1.1.1980	AP3123271	VI7924353	21.9.2013	M
2.	Sonari	Sarwan	1.1.1980	BE3920901	VI7924350	21.9.2013	F
3.	Aarti	Sarwan	1.1.2008	AE3126981	VI7924858	21.9.2013	F
4.	Santoshi	Sarwan	1.1.2006	AT3946881	VI7924767	21.9.2013	F
5.	Ganesh	Amar Das	4.12.2012	AX4719451	VI7925026	21.9.2013	M
6.	Prem Prakash	Sarwan	19.11.2014			21.9.2013	M

**Family No. 146**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Teuram	Chandra Ram	1.1.1987	AH9296431	VI7925212	21.9.2013	M
2.	Seeta	Teu Ram	1.1.1985	BU5496511	VI7924351	21.9.2013	F
3.	Santoshi	Teu Ram	1.1.2007	AC7699051	VI7925025	21.9.2013	F
4.	Ramesh	Teu Ram	1.1.2005	CK4220621	VI7924769	21.9.2013	M
5.	Nandni	Teu Ram	1.1.2008	AC7699021	VI7924768	21.9.2013	F
6.	Ramdevi	Teu Ram	1.1.2010	AC7699041	VI7924770	21.9.2013	F
7.	Poonam	Teu Ram	23.9.2012	AA3756171	VI7924782	21.9.2013	F
8.	Lokesh Kumar	Teu Ram	8.2.2016				M
9.	Hamesh Kumar	Teu Ram	4.5.2017				M

**Family No. 147**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lal Das	Chandra Ram	1.1.1997	BH3923951	VI7924391	21.9.2013	M
2.	Bhagbhari	Panju Ram	1.3.2005	AD3125511	P834600	4.9.2011	F
3.	Khushi	Lal Das	3.11.2019				F
4.	Bharat	Lal Das	24.10.2022				M

**Family No. 148**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lachhman	Sobha	1.1.1950	AD7893813	VK8807763	14.3.2023	M
2.	Lachhmasi	Lachhman	1.1.1957	AP8341772	VK8807764	14.3.2023	F
3.	Yashoda	Lachhman	18.3.2000	JH0000851	VK8807763	14.3.2023	F

**Family No. 149**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Daya Ram	Lachhman	1.1.1978	AR923453	VK8807766	14.3.2023	M
2.	Shanti	Daya Ram	1.1.1981	AV5106373	AV8807076	14.3.2023	F
3.	Bharti	Daya Ram	4.4.2003	AL3128742	VK8807769	14.3.2023	F
4.	Reeta	Daya Ram	8.2.2005	AG9495783	VK8807770	14.3.2023	F
5.	Parshad	Daya Ram	30.9.2007	AL3918463	VK8807772	14.3.2023	M
6.	Parshram	Daya Ram	16.11.2010	AF3919033	VK8807768	14.3.2023	M
7.	Bhagwanti	Daya Ram	3.5.2013	AL3121233	VK8807771	14.3.2023	F

**Family No. 150**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Balram Das	Lachhman Das	3.3.1994	AH7890512	VK8807920	14.3.2023	M
2.	Kevki Bagri	Balram Das	1.1.1989	CV3926381	VK8807747	14.3.2023	F
3.	Mukesh	Balram Das	22.7.2012	GZ0009801	VK8807750	14.3.2023	M
4.	Vidhia	Balram Das	29.5.2014	HS0002551	VK8807749	14.3.2023	F
5.	Shardha	Balram Das	6.1.2019	HW0002261	VK8807748	14.3.2023	F



**Family No. 151**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Narain	Banasoor	3.3.2020	FJ0009281	VK8807754	14.3.2023	M
2.	Gauri	Narain	1.1.1988	AC4923911	VK8807755	14.3.2023	F
3.	Govinda	Narain	18.8.2007	AV9292741	VK8807757	14.3.2023	M
4.	Dhanraj	Narain	16.2.2010	GA0000611	VK8807756	14.3.2023	M
5.	Bhagirath	Narain	30.4.2013	FL0006291	VK8807758	14.3.2023	M

**Family No. 152**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Seetaram	Pehlaj	1.1.1995	AV9293991	VK8807759	14.3.2023	M
2.	Ram Devi	Seeta Ram	30.11.1997	LB0005361	VK8807760	14.3.2023	F
3.	Diawanti	Seeta Ram	17.10.2012	AL6774431	VK8807762	14.3.2023	F
4.	Payal	Seeta Ram	19.5.2019	LC0008481	VK8807761	14.3.2023	F
5.	Vikas	Seeta Ram	2.10.2023				M

**Family No. 153**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Panjoo	Pehlaj	3.3.2020	AW9290611	VK8807745	14.3.2023	M
2.	Rajwanti	Panjoo	19.9.2022	AK6770861	VK8807746	14.3.2023	F

**Family No. 154**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Prabhu	Lal Das	2.1.2004	BT0000641	VK4096229	3.12.2019	M
2.	Pooja	Prabhu	2.6.2001	AE3598472	VK4097883	31.12.2019	F

**Family No. 155**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Panjo Ram	Govind	1.1.1975	AR9295061	VK2976786	16.2.2019	M
2.	Sundri	Panjo Ram	1.1.1976	BJ5774401	VK2976766	16.2.2019	F
3.	Rajkumar	Panjo Ram	27.5.2004	BK4228451	VK2976751	16.2.2019	M
4.	Shankar Lal	Panjo Ram	19.11.2007	GK8798451	VK2976754	16.2.2019	M
5.	Ram Kumar	Panjo Ram	19.11.2007	BS4222511	VK2976752	16.2.2019	M
6.	Diya Bharti	Panjo Ram	22.2.2010	AM3125851	VK2976755	16.2.2019	F

**Family No. 156**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Rahi Das	Kurub Das	15.8.2002	AE9175491	P834624	4.9.2011	M
2.	Maya	Rahi Das		AE0199601	VI6287425	4.9.2011	F
3.	Roshni	Rahi Das	25.5.2022				F

**Family No. 157**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lal Das	Vasand	1.1.1985	AS7892441	VK4096222	3.12.2019	M
2.	Sonari	Lal Das	1.1.1986	ZE9991351	VK4096221	3.12.2019	F
3.	Amar Lal	Lal Das	6.2.2006	HA8790601	VK4096232	3.12.2019	M
4.	Aarti	Lal Das	8.6.2008	ZZ9990621	VK4096220	3.12.2019	F
5.	Ramesh Kumar	Lal Das	1.1.2010	ED4220601	VK4096214	3.12.2019	M
6.	Parwati	Lal Das	5.1.2012	BA0000611	VK4096230	3.12.2019	F
7.	Seeta	Lal Das	3.1.2014	XU9990601	VK4096231	3.12.2019	F
8.	Raj Kumari	Lal Das	2.1.2016	BC0000591	VK4096215	3.12.2019	F

**Family No. 158**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sukhi Ram	Natharmal	1.1.1991	CH3928081	VK4096216	9.12.2019	M
2.	Bhagbhari	Sukhi Ram	1.1.2000	ED0002431	VK4103446	16.2.2020	F



**Family No. 158**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sundar	Mewa	5.1.1976	CA5775521	VK1319805	31.12.2016	M
2.	Lachhmi	Sundar	1.1.1980	AK8340721	VJ8684337	26.7.2015	F
3.	Mandhan Das	Sundar	10.5.2002	AG7895471	VI9651502	16.11.2013	M
4.	Madhuwati	Sundar	25.6.2005	AE0444991	VJ8684340	26.7.2015	F
5.	Dev Das	Sundar	2.12.2014	AH7672201	VJ8684341	26.7.2015	M

**Family No. 159**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mohan Das	Sundar	6.2.1999	AH7895401	VJ8684339	26.7.2015	M
2.	Kajal	Mohan Das	23.11.1998	AD4505371	VI6290956	23.3.2013	F
3.	Rohit	Mohan Das	13.7.2019				M
4.	Rajesh	Mohan Das	20.6.2021				M

**Family No. 160**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Pawan Das	Sundar	6.3.1996	AL7895391	VJ8684338	26.7.2015	M
2.	Senda	Pawan Das	1.2.2002	EX5177821	VK1319707	31.12.2016	F
3.	Haresh	Pawan Das	6.8.2021				M

**Family No. 161**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Balram	Sundar	10.8.2001	AF3725491	VI9651232	16.11.2013	M
2.	Sangeeta	Balram	5.8.2004	AJ5721471			F
3.	Amrita Dabi	Balram	6.4.2023				F

**Family No. 162**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lachhan Das	Ram Singh	13.5.1951	AB7892001	VI7926617	5.10.2013	M
2.	Menghi	Lachhan Das	1.1.1955	BG0728351	VI7926635	5.10.2013	F
3.	Jasoda	Lachhan Das	1.1.1992	AB8872571	VI7926258	5.10.2013	F

**Family No. 163**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Panjomal	Lachhman Das	3.3.1978	AC3786301	VI7926474	5.10.2013	M
2.	Mandmany	Panjomal	7.6.1980	AA0454301	VI7926467	5.10.2013	F
3.	Haresh Kumar	Panjomal	25.12.2003	CR4220441	VI7926570	5.10.2013	M
4.	Nirmala Bai	Panjomal	28.3.2006	EZ3997901	VI7926832	5.10.2013	F

**Family No. 164**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Narain Das	Lachhman Das	30.6.1982	AD7891801	VI7926263	5.10.2013	M
2.	Nanki	Narain Das	1.1.1982	AA9764051	VI7926878	5.10.2013	F
3.	Mahesh Kumar	Narain Das	25.12.2002	CD4225651	VI7927138	5.10.2013	M
4.	Anjani	Narain Das	13.6.2004	FC3993281	VI7927139	5.10.2013	F
5.	Suresh Kumar	Narain Das	21.10.2005	CR4225671	VI7926597	5.10.2013	M
6.	Bhagwanti Bai	Narain Das	16.4.2009	GE3993301	VI7926973	5.10.2013	F

**Family No. 165**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sheetal Das	Lachhman Das	1.6.1986	AH7897611	VI7926953	5.10.2013	M
2.	Roopa	Sheetal Das	1.1.1986	AH9003621	VI7926956	5.10.2013	F
3.	Bhagirath	Sheetal Das	5.6.2010	AJ3129051	VI7926430	5.10.2013	M
4.	Amrita	Sheetal Das	3.4.2012	FG1228761	VI7927110	5.10.2013	F
5.	Tejpal	Sheetal Das	25.10.2014				M

**Family No. 166**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Jhula Ram	Panju Mal	28.10.1997	AG9250501	VI7926469	5.10.2013	M



2.	Ram Gauri	Jhula Ram	10.2.1996	AD4996871	VI7924432	21.9.2013	F
3.	Gautam	Jhula Ram	13.12.2018				M
4.	Disha	Jhula Ram	10.7.2020				F
5.	Pradeep	Jhula Ram	15.9.2023				M

**Family No. 167**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Braham Das	Panju Mal	17.5.1999	AK7890461	VI7926614	5.10.2013	M
2.	Ganga	Braham Das	1.5.2001	AC4729641	VJ1471130	26.4.2014	F
3.	Taniya	Braham Das	18.11.2017				F
4.	Kriti	Braham Das	16.2.2018				F
5.	Ishan	Braham Das	5.7.2021				M
6.	Deep Singh	Braham Das	5.11.2022				F

**Family No. 167**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Dholi	Moolchand	1.1.1972	AA7107862	VJ1471452	12.4.2014	M
2.	Jamna	Dholi	1.1.1971	BH3924771	VJ1471465	12.4.2014	F
3.	Mala	Dholi	5.10.2001	BQ3926091	VJ1471351	12.4.2014	F
4.	Ramesh	Dholi	27.12.2005	BK3924451	VJ1472120	12.4.2014	M
5.	Sangeeta	Dholi	4.1.2007	BA3926111	VJ1472138	12.4.2014	F
6.	Indra	Dholi	4.3.2008	BG3926011	VJ1472147	12.4.2014	F

**Family No. 168**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Krishan Ram	Dholi	23.5.1994	AK9295372	VJ1473353	12.4.2014	M
2.	Gomti	Krishan Ram	1.1.1991	AA4272302	VJ1471457	12.4.2014	F
3.	Radha	Krishan Ram	11.12.2013	AC9440972	VJ1478338	12.4.2014	F
4.	Haresh	Krishan Ram	20.4.2018	CU0007161		12.4.2014	M
5.	Bhoomi	Krishan Ram	28.8.2020				F

**Family No. 169**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Roop Chand	Dholi	1.9.1996	BJ3924441	VJ1471453	12.4.2014	M
2.	Dropadi	Roop Chand	10.3.2000	AA7931032	VK4101259	3.2.2020	F

**Family No. 170**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Diwan	Dholi	20.12.1997	BL3924451	VJ1471449	12.4.2014	M
2.	Lali	Diwan	11.5.2002	DQ8796532	VK4101258	3.2.2020	F
3.	lakshay	Diwan					M

**Family No. 171**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Pardesi	Hero	1.7.1978	AB3975602	VK8799095	2.12.2023	M
2.	Radha Bagri	Pardesi	1.1.1980	BE3925412	VK8799096	2.12.2023	F
3.	Ganga Bai	Pardesi	17.11.2003	GF3997962	VK8799097	2.12.2023	F
4.	Saraswati Bai	Pardesi	22.10.2006	GP3998412	VK8799098	2.12.2023	F
5.	Anish Raj	Pardesi	9.11.2008	BD9598852	VK8799099	2.12.2023	M

**Family No. 172**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mahabir	Pardesh	21.2.1999	AQ0135912	VK8799286	13.2.2023	M
2.	Tara	Mahabir	1.1.2000	KM0004461	VK8799287	13.2.2023	F
3.	Krishma Bai	Mahabir	1.2.2018	TF3995321	VK8799288	13.2.2023	F
4.	Nirjala	Mahabir	17.2.2020	LG0005351	VK8799289	13.2.2023	F
5.	Meena	Mahabir	7.4.2022	JW0005381	VK8799290	13.2.2023	F



**Family No. 173**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lal Chand	Dino	1.1.1999	CT0003852	VK8799501	12.1.2024	M
2.	Sonia	Lal Chand	1.1.1997	DA0002902	VK8799502	12.1.2024	F
3.	Giyawanti	Lal Chand	7.3.2017	FA0006082	VK8799504	12.1.2024	F
4.	Jaiwanti	Lal Chand	5.2.2016	BT0005402	VK8799503	12.1.2024	F
5.	Lilawati	Lal Chand	16.9.2022	KM0006791	VK8799506	12.1.2024	F
6.	Phoolwanti	Lal Chand	3.1.2019	LK0001081	VK8799505	12.1.2024	F

**Family No. 174**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Shriram	Lachhman	1.1.1999	DH000141	VK8799735	12.1.2024	M
2.	Chandra	Shriram	1.1.1999	CH0000501	VK8799736	12.1.2024	F
3.	Rajesh	Shriram	4.10.2020	LK0008431	VK8799737	12.1.2024	M
4.	Heena Kumari	Shriram	4.7.2022	FX4228441	VK8799738	12.1.2024	F

**Family No. 175**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lachhman	Mohan	1.1.1976	CU0003141	VK8792761	29.1.2024	M
2.	Sita	Lachhman	1.1.1974	GU0007711	VK8792762	29.1.2024	F
3.	Prabhu	Lachhman	10.1.2010	DA0001722	VK8792764	29.1.2024	M
4.	Shivaniya	Lachhman	14.8.2018	DQ0009292	VK8792766	29.1.2024	F
5.	Johar Lal	Lachhman	15.3.2008	HU8797282	VK8792765	29.1.2024	M
6.	Sunari	Lachhman	25.2.2004	DU0007802	VK8792767	29.1.2024	F
7.	Ishwar Lal	Lachhman	8.4.2006	DT0004092	VK8792763	29.1.2024	M

**Family No. 176**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Nand Lal	Gola	1.1.1955	FR87986228	VK8814458	10.6.2024	M
2.	Lachhmi	Nand Lal	1.1.1965	AQ00100311	VK8814459	10.6.2024	F

**Family No. 177**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Hari Ram	Kanhalyo Mal	1.1.1989	BF9294451	VK8814044	11.6.2024	M
2.	Saraswati	Hari Ram	1.1.1980	RD0000111	VK8814045	11.6.2024	F
3.	Aishwarya	Hari Ram	15.10.2009	PT0000381	VK8814048	11.6.2024	F
4.	Dilip Kumar	Hari Ram	20.8.2011	HB4227581	VK8814046	11.6.2024	M
5.	Prakash	Hari Ram	7.6.2013	LR01007551	VK8814046	11.6.2024	M
6.	Mala	Hari Ram	18.5.2015	ML0000371	VK8814047	11.6.2024	F

**Family No. 178**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Shriram	Kanhalyo Mal	6.2.1994	AL9297663	VK8800396	25.4.2024	M
2.	Leelawanti	Shriram	5.6.1993	AJ6775622	VK8800397	25.4.2024	F
3.	Nirjala	Shriram	10.11.2018	LX000857	VK8800398	25.4.2024	F

**Family No. 179**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kanhalyo Mal	Wakeel	1.1.1972	BS0795652	VK8800393	25.4.2024	M
2.	Lachhmi	Kanhalyo Mal	1.1.1972	BM0002102	VK8800394	25.4.2024	F
3.	Janki	Kanhalyo Mal	1.7.2002	SB0006441	VK8800395	25.4.2024	F

**Family No. 180**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sita Ram	Kanhalyo Mal	1.1.1991	BC9294501	VK8814036	11.6.2024	M
2.	Ganga	Sita Ram	1.1.1993	NK0008831	VK8814037	11.6.2024	F
3.	Nirmala	Sita Ram	2.4.2011	MF0007311	VK8814038	11.6.2024	F
4.	Harish	Sita Ram	17.8.2012	LZ0003391	VK8814039	11.6.2024	M
5.	Divya	Sita Ram	22.2.2014	MN0007311	VK8814040	11.6.2024	F
6.	Suresh	Sita Ram	12.7.2016	ME0003461	VK8814041	11.6.2024	M



7.	Rajesh	Sita Ram	9.12.2020	RJ0003501	VK8814042	11.6.2024	M
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**Family No. 181**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Shriram	Lachhman	1.1.1999	DH000141	VK8799735	12.1.2024	M
2.	Chandrama	Shriram	1.1.1999	CH0000501	VK8799736	12.1.2024	F
3.	Rajesh	Shriram	4.10.2020	LK0008431	VK8799737	12.1.2024	M
4.	Hina Kumari	Shriram	4.7.2022	FX4228441	VK8799738	12.1.2024	F

**Family No. 182**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Kirshan	Soomar Gir	13.6.1967	ES0006511	VK8814784	29.6.2024	M
2.	Parti Bagri	Kirshan	1.1.1968	AV3120551	VK8814785	29.6.2024	F
3.	Ram Lal	Kirshan	1.1.2005	KG8794211	VK8814786	29.6.2024	M
4.	Anjali	Kirshan	1.1.2001	FQ007961	VK8814790	29.6.2024	F
5.	Ram Shori	Kirshan	1.1.2007	NB5128911	VK8814791	29.6.2024	F

**Family No. 183**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Amar Lal	Kirshan	1.1.2003	KG8793761	VK8814787	29.6.2024	M
2.	Diya Bharti	Amar Lal	10.7.2003	ER3124211	VK8814788	29.6.2024	F
3.	Amar Wanti	Amar Lal	23.2.2023	MB0001691	VK8814789	29.6.2024	F

**Family No. 184**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gopi	Sobho	9.5.1999	DV0002281	VK8801612	6.6.2023	M
2.	Indra	Lachhman	2.8.2001	CT0003361	VK8801401	6.6.2023	F

**Family No. 185**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sukh Dev	Arjun	5.6.2000	AE7698872	VK8814585	29.6.2024	M
2.	Pingla	Sukh Dev	7.6.2003	AM3723091	VK8814586	29.6.2024	F
3.	Chandni	Sukh Dev	13.11.2022	NC4156281	VK8814587	29.6.2024	F

**Family No. 186**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Tekam Das	Gaya Chand	10.9.1996	AH7899692	VK8804242	15.5.2024	M
2.	Sita	Tekam Das	15.1.2005	ES5490481	VK8804243	15.5.2024	F

**Family No. 187**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Gaya Chand	Sundar	1.1.1957	AA4962053	VK8804234	15.5.2024	M
2.	Rajiya Bagri	Gaya Chand	1.1.1958	CC3923193	VK8804235	15.5.2024	F
3.	Prem Das	Gaya Chand	18.7.2002	AL7891742	VK8804238	15.5.2024	M
4.	Ganga	Gaya Chand	16.10.2000	AD4724382	VK8804239	15.5.2024	F
5.	Chandma	Gaya Chand	15.9.1998	AW0794882	VK8804233	15.5.2024	F

**Family No. 188**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Hira Lal	Narain	1.1.1991	JR8791781	VK7059171	31.12.2022	M
2.	Chandra	Hira Lal	1.1.1991	WE4140931	VK7059172	31.12.2022	F
3.	Ramgauri	Hira Lal	7.6.2012	AE4992871	VK7059175	31.12.2022	F
4.	Ramkali	Hira Lal	8.6.2016	JC4792881	VK7059174	31.12.2022	F
5.	Sangram	Hira Lal	14.6.2018	MS5126561	VK7059173	31.12.2022	M
6.	Bhurelal	Narain	22.1.2009	KC8796351	VK8793629	31.12.2022	M

**Family No. 189**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Laran	Gaya Chand	8.7.1993	AJ8900762	VK8804241	15.5.2024	M
2.	Parwati	Laran	12.8.2000	ZL9995982	VK8804240	15.5.2024	F
3.	Rajkumar	Laran	26.6.2018	YF9997012	VK8804237	15.5.2024	M



4.	Sandhya	Laran	27.9.2021	ER5773481	Vk8804236	15.5.2024	F
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**Family No. 190**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Bharat	Parmanand	1.2.2002	HF0000121	VK8793625	31.12.2022	M
2.	Radha	Bharat	1.1.2001	JX0004031	VK8793626	31.12.2022	F
3.	Amrit	Bharat	14.7.2020	HM0005781	VK8793628	31.12.2022	M
4.	Vishal	Bharat	13.7.2021	JZ0005801	VK8793627	31.12.2022	M

**Family No. 191**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Dharam Pal	Sona Das	11.4.2000	BT3792321	VI0216619	15.10.2011	M
2.	Krishma	Dharam Pal	17.8.2008	KB0007661	VK8798061	13.10.2023	F

**Family No. 192**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Shankar Lal	Nathar	1.1.1992	KW8795531	VK8804623	4.6.2024	M
2.	Sita	Shankar lal	1.1.1992	KH0003361	VK8804627	4.6.2024	F
3.	Daya Bharti	Shankar lal	28.9.2011	AE7092451	VK8804624	4.6.2024	F
4.	Rajesh Dabwani	Shankar lal	10.11.2012	AD7098761	VK8804625	4.6.2024	M
5.	Chandni Dabwani	Shankar lal	11.12.2015	AE7099461	VK8804626	4.6.2024	F
6.	Aarti Dabwani	Shankar lal	19.2.2019	AE7095911	VK8804628	4.6.2024	F

**Family No. 193**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Amar Lal	Lal Das	6.2.2006	HA8790601	VK4096232	3.12.2019	M
2.	Ram Pyari	Amar Lal	13.11.2001	AL3121401	VI7925044	21.9.2013	F

**Family No. 194**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Mange Ram	Mangal Das	15.8.2002	BM3929332	VK4096100	16.8.2019	M
2.	Veena	Mange Ram	1.2.2000	BD67951712	VK1362509	17.3.2018	F
3.	Rajveer	Mange Ram	4.12.2022				M

**Family No. 195**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Prabhu	Shobho	15.2.1989	EZ0000351	VK8801619	6.6.2023	M
2.	Devi Meeran	Prabhu	1.1.1990	AG7697321	VK8801618	6.6.2023	F
3.	Ram Jani	Prabhu	9.6.2012	JK8790801	VK8801615	6.6.2023	M
4.	Ramesh	Prabhu	1.1.2014	CW0000821	VK8801616	6.6.2023	M
5.	Bharti	Prabhu	10.3.2016	FK0009241	VK8801613	6.6.2023	F
6.	Hamesh	Prabhu	28.7.2018	EP0000841	VK8801617	6.6.2023	M
7.	Munawar Lal	Prabhu	1.2.2010	JE8790781	VK8801614	6.6.2023	M

**Family No. 196**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Tio Ram	Sobho	5.3.1981	BG9290491	VK8804892	6.6.2024	M
2.	Radha Thawo Ram	Tio Ram	1.1.1990	AS9292031	VK8804891	6.6.2024	F
3.	Urmeela	Tio Ram	15.2.2016	HD0000541	VK8804898	6.6.2024	F
4.	Dev Raj	Tio Ram	5.8.2010	HM0009331	VK8804895	6.6.2024	M
5.	Sev Raj	Tio Ram	2.1.2012	DT0009371	VK8804896	6.6.2024	M
6.	Raju	Tio Ram	27.3.2019	FX0009431	VK8804893	6.6.2024	M
7.	Ganesh	Tio Ram	25.2.2024	DS0009371	VK8804897	6.6.2024	M
8.	Heena	Tio Ram	1.3.2021	BQ6792931	VK8804899	6.6.2024	F
9.	Jagat Raj	Tio Ram	20.4.2023	CK9590831	VK8804894	6.6.2024	M

**Family No. 197**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Arjun	Dedo	1.1.1978	DW0000342	VK8805663	22.5.2024	M



2.	Meeran Bagri	Arjun	1.1.1987	DY3924881	VK8805654	22.5.2024	F
3.	Ganga	Arjun	25.2.1998	DZ0003522	VK8805655	22.5.2024	F
4.	Anjali	Arjun	23.2.2006	BR0003662	VK8805657	22.5.2024	F
5.	Daido	Arjun	13.2.2004	FH0008911	VK8805656	22.5.2024	M
6.	Amarawanti	Arjun	15.7.2012	CX0003661	VK8805659	22.5.2024	F
7.	Kirshna	Arjun	8.5.2009	FR0008941	VK8805658	22.5.2024	M

**Family No. 198**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Sarwan	Mangal	1.1.1974	EZ0008372	VK8804944	6.6.2024	M
2.	Chandarman	Sarwan	1.1.1985	HQ0009562	VK8804945	6.6.2024	F
3.	Bhagbhari	Sarwan	1.1.2004	CX0001002	VK8804947	6.6.2024	F
4.	Ramesh	Sarwan	15.1.2006	DW0005262	VK8804946	6.6.2024	M
5.	Rajesh Kumar	Sarwan	10.8.2016	EY4225272	VK8804948	6.6.2024	M
6.	Prem Parkash	Sarwan	6.4.2023	EK3967191	VK8804949	6.6.2024	M

**Family No. 199**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Seeta Ram Bagri	Peero Bagri	1.1.1998	DA3921611	VK8804474	6.6.2024	M
2.	Ghomti	Seeta Ram	1.1.1998	JQ4155031	VK8804475	6.6.2024	F
3.	Parsad	Seeta Ram	8.1.2018	AD3911081	VK8804477	6.6.2024	M
4.	Jai Bharti	Seeta Ram	28.5.2019	DA3120691	VK8804478	6.6.2024	F
5.	Haresh	Seeta Ram	1.1.2015	NN6918681	VK8804476	6.6.2024	M

**Family No. 200**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raja Ram	Tulsi	1.1.1994	AU9296261	VK8805617	22.5.2024	M
2.	Bhangti	Raja Ram	1.1.1995	ZG3116021	VK8805618	22.5.2024	F
3.	Aishwaria	Raja Ram	2.1.2016	SW1842741	VK8805620	22.5.2024	F
4.	Eshwar Lal	Raja Ram	5.2.2018	MA8796191	VK8805619	22.5.2024	M

**Family No. 201**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Raju Bagri	Surat	1.1.1994	CA3926392	VK8814497	16.7.2024	M
2.	Kajal	Raju Bagri	1.1.1992	CG3929701	VK8814536	16.7.2024	F
3.	Nandni	Raju Bagri	15.4.2015	CZ3920961	VK8814500	16.7.2024	F
4.	Krishna	Raju Bagri	17.5.2020	LL4915441	VK8814498	16.7.2024	M
5.	Raju Sagar	Raju Bagri	24.2.2022	AX5921911	VK8814499	16.7.2024	M

**Family No. 202**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Chetan	Waran Das	1.1.1990	RB0006531	9993324	2.8.2024	M
2.	Chandma	Chetan	1.1.1997	KF0003871	9993325	2.8.2024	F
3.	Mahadev	Chetan	15.4.2015	MA000661	9993326	2.8.2024	M
4.	Gyanwanti	Chetan	20.7.2016	PV0009781	9993327	2.8.2024	F
5.	Ati	Chetan	19.7.2018	NE0003251	9993328	2.8.2024	F
6.	Bhagbhari	Chetan	14.12.2022	NM0000291	9993329	2.8.2024	F

**Family No. 203**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Lal Das	Vasand Das	4.2.1983	AD7894412	9993286	2.8.2024	M
2.	Chandma	Lal Das	1.1.1990	MA4123952	9993287	2.8.2024	F
3.	Pawan Lal	Lal Das	15.11.2017	JB8792491	9993288	2.8.2024	M
4.	Chaman Lal	Lal Das	21.8.2019	KS8790981	9993289	2.8.2024	M

**Family No. 204**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Jhanwar	Wasand Das	1.1.1988	NQ0001631	9989681	2.8.2024	M
2.	Santoshi	Jhanwar	1.1.1993	LH0009731	9989682	2.8.2024	F
3.	Kirshna	Jhanwar	2.10.2018	NV0004022	9989683	2.8.2024	M



4.	Sagar	Jhanwar	4.5.2020	LU0009811	9989684	2.8.2024	M
5.	Sahbo	Jhanwar	7.8.2021	NN0003861	9989685	2.8.2024	M
6.	Siri	Jhanwar	28.3.2023	AN7693071	9989686	2.8.2024	F

**Family No. 205**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Golo	Multani	1.1.1945	LX4795101	9989665	9.8.2024	M
2.	Jivani	Golo Bagri	1.1.1963	BZ3924392	9989666	9.8.2024	F
3.	Ram Piyari	Golo	1.1.1995	BA3127231	9989667	9.8.2024	F
4.	Ram Das	Golo	3.3.2007	AL7890031	9989668	9.8.2024	M

**Family No. 206**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Ghani Bagri	Golo Bagri	1.1.1974	CW3920021	VK8804861	11.6.2024	M
2.	Meeran Bagri	Ghani Bagri	1.1.1976	CZ3920591	VK8804890	11.6.2024	F
3.	Hindwani Bagri	Ghani Bagri	1.4.2007	DB3921551	VK8804868	11.6.2024	F
4.	Preetam Bagri	Ghani Bagri	5.3.2009	CM3926921	VK8804870	11.6.2024	M
5.	Ramjani Bagri	Ghani Bagri	22.6.2011	CU3926941	VK8804869	11.6.2024	M
6.	Babu Bagri	Ghani Bagri	28.5.2013	CV3926961	VK8804867	11.6.2024	F

**Family No. 207**

S.No.	Name	Father Name	D.O.B.	Passport No.	Visa No.	Date of Come India	M/F
1.	Panjo Ram	Golo	1.1.1994	BL9298361	VK8804691	11.6.2024	M
2.	Lachhmi	Panjo Ram	1.1.1997	BN8346061	VK8804692	11.6.2024	F
3.	Kirshan	Panjo Ram	3.6.2015	MN4914901	VK8804694	11.6.2024	M
4.	Mumta	Panjo Ram	3.6.2015	BH0275761	VK8804693	11.6.2024	F
5.	Rajoo	Panjo Ram	16.6.2017	BW9594881	VK8804695	11.6.2024	M
6.	Pooja	Panjo Ram	20.10.2021	AV3595751	VK8804696	11.6.2024	F

True copy







## Annexure-R8(Colly)

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

+ W.P.(C) 3656/2024

RAVI RANJAN SINGH

.....Petitioner

Through: Counsel (appearance not given)

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY &amp; ANR.

.....Respondents

Through: Mr. Prabhsahay Kaur, Standing Counsel with Ms. Deeksha L. Kakar, Ms. Shivali Singh, Mr. Bir Inder Singh, Mr. Rashneet Singh, Ms. Ananya Sahu, Adv. for R-1/DDA with Mr. Sunil Kumar, AD Horticulture Mr. Anurag Ahluwalia, CGSC with Mr. Kaushal Jeet Kant, G.P., and Mr. Abhay Singh, Adv. for R-2/UOI

**CORAM:****HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA****ORDER**

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**19.07.2024****CM APPL. 40295/2024 (For Directions)**

1. This application has been moved on behalf of the respondent No.1/Delhi Development Authority ['DDA'], seeking certain directions, not only against the present petitioner, but also against the respondent No.2/Union of India.
2. Learned counsel for the petitioner and learned counsel for respondent No.2/Union of India are present on advance notice.
3. Learned counsel for respondent No.2/Union of India requests for some time to seek instructions.



4. In the meanwhile, learned counsel for the petitioner also requests for some time to give relevant details as to the number of persons who are going to be effected by displacement from the area, which evidently false in Zone 'O' and also explore the possibility of shifting some of them to the prescribed temporary shelters/rehabilitation centres as well as the sites, which may be offered by the respondent No.2/Union of India.
5. As requested by the learned counsel for respondent No.1, let e-mail address, residential address, mobile contact number of the petitioner be supplied to her.
6. Re-notify on 10.09.2024.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**JULY 19, 2024**

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\* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**  
+ W.P.(C) 3656/2024 & CM APPL. 15122/2024

RAVI RANJAN SINGH .....Petitioner  
Through: Ms. Meghna Bali, Adv.  
versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
& ANR. ....Respondents  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, SC with  
Ms. Deeksha L Kakar, Mr. Bir  
Inder Singh Gurm, Mr.  
Rashneet Singh, Ms. Ananya  
Sahu & Mr. Kamleshwari P,  
Advs. for DDA.  
Mr. Anurag Ahluwali, CGSC  
with Mr. Kaushal Jeet Kait &  
Mr. Abhay Singh, Advs. for R2.

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

% **ORDER**  
**10.09.2024**

**CM APPL. 40295/2024 in W.P.(C) 3656/2024**

1. This is an application moved on behalf of the applicant/respondent no.1/DDA *inter alia* seeking vacation of the stay granted by this Court vide order dated 12.03.2024 in the present writ proceedings.
2. The learned counsel for the respondent no.1/DDA has alluded to the previous order dated 19.03.2024, whereby it was directed that no coercive process shall be issued against the petitioner. However, at the same time, she has also alluded to the repeated directions passed



by the National Green Tribunal dated 17.10.2019, 03.04.2024 and lastly on 15.07.2024. The position that emerges is that the petitioners, who are refugees from Pakistan, have to be displaced from the present site and relocated to some other place.

3. At this juncture, it should be indicated that no reply/counter-affidavit has been filed on behalf of respondent no.2/Union of India. However, Mr. Kaushal Jeet Kait is present in the Court on behalf of the respondent no.2/Union of India.

4. Mr. Kait submits that he has instructions to the effect that the matter was initially referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs, and necessary directives have been issued to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in respect of the present matter. He requests for ten days' time to seek appropriate instructions regarding the relocation and rehabilitation of the affected petitioners.

5. Renotify on 19.09.2024 at 3.00 p.m.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**SEPTEMBER 10, 2024**

**Ch**





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\* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**  
+ W.P.(C) 3656/2024 and CM APPL. 15122/2024, CM APPL.  
40295/2024

RAVI RANJAN SINGH .....Petitioner  
Through: Mr. R.K. Bali and Ms. Meghna  
Bali, Advs.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY & ANR.  
.....Respondents  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, Standing  
Counsel with Ms. Deeksha L.  
Kakar, Mr. Bir Inder Singh  
Gurm, Mr. Rashneet Singhm,  
Ms. Ananya Sahu, Ms. Kavya  
Shukla, Advs. for R-1/DDA  
with Mr. Sunil Kumar,  
AD/Mort./DDA and Mr. Murli  
Meena, DD/DDA  
Mr. Kaushal Jeet Kait, Adv. for  
UOI

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

% **ORDER**  
**09.10.2024**

1. Learned counsel for respondent No.2/ Union of India ['UOI'] is present. He submits that he has no instructions from any quarter from the end of respondent no.2/UOI in the present case.

2. Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, learned Standing Counsel for the respondent No.1/DDA, on the other hand, has invited the attention of this Court to a recent order dated 15.07.2024 passed by the learned Principal Bench, National Green Tribunal, New Delhi ['NGT'], whereby directions have been reiterated so as to remove the



encroachment on the Yamuna flood plain zone falling in Majnu Ka Tila. Evidently, the petitioner represents the people who are refugees from Pakistan and who have to be displaced from the present site and relocated to some other place.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner has pointed out that in the judgement of this Court titled **Nahar Singh v. Union of India** in W.P.(C) No. 3712/2013 dated 29.05.2013, it was directed that the primary responsibility of accommodating as many as 482 Pakistani nationals in accordance with the statutory provisions and necessary administrative instructions would be on the shoulders of the respondent No.2/UOI.

4. Having heard the learned counsels for the parties, it appears that the matter of the relocation of the said refugees is getting shuttled between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. It is brought out that despite several opportunities, no substantive and/or workable decision has been taken by the respondent No.2/UOI so as to relocate the Pakistani refugees.

5. It is borne out from the record that the NGT is seized of the present matter and there are directions from the Supreme Court to the effect that the Yamuna flood plains be cleared of all encroachments so as to enable the concerned agencies to complete the process of rejuvenation and restoration of the Yamuna flood plains and river bed.

6. In the aforesaid circumstances, an explanation from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is called for.

7. Accordingly, notice be issued to the Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs(MHUA), with the direction to ensure that an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary or a Director appears before this Court on the next date of hearing, alongwith the relevant



record, and explain as to the reasons for the delay in making a policy decision for the allocation of an appropriate site/place for the relocation of the refugees as also for providing other rehabilitation measures.

8. Notice be issued to learned ASG as well with a request to use his good offices and ensure that appropriate directions are elicited from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as also the concerned quarters in the Ministry of Home Affairs by the next date of hearing.

9. Re-notify on 25.10.2024 in the Supplementary List.

10. Interim orders to continue.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**OCTOBER 09, 2024**

sp/E



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\* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**  
+ W.P.(C) 3656/2024, CM APPL. 15122/2024, CM APPL.  
40295/2024

RAVI RANJAN SINGH .....Petitioner  
Through: Mr. R.K. Bali and Ms. Meghna  
Bali, Advs.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY & ANR.  
.....Respondents  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, Standing  
Counsel with Ms. Deeksha L.  
Kakar, Ms. Ananya Sahu, Mr.  
Rashneet Singh, Mr. Shivansh  
Sharma, Advs. with Mr.  
Bijendra Kumar, Dy. Director,  
Horticulture, DDA  
Mr. Chetan Sharma, ASG and  
Mr. Anurag Ahluwalia, CGSC  
with Mr. Amit Gupta, Mr.  
Kashal Jeet Kait, Mr. Vinay  
Yadav, Mr. Shubham Sharma,  
Mr. Abhay Singh and Mr.  
Hridyanshi Sharma, Advs. for  
UOI with Mr. Suvasish Das,  
IFS, Land and Development  
Officer, Ministry of Housing  
and Urban Affairs

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

% **ORDER**  
**25.10.2024**

1. Mr. Chetan Sharma, learned Additional Solicitor General is present and he submits that he has taken up the matter with the Home





Ministry and pursuant to which Mr. Suvasish Das, IFS, Land and Development Officer, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, is present also present today in the Court.

2. It is requested that some time may be given since a meeting is to be convened between the concerned parties including the DDA, so that some appropriate alternate accommodation is identified and allotted to the displaced people from Pakistan, either in Delhi or elsewhere.
3. Let Status Report be filed within four weeks from today.
4. RE-notify on 16.12.2024 in the Supplementary List.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**OCTOBER 25, 2024**  
Sp/SA



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\* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**  
+ W.P.(C) 3656/2024 & CM APPL. 15122/2024, CM APPL.  
40295/2024

RAVI RANJAN SINGH .....Petitioner  
Through: Mr. R.K. Bali and Ms.Meghna  
Bali, Advs.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY & ANR.  
.....Respondents  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, Standing  
Counsel for DDA with Ms.  
Deekha L. Kakar, Ms. Ananya  
Sahu and Mr. Rashneet Singh,  
Advs.  
Mr. Arjun Pant (ASC) with  
Ms. Latika Malhotra, Panel  
Counsel for DDA.  
Mr. Srinivas, Senior Law  
Officer/MoHUA.  
Mr. Kaushal Jeet Kait,  
Government Pleader for UOI.

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

**ORDER**  
**17.12.2024**

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1. Mr. Kaushal Jeet Kait, learned counsel for the Union of India submits that he has filed an affidavit on 13.12.2024. Although, the copies of the same have been shared with the other parties, the same is not on the judicial record. Hard copy of the same has been placed on the record. Let the same be digitized.
2. The crux of the affidavit filed by Ms. Garima Sharma, Under



Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi [“**MoHUA**”] in terms of previous orders passed by this Court is delineated in paragraphs (4), (5) and (6) which read as under:

“4. That in the instant case the Petitioner has requested the Hon’ble High Court to direct the respondents not to disturb/demolish the Pakistani Hindu refugee camp at Majnu Ka Tila till some alternative piece of land is allotted to the residents in view of the policy of the government to give shelter to the non-Muslim minorities from the countries like Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh as per the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 in the interest of justice and also direct to make embankments along the river Yamuna so that these types of colonies and religious structures may be protect as is the case of Akshardham Temple and Common Wealth Games Village and sanctity if the river Yamuna may also be maintained.

5. That the Land & Development Office (L&DO), MoHUA has already sanctioned additional allotment of land measuring about 59 acres on Yamuna River Front to DDA for further necessary action in this matter (**Annexure-1**).

6. That the Respondent No.2 (MoHUA) has no further direct role in the instant case and as such, it is only a **Proforma Party**. That in this case, Respondent No.1 i.e., Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has the main role and they will file their response accordingly.”

3. Mr. Kait has shown the copy of OM No.13028/12/2024-Delhi-I, dated 12.08.2024 whereby the Under Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (UT Division) has communicated to the MoHUA that the present matter falls under Entry 18 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and the land matters related to Delhi are dealt with by MoHUA, which is the Nodal Ministry and should deal with the matter.

4. The issue of providing social security to approximately 200 families of Pakistani Hindu migrants, comprising around 800 individuals, has been pending before this Court for a considerable period of time.



5. Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, learned Standing Counsel for respondent/DDA<sup>1</sup> has invited the attention of this Court to an earlier order dated 29.05.2023 whereby the issue of social security to the aforesaid Pakistani Hindu migrants whose VISAS had expired, came to be dealt with by this Court. It would be expedient to refer to the relevant part of the order dated 29.05.2013 passed by this Court in W.P.(C) No. 3712/2013, which goes as under:

“Learned Additional Solicitor General appearing for the respondent has contended that the respondents are trying to help and extend support to the 482 Pakistani nationals. He contends that his instructions are as under:

2. In this context, it may be stated that in respect of Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan who have come to India and have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution, instructions have been issued by this Ministry to the State Governments/UT Administrations on 7.3.2012 to consider such cases in the light of the guidelines issued by the Government on 29.12.2011 to deal with cases of foreign nationals who claim to be refugees. The guidelines issued on 29.12.2011 stipulate that in case it is found that prima facie the claim of the foreign national regarding reasons for leaving the originating country is justified on the grounds of well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, the State Governments/UT Administration may recommend such cases to the Ministry of Home Affairs or Long Term Visa (LTV) after due enquiry. It is further provided that the Ministry of Home Affairs will consider all inputs and convey the final decision on grant of LTV to the State Governments/UT concerned.

3. Accordingly, in respect of the above mentioned specific cases of 480 Pakistani nationals, Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) has requested the Govt. Of NCT of Delhi vide letter no. 16035/52/2013-F.III dated 12.4.2013 (copy enclosed) that the said Pakistani nationals may be advised to first apply for LTV Government of NCT of Delhi has been further advised to examine the proposal for grant of LTV in the light of the guidelines issued on 29.12.2011 & 7.3.2012 and furnish

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<sup>1</sup> Delhi Development Authority





the inputs including a report from FRO, Delhi along with the requisite documents to the Ministry of Home Affairs for processing the cases.

4. Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) is in constant touch with the DCP (Special Branch), Delhi Police who has been asked to ensure that procedural formalities for submission of applications for grant of LTV are completed so that the cases can be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Government of NCT of Delhi. DCP (Special Branch) has been making efforts in this regard. It has been reported that DCP (Special Branch) had arranged a camp at Bijwasan in Delhi where these 480 Pakistani nationals are staying for completion of documentation. While photographs have been taken, DCP (Special Branch) has reported lack of cooperation from the prospective beneficiaries in the completion of formalities and documentation. Proposals for grant of LTV to the 480 Pakistani nationals with all requisite documents have not been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) from the Government of NCT of Delhi so far. The proposals will be processed by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) expeditiously as soon as they are received from the Government of NCT of Delhi.

5. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been requested to help arrange assistance like food items etc through NGOs/Red Cross and water supply at their place of stay. As per information available, certain steps have been taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi in this regard.

In view of the above, it is obvious that the respondents are taking steps to accommodate the said 482 Pakistani nationals in accordance with the Statutory provisions and necessary administrative instructions. In view of the said submissions of learned Additional Solicitor General, we see no reason to pass any further directions.

The present writ petition is accordingly dismissed.”

6. As nothing was done on the part of the Government in order to ameliorate the plight of the petitioners, the present writ petition has been filed, and this Court *vide* order dated 09.10.2024 took note of the directions which have been passed by the Principal Bench, National Green Tribunal from time to time for removing the encroachments on the Yamuna Flood Plain Zone falling in *Majnu Ka Tila*, whereat,



evidently, all these petitioners have been residing and the issue concerns their relocation to another safe place in order to fulfil the commitment made to them for providing them social security. It would be pertinent to refer to the relevant observations made by this Court *vide* order dated 09.10.2024, which go as under:

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner has pointed out that in the judgement of this Court titled **Nahar Singh v. Union of India** in W.P.(C) No. 3712/2013 dated 29.05.2013, it was directed that the primary responsibility of accommodating as many as 482 Pakistani nationals in accordance with the statutory provisions and necessary administrative instructions would be on the shoulders of the respondent No.2/UOI.

4. Having heard the learned counsels for the parties, it appears that the matter of the relocation of the said refugees is getting shuttled between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. It is brought out that despite several opportunities, no substantive and/or workable decision has been taken by the respondent No.2/UOI so as to relocate the Pakistani refugees.

5. It is borne out from the record that the NGT is seized of the present matter and there are directions from the Supreme Court to the effect that the Yamuna flood plains be cleared of all encroachments so as to enable the concerned agencies to complete the process of rejuvenation and restoration of the Yamuna flood plains and river bed.

6. In the aforesaid circumstances, an explanation from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is called for.

7. Accordingly, notice be issued to the Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs(MHUA), with the direction to ensure that an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary or a Director appears before this Court on the next date of hearing, alongwith the relevant record, and explain as to the reasons for the delay in making a policy decision for the allocation of an appropriate site/place for the relocation of the refugees as also for providing other rehabilitation measures.”

7. It is pertinent to mention here that pursuant to the aforesaid order, Mr. Chetan Sharma, learned Additional Solicitor General appeared on 25.10.2024 along with Mr. Suvasish Das, IFS, Land and Development Officer, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and assured that he would take up the matter with the Home Ministry and



would convene a meeting of the concerned parties including the DDA, so that some appropriate alternate accommodation is identified and allotted to the displaced people from Pakistan, either in Delhi or elsewhere.

8. In this context, the affidavit filed on behalf of the MoHUA introduces a new development, but unfortunately, it fails to provide any meaningful progress in resolving the matter. It is evident that the files have been circulating between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the MoHUA for some time, without any concrete decision being made.

9. In the aforesaid backdrop, since it is the stand of the MoHUA that about 123 acres of land has been placed at the disposal of the DDA in terms of letter dated 06.07.2004<sup>2</sup>, it would be appropriate that the Vice Chairman, DDA takes up the matter for consideration with His Excellency Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and an appropriate decision be taken, if need be, in consultation with the officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs and MoHUA. A report under the personal affidavit of the Vice Chairman, DDA be placed before this Court within four weeks from today.

10. Re-notify on 30.01.2025.

11. Interim orders to continue till the next date of hearing.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**DECEMBER 17, 2024/sm**

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<sup>2</sup> No. L-III/8/3/35/243 dated 06.07.2004



DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR (HORT.) NORTH-WEST  
15<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR, VIKAS MINAR, NEW DELHI - 110002  
EMAIL: [dirhortnw@dda.com](mailto:dirhortnw@dda.com) | PH: 011-23370975

Dated: 15-01-25

F2(57)2025/DHNW/DDA/ 21

### Meeting Notice

A meeting has been called under the chairmanship of Hon'ble LG, GNCTD at Raj Niwas, Delhi at 05:00 pm on 17/01/2025 pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble High Court in the matter of W.P.(C) 3654/2024 & CM APPL. 15122/2024, CM APPL. 40295/2024 Ravi Ranjan Singh vs. DDA & ANR (Order copy dated 17/12/2024 attached).

The following officers are requested to remain present themselves or through representative duly authorized on their behalf with relevant information pertaining to the matter:

1. Home Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India (UTs & Foreigners).
2. Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Govt. of India (L&DO/DDA)
3. Chief Secretary, GNCTD.
4. Vice Chairman, DDA (with officers from LM, Housing, Legal & Horticulture Dept.)
5. District Magistrate, Central Delhi.



(Encl. as above)

Copy (for information) to:

1. Spl. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Raj Niwas.

15-01-25

(Indraja Meena)  
Director (Hort.) North-West

o/c

15-01-25

Director (Hort.) North-West

o/c



DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR (HORT.) NORTH-WEST  
15<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR, VIKAS MINAR, NEW DELHI - 110002  
EMAIL: [dirhortnwdda@gmail.com](mailto:dirhortnwdda@gmail.com) | PH: 011-23370975



F2(57)2025/DHNW/DDA/48

Dated: 03-02-25

### Meeting Notice

A meeting has been called under the chairmanship of **Hon'ble LG, GNCTD** at Raj Niwas, Delhi at 04:00 pm on 13/02/2025 pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble High Court in the matter of W.P.(C) 3656/2024 & CM APPL. 15122/2024, CM APPL. 40295/2024 Ravi Ranjan Singh Vs. DDA & ANR (Order copy dated 17/12/2024 attached).

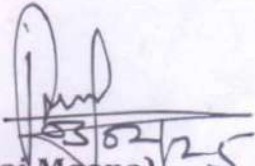
The following officers are requested to remain present themselves or through representative duly authorized on their behalf with relevant information pertaining to the matter:

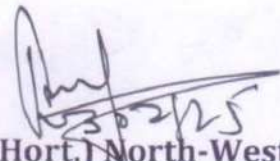
1. Home Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India (UTs & Foreigners).
2. Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Govt. of India (L&DO/ DDA)
3. Chief Secretary, GNCTD.
4. Vice Chairman, DDA (with officers from LM, Housing, Legal & Horticulture Dept.)
5. District Magistrate, Central Delhi.

(Encl. as above)

Copy (for information) to:

1. Spl. Secretary to Lt. Governor, Raj Niwas.

  
(Indraja Meena)  
Director (Hort.) North-West  
OIC Prabhant  
3.2.25  
Bhu 21/25

  
Director (Hort.) North-West  
OIC Prabhant  
3.2.25  
Bhu 21/25





F. No. F3(03) Court Matters/2025/DHNW/DDA/ 67

Dated: 27-02-25

**Meeting Notice**

**Subject: Inter-departmental Meeting to Discuss Compliance to directions of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P.(C) 3656/2024 & W.P.(C) 101/2025- Reg.**

This is to inform you that a meeting will be held under the chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, DDA, on March 4, 2025, at 11:00 AM in the conference hall of the VC, DDA at 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, B- Block, VIKAS SADAN, INA, New Delhi-110023.

The agenda of the meeting is to discuss compliance with the Hon'ble High Court's directions in the following cases:

1. W.P.(C) 3656/2024 – Ravi Ranjan Singh vs DDA & ANR.
2. W.P.(C) 101/2025 & C.M. Appl. 405/2025, C. Appl. 406/2025 – Akhil Bhartiya Dharma Prasar Samiti vs UOI.

(Copies of the relevant court orders are enclosed for reference)

Representation from the following officers with relevant records will be required for discussion:

- Chief Secretary, GNCTD with request to depute the concerned officer well versed with the matter to attend the meeting.
- Additional Secretary (Delhi), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs – with request to nominate suitable officers well-versed with the matter to attend the meeting.
- Joint Secretary (UT), Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Joint Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Chief Engineer, PWD, Bhairon Marg, T-Junction, Ring Road, Delhi-110002
- District Magistrate (Central) Delhi
- Deputy Commissioner (MCD)
- CEO, DUSIB, Punarwas Bhawan, Vikas Kutir, IP Estate, New Delhi
- CEO, I&FC, L.M. Bund Office Complex, Shastri Nagar, Geeta Colony, New Delhi – 31.
- District Manager (Civil Lines), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, NDPL House, Hudson Lane, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009.
- Deputy Secretary, Power Department, Delhi Secretariat.

Following DDA officers may attend with relevant records:

- Principal Commissioner (Housing) with concerned officials.
- Principal Commissioner (Land Management) with concerned officials.
- Principal Commissioner (Horticulture) with concerned officials.
- Commissioner (Land Management), DDA
- Chief Engineer (Horticulture) with concerned officials.





No. F.2(2)2025/Hort. Div. No-II/DDA/1521

Dated: - 17-03-25

## REVISED MINUTES OF MEETING

A meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Vice Chairman (VC), DDA, on 04.03.2025 in the VC Conference Hall to discuss compliance with the Honourable High Court's directions in W.P.(C) 3656/202 Ravi Ranjan Singh Vs. DDA & Ors., dated 31.01.2025, regarding the Pakistani Hindu Refugees camp at Majnu ka Tila.

### **The following officers attended the meeting:**

1. Vice Chairman, DDA – In Chair
2. Principal Commissioner (Hort.), DDA
3. Chief Legal Advisor, DDA
4. Commissioner (LM)
5. Director (Hort.), South-East
6. Director (Landscape)
7. Deputy Director (Hort.)/HD-2
8. Executive Engineer (Bld.), MCD
9. Naib Tehsildar (LM)

### **Brief of the Case**

The matter in court, Case OA No. 622/2019 Jagdev Vs. Lieutenant Governor of Delhi & Ors., pertains to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) directing DDA to remove encroachments from the floodplain of the Yamuna River. The NGT has stated that occupation of the floodplain is detrimental to the river's ecology and directed DDA, DPCC, and the Forest Department to take necessary action in accordance with the law.

To comply with the order dated 17.10.2019, Execution Petition No. 22/2023 was filed before the NGT. The Honourable NGT directed, vide order dated 03.04.2024: *"Let the compliance report be filed at least one week before the next date of hearing."*

DDA had scheduled demolition programs on 18.09.2018 and 12.03.2024. In response, Ravi Ranjan approached the Honourable High Court of Delhi seeking relief/stay against the demolition program.

The Honourable High Court of Delhi, relying on the judgment in W.P.(C) 37/12/2013 Nahar Singh Vs. Union of India, dated 29.05.2013, held that the primary responsibility of accommodating 482 Pakistani Nationals, in accordance with statutory provisions and administrative instructions, lies with the Union of India (Respondent No. 2).

Furthermore, in its order dated 17.12.2024, the Honourable High Court recorded an affidavit filed on behalf of MoHUA, which introduced new developments. MoHUA stated that it had sanctioned an additional 59 acres of land on the Yamuna Riverfront to DDA for further action in this matter. The Honourable High Court, in its order dated 17.12.2024, directed:

*"Since it is the stand of the MoHUA that about 123 acres of land has been placed at the disposal of the DDA in terms of the letter dated 06.07.2024, it would be appropriate that the Vice Chairman, DDA, takes up the matter for consideration with His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi. An appropriate decision should be taken, if necessary, in*



*consultation with officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs and MoHUA. A report under the personal affidavit of the Vice Chairman, DDA, be placed before this court within four weeks from today."*

**Detailed Deliberations of the Meeting:**

1. It was decided that DDA would request the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to communicate the decision regarding the formulation of policy for the rehabilitation of Pakistani Hindu migrants. An advance copy of the said communication shall be enclosed to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
2. The application for vacation of stay that is already pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi will be pressed before Next Date of hearing, in light of the next date before Hon'ble NGT.

**This is issued with the approval of the Vice Chairman.**

*BK*  
*17.03.2025*

**(Bijendra Kumar)**  
**Dy. Director (Hort.)**  
**Horticulture Division-II**

**Copy to:-**

1. District Magistrate (Central) Delhi, for kind information, please.
2. OSD to Vice Chairman, DDA for kind information.
3. Deputy Commissioner (MCD), for kind information, please.
4. Chief Engineer, PWD, Bhairon Marg, T-Junction, Ring Road, Delhi-110002, for kind information, please
5. Director (LM-I), DDA for information.
6. Deputy Secretary, Power Department, Delhi Secretariat for kind information, please.
7. Director (Hort.), North West/South-East for information.
8. Ps to Chief Secretary, GNCTD for kind information please.
9. Ps to Special Secretary to Lt. Governor, for kind information, please.
10. Ps to Additional Secretary (Delhi), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) for kind information please.
11. District Manager (Civil Lines), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, NDPL House, Hudson Lane, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009 for kind information, please.
12. Ps to Joint Secretary (UT), Ministry of Home Affairs for kind information, please.
13. Ps to Joint Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home Affairs for kind information, please.
14. PS to PC (LM), DDA for information.
15. PS to PC (Horticulture), DDA for information.
16. PS to CE (Hort.), DDA for information.
17. PS to Chief Legal Advisor, DDA for information.
18. Asstt. Director-IV(HD-II), DDA for information.
19. Guard File
20. Office copy

**Dy. Director (Hort.)**  
**Horticulture Division-II**

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण **Annexure-R13**  
Delhi Development Authority **1094** **220**  
[उपाध्यक्ष सचिवालय, बी ब्लॉक, विकास सदन, नई दिल्ली]  
[Vice-Chairman Secretariat, B- Block, Vikas Sadan, New Delhi]

No. HORT/PC/0044/2023/DHNW/-AD-HORT.DIV-II/166

Dated: 19<sup>th</sup> March 2025

To,

The Additional Secretary,  
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs,  
Government of India,  
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011

**Sub: Request regarding formulation of a policy for rehabilitation and resettlement of Pakistani Hindu migrants.**

Ref: - 1. F2(2)/2025/Hort. Div. No-II/DDA/1521 Dt. 27.02.2025.  
2. F2(57)2025/DHNW/DDA/21 Dt. 15.01.2025.  
3. F2(57)2025/DHNW/DDA/48 Dt. 03.02.2025.

Respected Ma'am,

It is submitted that the matters concerning the Pakistani Hindu refugee camp at Majnu Ka Tilla, Delhi at Yamuna Flood Plain, are currently sub-judice before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Hon'ble NGT), Principal Bench at New Delhi and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 17.10.2019 (Copy Annexed as **A-1**) passed in the OA No. 622/2019 titled as Jagdev-Vs.- Lieutenant Governor of Delhi &Ors., has observed that occupation of the floodplain is detrimental to the river's ecology and directed DDA, DPCC, and the Forest Department to take necessary action in accordance with the law, and disposed of the said OA with directions to DDA to remove encroachments from the floodplain of the Yamuna River. Further an Execution Application vide EA No.22/2023 titled as *Jagdev -Versus--- Lieutenant Governor of Delhi & Ors.* was filed for seeking compliance of the Order dated 17.10.2019 passed in OA No.622/2019 titled as *Jagdev -Versus--- Lieutenant Governor of Delhi & Ors.* The Hon'ble NGT directed, vide order dated 03.04.2024 (Copy Annexed as **A-2**) as follows:

*"Let the compliance report be filed at least one week before the next date of hearing."*

To comply with the order dated 17.10.2019, Execution Petition No. 22/2023 was filed before the NGT. DDA had scheduled demolition programs on 18.09.2018 and 12.03.2024. In response, Ravi Ranjan approached the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking relief/ stay against the demolition program.



The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, relying on the judgment in W.P.(C) 37/12/2013 Nahar Singh Vs. Union of India, dated 29.05.2013 (Copy Annexed as A-3), held that the primary responsibility of accommodating 482 Pakistani Nationals, in accordance with statutory provisions and administrative instructions, lies with the Union of India (Respondent No. 2).

Thereafter a PIL i.e. WPC-3656/2024 titled as *Ravi Ranjan Singh ---Vs ---DDA* has been filed before the Hon'ble Delhi Court for issuance of a writ in the nature of mandamus directing the respondent not to disturb/ demolish the Pakistani Hindu Refugee camp at Majnu Ka Tila till some alternative piece of land is allotted to them especially in view of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 through which the Government of India wants to give shelter to the persecuted non-Muslim minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh and the respondent DDA may be directed to make embankments along with river Yamuna so that these types of colonies and religious structures may be protected as is the case of Akshardham Temple and Common Wealth Games Village and sanctity of the river Yamuna may also be maintained.

In the said case, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its order dated 12.03.2024 (Copy Annexed as A-4) has inter alia issued following order to the DDA:

"13. Considering the statement made on behalf of the then Additional Solicitor General of India, as recorded in order dated 29th May, 2013 in W.P.(C) No. 3712/2013 that the Union of India shall make endeavour to extend all support to the Hindu Community which has entered India from Pakistan, it is directed that no coercive action shall be taken against the petitioner, till the next date of hearing...."

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its order dated 17.12.2024 (Copy Annexed as A-5) has passed following directions to the DDA

"9. In the aforesaid backdrop, since it is the stand of the MoHUA that about 123 acres of land has been placed at the disposal of the DDA in terms of letter dated 06.07.2024, it would be appropriate that the Vice Chairman, DDA takes up the matter for consideration with His Excellency Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and an appropriate decision be taken, if need be, in consultation with the officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs and MoHUA. A report under the personal affidavit of the Vice Chairman, DDA be placed before this Court within four weeks from today."

The case is now listed for 25.03.2025. NGT vide its order dated 06.02.2025 (Copy Annexed as A-6) has passed following order:

"12. Learned Counsel for DDA seeking three weeks' time to file a fresh affidavit, having due regard to the observations which have been made above and also disclosing the attempt by the DDA to comply with the orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi and NGT."

The case is now fixed for hearing for 04.04.2025. In this regard, meetings were scheduled under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi, on 17.01.2025 and



subsequently on 13.02.2025 to deliberate on the issue. However, due to unavoidable official exigencies, both meetings could not take place.

Subsequently, another meeting was convened in the Conference Room of the Vice Chairman, DDA, on 04.03.2025 (Meeting Notice & Minutes of the Meeting annexed herewith as A-7. During this meeting, it was decided that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) shall be requested, through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), to formulate a policy for the rehabilitation of the Pakistani Hindu migrants.

In view of above, DDA has to file affidavit(s) in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 06.02.2025 and order dated 17.12.2024 passed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court,

It is, therefore, requested to forward the matter to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for taking an appropriate decision with regard to formulating a policy regarding rehabilitation and resettlement of Pakistani Hindu migrants on top priority basis.

The annexures enclosed are as follows:

S. No.	Annexure	Remark
1	Annexure 1	NGT order dt. 17.10.2019
2	Annexure 2	NGT order dt. 03.04.2024
3	Annexure 3	Hight Court order dt. 29.05.2013
4	Annexure 4	High Court order dt. 12.03.2024
5	Annexure 5	Hight Court order dt. 17.12.2024
6	Annexure 6	NGT order dt. 06.02.2025
7	Annexure 7	MOM dt 17.03.2025

This issues with approval of Competent Authority.

Yours Sincerely,



(Kishore Kshirsagar Lakshman, IAS) 19/3/25  
(Commissioner & OSD to VC, DDA)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI  
CIVIL WRIT JURISDICTION

IN

W.P.(C) No.3656 of 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:-

RAVI RANJAN SINGH

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

DDA& ORS

...RESPONDENTS

**AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 1/DDA  
IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED 17.12.2024**

I, Sh. Vijay Kumar Singh, S/o Sh. Umeshwari Singh, aged about 55 years, currently posted as Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, at Vikas Sadan, New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am duly authorized and competent to affirm the present Affidavit on behalf of the Respondent No. 1/DDA.
2. That the present Affidavit is being filed in compliance of the order dated 17.12.2024.
3. Pursuant to the order of this Hon`bleCourt dated 17.12.2024, His Excellency, the Lt. Governor of Delhi had scheduled a meeting for 17.01.2025,however the same could not take place. This factum was informed to this Hon`bleCourt and recorded in the order dated 30.01.2025. A Copy of Meeting Notice dated 15.01.2025 for the meeting to be held on 17.01.2025 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A-1**.



4. That another meeting was fixed by the office of His Excellency Lt. Governor of Delhi on 13.02.2025, however, the same could also not be convened. A Copy of Meeting Notice dated 03.02.2025 for the meeting to be held on 13.02.2025 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A-2**.
5. In view of the directions by this Hon'ble Court in its order dated 17.12.2024, a meeting was called under the Chairmanship of the Deponent on 04.03.2025. Representatives from the following offices were invited to attend the meeting:
- i. Chief Secretary, GNCTD;
  - ii. Additional Secretary (Delhi), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA);
  - iii. Joint Secretary (UT), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA);
  - iv. Joint Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA); Chief Engineer, PWD;
  - v. District Magistrate, Central Delhi;
  - vi. Deputy Commissioner, MCD;
  - vii. CEO, DUSIB;
  - viii. CEO, INFCD;
  - ix. District Manager (Civil Lines) Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited;
  - x. Deputy Secretary, Power Department Delhi Secretariat
- A Copy of Meeting Notice dated 27.02.2025 for the meeting dated 04.03.2025 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A-3**.
6. It is pertinent to mention that the meeting was not attended by representatives from GNCTD or MHA.



7. The relevant portion of the minutes of meeting dated 17.03.2025 are reproduced hereunder:

***"Brief of the Case***

*The matter in court, Case OA No. 622/2019 Jagdev Vs. Lieutenant Governor of Delhi & Ors., pertains to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) directing DDA to remove encroachments from the floodplain of the Yamuna River. The NGT has stated that occupation of the floodplain is detrimental to the river's ecology and directed DDA, DPCC, and the Forest Department to take necessary action in accordance with the law.*

*To comply with the order dated 17.10.2019, Execution Petition No. 22/2023 was filed before the NGT. The Honorable NGT directed, vide order dated 03.04.2024: "Let the compliance report be filed at least one week before the next date of hearing."*

*DDA had scheduled demolition programs on 18.09.2018 and 12.03.2024. In response, Ravi Ranjan approached the Honourable High Court of Delhi seeking relief/stay against the demolition program.*

*The Honourable High Court of Delhi, relying on the judgment in W.P.(C) 3712/2013 Nahar Singh Vs. Union of India, dated 29.05.2013, held that the primary responsibility of accommodating 482 Pakistani Nationals, in accordance with statutory provisions and administrative instructions, lies with the Union of India (Respondent No. 2).*

*Furthermore, in its order dated 17.12.2024, the Honourable High Court recorded an affidavit filed on behalf of MoHUA, which introduced new developments. MoHUA stated that it had sanctioned an additional 59 acres of land on the Yamuna Riverfront to DDA for further action in this matter. The Honourable High Court, in its order dated 17.12.2024, directed:*

*"Since it is the stand of the MoHUA that about 123 acres of land has been placed at the disposal of the DDA in terms of the letter dated 06.07.2024, it would be appropriate that the Vice Chairman, DDA, takes up the matter for consideration with His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi. An appropriate decision should be taken, if necessary, in consultation with the officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs and MoHUA. A report under the personal affidavit of the Vice Chairman, DDA, be placed before this court within four weeks from today."*





**Detailed Deliberations of the Meeting:**

1. It was decided that DDA would request the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) through the Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs (MoHUA) to communicate the decision regarding the formulation of policy for the rehabilitation of Pakistani Hindu migrants. An advance copy of the said communication shall be enclosed to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
2. The application for vacation of stay that is already pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi will be pressed before Next Date of hearing, in light of the next date before Hon'ble NGT.

*This is issued with the approval of the Vice Chairman"*

8. Consequently, letter No. HORT/PC/0044/2023/DHNW/-AD-HORT.DIV-II/166 letter dated 19.03.2025 was duly sent by the Department to Additional Secretary, MoHUA with the entire brief of the matter along with all the relevant orders and with a request to forward the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs for taking an appropriate decision with regard to formulating a policy regarding rehabilitation of Pakistani migrants on top priority basis. A copy of letter dated 19.03.2025 thereto is annexed herewith as **Annexure A-4**.

*[Signature]*  
I identified the deponent/executioner who has signed in my presence

*[Signature]*  
**Vijay Kumar Singh**  
Vice - Chairman  
Delhi Development Authority  
Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi-23

**VERIFICATION**

Verified at Delhi on this 21 day of MAR March, 2025 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge in my official capacity and on the basis of official records. Nothing material has been concealed therefrom.



CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT  
Shri/Smt/Km. Vijay Kumar Singh  
S/o, W/o, D/o Sh. [Signature] R/o  
Identified by Shri/Smt. [Signature]  
has solemnly affirmed before me that  
on 21 MAR 2025 at 29  
that the content of the affidavit has been  
read over & explained to him/ her and he/she has  
to his/me knowledge.

*[Signature]*  
**DEPONENT**  
**Vijay Kumar Singh**  
Vice - Chairman  
Delhi Development Authority  
Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi-23

Notary Public Delhi (India)

21 MAR 2025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI  
CIVIL WRIT JURISDICTION  
IN  
W.P.(C) No. 3656 of 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:-

**RAVI RANJAN SINGH**

**...PETITIONER**

**VERSUS**

**DDA & ORS**

**...RESPONDENTS**

**N.D.O.H.- 25.03.2025**

**I N D E X**

<b>S No.</b>	<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>Pg. No.</b>
1	Copies of orders dated 06.02.2025, 15.10.2024, 15.07.2024, 03.04.2024, 29.01.2024, 20.10.2023, 19.07.2023 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in Execution Application No. 22/2023 titled as " <i>Jagdev Vs Lieutenant Governor of Delhi &amp; Ors.</i> "	1-22
2	Copy of order dated 08.01.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Court in W.P. (C) No. 101/2025 titled as " <i>Akhil Bhartiya Dharma Prasar Samiti &amp; Ors. Vs Union of India &amp; Ors.</i> "	23-25
3	Proof of Service	26

RESPONDENT No.1/DDA

THROUGH



**PRABHSAHAY KAUR**

STANDING COUNSEL /DDA

L-24, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Hauz Khas Enclave,

New Delhi-110016

Enrol No: D/737/2008

Ph: 9810158581

Email: sahayk@gmail.com

NEW DELHI

DATED: 20 .03.2025

Item No. 05

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Execution Application No.22/2023

In

Original Application No. 622/2019

Jagdev

Applicant

Versus

Lieutenant Governor of Delhi &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 06.02.2025

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. B. Devasekhar & Mr. Vinayak Khatri, Advs. for Applicant in E.A  
22/2023

Respondent: Ms. Kritika Gupta & Ms. Latika Malhotra, Advs. with Mr. Bijendra  
Kumar, DD, & Mr. Sunil, AD, Horticulture, DDA  
Ms. Puja S. Kalra & Mr. Virendra Singh, Advs. for MCD (Through VC)  
Ms. Harshita Maheshwari, proxy counsel for Mr. Anuj Chaturvedi, Adv.  
for DUSIB (Through VC)

**ORDER**

1. The Tribunal vide order dated 17.10.2019, while disposing of the O.A. No. 622/2019 had directed that the flood plains of a river cannot be allowed to be occupied as such occupation may damage the ecology of the river and had further directed to keep river Yamuna free from encroachment and DDA, DPCC and Forest Department were directed to take action in accordance with law.

2. By this execution application, the applicant is seeking compliance of the order of the Tribunal dated 17.10.2019.

3. After that order of the Tribunal, more than five years have passed, but till now the order has not been complied with.

4. Not only has the Tribunal passed the order for removing the encroachment from the floodplain of River Yamuna in Delhi stretch, but the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi in WP (C) No. 7594/2018 & CM Application No. 30022/2018 in the matter of *Court on its Own Motion Vs. Union of India & Ors* had also passed the order dated 08.04.2024 directing the DDA in coordination with all concerned agencies to ensure the removal of encroachment from the Yamuna River Flood Plain. The Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi in another matter of WP (C) No. 8035/2024 and CM Application No. 33044/2024 in the matter of *Shabnam Burney vs. Union of India & Ors.* had passed the interim order on 08.04.2024 directing the Vice Chairman of DDA to remove all encroachments and illegal constructions on the Yamuna river bank, river bed and drains flowing into river Yamuna.

5. Not only the Tribunal and Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi have passed the order in this regard, but the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Dy. No. 44256/2023 in the matter of *Commissioner of Police, Delhi Vs. Union of India & Ors.* vide order dated 02.01.2024 had concurred with the view taken by NGT in the order dated 28.09.2020 in M.A. No. 56/2020 in O.A. No. 06/2012 and had agreed with the concerned expressed by the NGT about maintaining the flood plains of river Yamuna in the larger interest of not only the members of public but in the larger interest of the environment.

6. In spite of these orders by NGT, Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi and the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the flood plain of River Yamuna in Delhi stretch has not been cleared from encroachment.

7. The plea of the Counsel for the DDA is that some interim order has been passed by the Single Bench of the High Court of Delhi, therefore, the



orders of the NGT, Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi and the Hon'ble Supreme Court have not been complied with.

8. Nothing has been pointed out to show that any appeal has been preferred before the Division Bench against that interim order or any serious efforts have been made to get the interim order vacated or the Single Bench of the Delhi High Court has been appraised of the order of the Division Bench of the Delhi High Court, the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court or final order of NGT in O.A. No. 622/2019 which undisputedly has attained finality and which is under execution in these proceedings.

9. The Tribunal on 15.10.2024 had directed the DDA as under:

*"8. Hence, we direct DDA to place on record the details including the number of encroachments that have been identified in the flood plain of river Yamuna covering 22 km stretch of Delhi and also the number of encroachments existing in Majnu Ka Tila excluding encroachments by refugees from Pakistan. DDA is also directed to disclose the number of refugee families which have taken shelter in Majnu Ka Tila."*

10. Even that direction has not been complied within time, and submission of counsel for DDA is that the fresh report has been filed today morning. The learned counsel for the applicant submits that a copy of the report has been given just now. O.M No. NGT(PB)/Judicial/16/2020/390 dated 04.09.2024 issued by the Tribunal requires the parties to file Reply/Report/response documents etc. by 3.00 P.M of the previous working day of the Tribunal, even that O.M has been ignored while filing the report by the DDA.

11. Learned Counsel for the DDA has submitted that a serious effort will be made to comply with the order of the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi, the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the final order of NGT in O.A. No. 622/2019.

12. Learned Counsel for DDA seeks three weeks' time to file a fresh affidavit, having due regard to the observations which have been made above and also disclosing the attempt by the DDA to comply with the orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi and NGT.

13. List on 04.04.2025.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

February 06, 2025  
EA No.22/2023 in  
OA No. 622/2019  
HB..

Item No.11

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

EA No.22/2023

In

Original Application No. 622/2019

Jagdev

Applicant

Versus

Lieutenant Governor of Delhi &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 15.10.2024

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. B. Devasekhar, Adv. for Applicant in E.A 22/2023

Respondent: Ms. Garima Prasad, Senior Advocate with Ms. Kritika Gupta & Ms. Latika Malhotra, Advs. with Mr. Bijendra Kumar, DD, & Mr. Sunil, AD, Horticulture, DDA  
Ms. Meenakshi, Adv. for R - 2 (DUSIB) (Through VC)  
Mr. Balendu Shekhar & Ms. Tanisha Samanta, Advs. for DPCC (Through VC)

**ORDER**

1. In this execution application, applicant is seeking compliance of the order dated 17.10.2019 passed in OA No.622/2019 where in Tribunal had directed as under:-

*“3. Grant of Visa for permitting the Hindu migrants from Pakistan to stay in India is not the subject matter of consideration before this Tribunal. Only question is encroachment of Flood Plain of River Yamuna and protection of forests, trees and rest of the environment as alleged. Flood plains of river cannot be allowed to be occupied as such occupation may damage the ecology of the River. Vide order dated 11.09.2019 in O.A No. 06/2012, Manoj Mishra v. Union of India & Ors, this Tribunal directed the DDA to ensure that flood plains are freed of encroachments. Thus without prejudice to whatever assistance the Government may or may not provide, the flood plains of the River Yamuna must be kept free and forests, trees and environment be protected by preventing discharge of sewage and dumping of garbage unscientifically.*



*4. Let the DDA, DPCC and the Forest Department take further action in accordance with law.*

*5. A copy of this order be sent to the DDA, PCCF, Delhi and the DPCC by email for compliance. A copy of this order be also sent to River Yamuna Monitoring Committee by email for necessary action.”*

2. Though, original application was filed for removal of encroachment from Gurudwara Majnu Ka Tila on Yamuna river bed in Delhi but observations of the Tribunal were general in nature in respect of the flood plain of river Yamuna.

3. Learned Counsel appearing for DDA has referred to annexure R-1 filed along with the report dated 13.07.2024 and has submitted that in the flood plain of stretch of 22 kms of river Yamuna, flowing through Delhi, encroachment of 4439 jhuggies, 25 religious structures, 6 dairies and 3 cricket grounds has been removed. She has submitted that so far as encroachment by refugees from Pakistan on Majnu Ka Tila is concerned they are protected by an interim order passed in WP (C) No.3656/2024 by the Single Bench of Delhi High Court. She has also submitted that interim order has been continued by Single Bench and on 09.10.2024 following order has been passed:

*“4. Having heard the learned counsels for the parties, it appears that the matter of the relocation of the said refugees is getting shuttled between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. It is brought out that despite several opportunities, no substantive and/or workable decision has been taken by the respondent No.2/UOI so as to relocate the Pakistani refugees.*

*5. It is borne out from the record that the NGT is seized of the present matter and there are directions from the Supreme Court to the effect that the Yamuna flood plains be cleared of all encroachments so as to enable the concerned agencies to complete the process of rejuvenation and restoration of the Yamuna flood plains and river bed.*

*6. In the aforesaid circumstances, an explanation from the*



*Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is called for. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is called for.*

7. *Accordingly, notice be issued to the Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs(MHUA), with the direction to ensure that an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary or a Director appears before this Court on the next date of hearing, alongwith the relevant record, and explain as to the reasons for the delay in making a policy decision for the allocation of an appropriate site/place for the relocation of the refugees as also for providing other rehabilitation measures.*
8. *Notice be issued to learned ASG as well with a request to use his good offices and ensure that appropriate directions are elicited from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as also the concerned quarters in the Ministry of Home Affairs by the next date of hearing.*
9. *Re-notify on 25.10.2024 in the Supplementary List.”*

4. Compilation of judgements/orders filed by DDA reveals that Division Bench of High Court of Delhi in WP (C) No. 7594/2018 & CM Application No. 30022/2018 in the matter of Court on its Own Motion v. Union of India & Ors. dated 08.04.2024 has directed as under:

*“20. DDA in coordination with all concerned agencies is hereby directed to ensure removal of encroachments from Yamuna River Flood Plains. Delhi Police shall provide necessary force to the DDA as and when requested, to maintain law and order during such encroachment removal drives to remove encroachment from Yamuna Flood Plains.*

XXX.....XXX.....XXX.....

*26. DDA, being the designated owner of the Yamuna Flood plains, is also hereby directed to ensure removal of construction waste/debris from the Yamuna river accumulated during constructions of bridges, rail lines, metro lines, regional rail network, etc. and for this purpose the DDA may call upon the concerned agencies like DMRC, PWD, NCRTC, MCD, etc. to remove such debris by 30th June, 2024 failing which DDA shall take up works for cleaning of such construction waste / debris at the cost of defaulters.”*

5. Division Bench of Delhi High Court in another matter WP(C) No. 8035/2024 & CM Application No. 33044/2024 in the matter of Shabnam Burney v. Union of India & Ors. has issued following interim directions on 08.04.2024 for removal of encroachment and illegal construction from Yamuna river bed.

*“6. Keeping in view the aforesaid, this Court directs the Vice Chairman, DDA, to remove all encroachments and illegal construction on the Yamuna river bank, river bed and drains flowing into river Yamuna. He is also appointed as the Nodal Officer and shall coordinate with officials of MCD, Delhi Police, DMRC, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, PWD, Delhi Pollution Control Board and Forest Department. The Vice Chairman, DDA shall convene a meeting of all the concerned”*

6. The aforesaid order of Division Bench of the High Court and also earlier order of NGT are required to be duly complied with by DDA.

7. Hon'ble Supreme Court also in Civil Appeal Dy. No. 44256 of 2023 dated 02.01.2024: *Commissioner of Police, Delhi v. Union of India & Ors.* arising out of impugned final judgment and order dated 28.09.2020 in MA No. 56/2020 in OA No. 06/2012 of the National Green Tribunal has held as under:-

*“We concur with the view taken by the National Green we Tribunal (NGT). We also agree with the concern expressed by the NGT about maintaining the flood plains of river Yamuna in the larger interests of not only members of the public but also in the larger interests of the environment. Afterall, it is the obligation of everyone to protect and preserve our rivers.”*

8. Hence, we direct DDA to place on record the details including the number of encroachments that have been identified in the flood plain of river Yamuna covering 22 km stretch of Delhi and also the number of encroachments existing in Majnu Ka Tila excluding encroachments by refugees from Pakistan. DDA is also directed to disclose the number of refugee families which have taken shelter in Majnu Ka Tila.

9. List on 05.02.2025.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

October 15, 2024  
EA No.22/2023  
In Original Application No. 622/2019  
JG..



Item No. 12

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

EA No. 22/2023

In

Original Application No. 622/2019

Jagdev

Applicant

Versus

Lieutenant Governor of Delhi &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 15.07.2024

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. K. Thomas & Mr. Vinayak Khatri, Advs. for Applicant in E.A  
22/2023

Respondent: Ms. Garima Prasad, Senior Advocate with Ms. Kritika Gupta & Ms. Latika  
Malhotra, Advs. with Mr. Mukesh Kumar, CE (Hort.), Mr. Indraj Meena,  
Director (Hort.), Mr. Bijendra Kumar, DD, & Mr. Sunil, AD, Horticulture,  
DDA  
Ms. Meenakshi, Adv. for R - 2 (DUSIB)  
Mr. Balendu Shekhar & Ms. Tanisha Samanta, Advs. for DPCC  
Mr. Yasir Khan, Adv. for Deptt. of Forest & Wildlife (Through VC)

**ORDER**

1. In this execution application, seeking execution of the order dated 17.10.2019 passed in O.A. No.622/2019, the issue of encroachment adjacent to south *Gurdwara, Majnu Ka Tila* on river bed in Delhi along with the issue of cutting of trees affecting the integrity of the Yamuna River System and flood plain is involved. On the previous date, the Tribunal had taken note of the fact that encroachment on flood plain zone in *Majnu Ka Tila* were not removed. The interim order of the Single Bench of the High Court of Delhi dated 12.03.2024 passed in W.P. (C) No. 3656/2024 and C.M. Application No. 15121/2024 and 15122/2024 was



brought to the notice of the Tribunal. Hence, the Tribunal on 03.04.2024 had directed as under:-

*“5. Hence, except for the property/person covered by the interim order dated 12.03.2024 passed in W.P. (C) No. 3656/2024 by the High Court of Delhi, the DDA and all the concerned authorities are required to take effective steps for compliance of the order of the Tribunal dated 17.10.2019 in respect of others. All the concerned authorities are directed to extend full cooperation to the DDA in this regard. Learned Counsel for the DDA has assured that on receiving the full cooperation from the other authorities, the DDA will duly comply with the order of the Tribunal. Hence, four week’s time is granted for the same to the DDA.”*

2. Learned Counsel for the DDA submits that so far as the W.P. (C) No. 3656/2024 is concerned, it has been filed by one Ravi Ranjan who is not the resident of the area concerned and who does not have any property in that area and the Writ Petition is also not filed and registered as PIL, hence, the DDA has filed an application before the Learned Single Bench of the High Court seeking clarification in respect of the persons/properties covered by the interim order of the High Court and also seeking vacation of the interim order of the High Court.

3. Learned Counsel for the DDA has also referred to the order of the Division Bench dated 08.07.2024 in W.P. (C) No. 8035/2024 and CM Appl. No. 33044/2024 whereby the Division Bench of the High Court has directed as under:-

*“6. Keeping in view the aforesaid, this Court directs the Vice Chairman, DDA, to remove all encroachments and illegal construction on the Yamuna river bank. river bed and drains flowing into river Yamuna. He is also appointed as the Nodal Officer and shall coordinate with officials of MCD, Delhi Police, DMRC, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, PWD, Delhi Pollution Control Board and Forest Department. The Vice Chairman, DDA shall convene a meeting of all the concerned officials within a week.”*

4. She has also referred to the order dated 05.07.2024 passed by the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi in LPA No. 544/2024 and CM

Application No. 37088/2024 wherein while dismissing the intra-court Appeal, the Division Bench of the High Court has observed as under:-

*“6. From the perusal of the paper book, it is apparent that Yamuna Khadar Jhuggi Camp located at Yamuna Khadar, Chilla Village, Phase 1 6. Mayur Vihar. Delhi-110091 falls in the River Yamuna Floodplain/Riverbed. The said land was acquired by DDA vide award dated 09th June, 1992 for a public purpose, namely for the Planned Development of Delhi for Channelization of River Yamuna. DDA had taken physical possession of the said area in 1997.*

*7. Consequently, this Court is of the view that the appellant, a union of slum clusters, being a rank encroacher of government land has no right to file a high prerogative writ petition.*

*8. The flood plain area is a prohibited activity zone and is an important component of a river ecosystem. Encroachment in this area leads to diversion in the flow of water leading to floods in adjacent areas. Consequently, many experts believe that floods in Delhi are man-made as they have been caused primarily due to encroachment of drains and riverbeds, thereby restricting the flow of water to Yamuna and in Yamuna.*

*9. Further, the illegal construction endangers the ecologically fragile Yamuna floodplains. Also, as the area in question had been acquired by DDA for channelization of river Yamuna, this Court is of the view that removal of the appellant-union from the said area is in public interest.”*

5. The above Division Bench orders of High Court of Delhi are required to be fully complied with if there is no legal impediment in this regard.

6. Learned Counsel for DDA has also submitted that the application for clarification and vacating of interim order is coming up before the Singh Bench of High Court of Delhi within this week. Hence, a short adjournment has been prayed for today.

7. The prayer is allowed.

8. List on 15.10.2024.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

July 15, 2024  
EA No. 22/2023 In  
Original Application No. 622/2019  
SN



Item No.09

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Execution Application No.22/2023  
In  
Original Application No.622/2019

Jagdev

Applicant

Versus

Lieutenant Governor of Delhi &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 03.04.2024

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. B. Devasekhar, Adv. for Applicant in E.A 22/2023  
Respondent: Ms. Kritika Gupta & Ms. Latika Malhotra, Adv. with Mr. Bijendra  
Kumar, DD, & Mr. Sunil, AD, Horticulture, DDA  
Ms. Meenakshi, Adv. for R - 2 (DUSIB)  
Mr. Balendu Shekhar & Ms. Tanisha Samanta, Adv. with Mr. Dinesh  
Jindal, Law Officer, DPCC

**ORDER**

1. In this Execution Application, applicant is seeking execution of order dated 17.10.2019 passed in O.A. No. 622/2019. In the O.A., the allegation was in respect of encroachment adjacent to south of *Gurudwara, Majnu Ka Tila* on the Yamuna river bed in Delhi and massive cutting of trees effecting the integrity of Yamuna River System and flood plain and also effecting the eco-system and overall ecology of the area. The Tribunal by order dated 17.10.2019 had expressed that the flood plains of river cannot be allowed to be occupied as such occupation may damage the ecology of the river and that river Yamuna must be kept free and forest, trees and environment must be protected. In this background, the concerned authorities were directed to take action.

2. It is undisputed that till now, the encroachments on flood plain zones in *Majnu Ka Tila* have not been removed. It is also worth-noting



that the Delhi High Court had passed the order dated 03.04.2013 in the matter of HAQ through its Member Abdul Shakeel vs. DDA and Anr. in W.P. (C) No. 2029/2012 directing that all the authorities concerned i.e. DDA, MCD, PWD, DJB as well as Central Government will forthwith remove all the unauthorized constructions, jhuggis, places of worships and/or any other structures which are unauthorizedly put to Yamuna bank and its embankment within two months.

3. The order of the Tribunal dated 17.10.2019 also takes note of the Writ Petition (C) No. 3712/2013, Nahar Singh vs. Union of India and Ors. filed by some of the Hindu Migrants from Pakistan illegally occupying the flood plains in question and the said Writ Petition was dismissed by the Delhi High Court vide order dated 29.05.2013.

4. The status report dated 01.04.2024 has been filed by the respondent, DDA but the said report does not disclose any substantial effective steps by the DDA for removing the encroachment from the area in question. Learned Counsel for the DDA during the course of argument has referred to the interim order dated 12.03.2024 passed by the Single Bench of the High Court of Delhi in W.P.(C) No. 3656/2024 in C.M. Application No. 15121/2024 and in C.M. Application No. 15122/2024 wherein in respect of the said Writ Petitioner, a direction has been issued for not taking coercive action till the next date of hearing. Learned Counsel for the DDA has informed that the said Writ Petition could not be taken up on next date i.e. 19.03.2024 and it is now fixed for 25.04.2024.

5. Hence, except for the property/person covered by the interim order dated 12.03.2024 passed in W.P. (C) No. 3656/2024 by the High Court of Delhi, the DDA and all the concerned authorities are required to take effective steps for compliance of the order of the Tribunal dated

17.10.2019 in respect of others. All the concerned authorities are directed to extend full cooperation to the DDA in this regard. Learned Counsel for the DDA has assured that on receiving the full cooperation from the other authorities, the DDA will duly comply with the order of the Tribunal. Hence, four week's time is granted for the same to the DDA.

6. Let the compliance report be filed at least one week before the next date of hearing by e-mail at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in) preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

7. The Counsel for DDA is also directed to place on record all the orders passed till now by the Delhi High Court, NGT or any other competent Court in respect of removal of encroachment from the flood plains of Majnu Ka Tila/flood plains of river Yamuna.

8. List on 15.07.2024.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

April 03, 2024  
Execution Application No.22/2023  
In Original Application No.622/2019  
SN

Item No.09

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Execution Application No.22/2023

In

Original Application No. 622/2019

Jagdev

Applicant

Versus

Lieutenant Governor of Delhi &amp; Ors.

Respondent

Date of hearing: 29.01.2024

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. B. Devasekhar, Adv. for Applicant in E.A 22/2023

Respondent: Ms. Kritika Gupta, Adv. with Mr. Sunil, AD, Horticulture for DDA  
Ms. Tanisha Samanta, Adv. for DPCC (Through VC)  
Ms. Meenakshi, Adv. for R - 2 (DUSIB)

**ORDER**

1. Tribunal by order dated 17.10.2019 had disposed of the original application no.622/2019 wherein the issue involved was of massive cutting down of trees by Jhuggi dwellers affecting the integrity of Yamuna River System, flood plain, eco-system, ecology of the area and also encroachment on the Yamuna Flood Plain Zone adjacent to south of Gurdwara Majnu Ka Tila on Yamuna River belt in Delhi.

2. Tribunal by said order had clearly directed that flood plains of river cannot be allowed to be occupied because such an occupation may damage the ecology of the river and had also directed to keep River Yamuna free and to protect forest, trees and environment by preventing discharge of sewage and dumping of garbage unscientifically.



3. It is not disputed before the Tribunal that the issue relating to clearing the encroachment near Majnu Ka Tila is the responsibility of DDA and GNCTD.

4. Though, in pursuance to the direction of the Tribunal reply on behalf of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board and DPCC were filed but no reply on behalf of DDA was filed. Hence, Tribunal in the proceedings dated 20.10.2023 had accepted the prayer of Counsel for the DDA and granted five weeks' time to submit the action taken report disclosing the action taken by DDA for removing the encroachment.

5. In spite of the aforesaid indulgence granted by the Tribunal on the previous date, no report has been filed by DDA till now nor any application has been made with the prayer for extension of time to file such report disclosing any valid reason.

6. In the circumstances of the case, oral prayer made by Counsel for DDA to grant further time is accepted and four weeks' time is granted to DDA to file action taken report subject to payment of cost of Rs. 25,000/- to be deposited with the Registrar General of the Tribunal within one week. If the reply is not filed by DDA within a period of four weeks, then Vice-Chairman, DDA will remain present personally through virtual mode before the Tribunal on the next date of hearing.

7. List on 03.04.2024.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

January 29, 2024  
Execution Application No.22/2023  
In Original Application No. 622/2019  
JG.



Item No. 12

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Execution Application No. 22/2023  
In  
Original Application No. 622/2019

Jagdev (Deceased) through legal heir Vinayak Khatri Applicant

Versus

Lieutenant Governor of Delhi & Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 20.10.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. B. Devasekhar & Mr. Deepanshu, Advs. for Applicant in E.A 22/2023

Respondent: Ms. Latika Malhotra & Ms. Kritika Gupta, Advs. with Mr. V.D. Meena,  
Deputy Director, Horticulture, DDA  
Ms. Meenakshi, Adv. for DUSIB (R-2)  
Ms. Tanisha Samanta, Adv. for DPCC

**ORDER**

1. In pursuance to previous directions of the Tribunal dated 17.10.2019 pertaining to encroachments adjacent to south of Gurudwara Majanu Ka Tila on the Yamuna river bed in Delhi, the reply on behalf of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has been filed raising an issue of relocation and rehabilitation of Jhuggi dwellers in the area concerned and finally taking the stand that at present DUSIB is not in the position to make fresh commitments for relocation/rehabilitation of any Jhuggi dwellers in Delhi. The status report on behalf of DPCC has also been filed by taking the stand that issue of encroachment on public land does not fall within the jurisdiction of DPCC.
2. Learned Counsel appearing for DDA submits that DDA has taken action for removing the encroachment and has prayed for five weeks' time to file the action taken report.

3. List this matter on 29.01.2024.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

October 20, 2023  
SN

Item No. 02

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Execution Application No. 22/2023  
IN  
Original Application No. 622/2019  
(I.A. No. 608/2023)

Jagdev (Deceased) through legal heir  
Vinayak Khatri

Applicant

Versus

Lieutenant Governor of Delhi &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 19.07.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEO KUMAR SINGH, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

**ORDER**

**I.A. No. 608/2023**

1. This is an application under Section 151 of Code of Civil Procedure for impleading the applicant in Execution Application No. 22 of 2023. The application is allowed. The applicant is impleaded in the Execution Application.

**Execution Application No. 22/2023**

2. This is an application to execute order dated 17.10.2019 passed by this Tribunal in O.A. No. 622/2019.

3. Issue notice to the respondents, returnable within four weeks. Respondents are directed to submit their reply within six weeks by e-mail

at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in) preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

4. Applicant is directed to take necessary steps for service to the respondents by both ways and also on available email.

5. Applicant is directed to supply the copy of the application and relevant documents to the Respondent(s) within a week and after compliance of service, the applicant has to submit an affidavit that the notice and copy of the application have been served upon the respondent(s).

6. List the matter on 20.10.2023.

Sheo Kumar Singh, CP

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

July 19, 2023  
Execution Application No. 22/2023  
In Original Application No. 622/2019  
(I.A. No. 608/2023)





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\* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**  
+ W.P.(C) 101/2025 & CM APPL. 405/2025, CM APPL. 406/2025

AKHIL BHARTIYA DHARMA PRASAR SAMITI  
& ORS.

.....Petitioners

Through: Mr. Nikhil Goel, Senior Advocate  
with Ms. Siddhi Gupta, Ms. Divita  
Dutta and Mr. Vaibhav Saini,  
Advocates.

versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

.....Respondents

Through: Ms. Monika Arora, CGSC and Ms.  
Archana Surve, GP with Mr.  
Subrodeep Saha and Ms. Radhika  
Kudhorkar, Advocates for R-1 and 5.  
Mr. Anuj Chaturvedi, Ms. Harshita  
Maheshwari and Mr. Pawan Karan  
Deo, Advocates for R-3.

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUSHAR RAO GEDELA**

**ORDER**  
**08.01.2025**

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1. The petitioner has filed the present petition *inter alia* praying as  
under:

“In light of the facts and circumstances stated above, the Petitioners  
respectfully pray that this Hon’ble Court may be pleased to:

- (a) Issue an appropriate writ, order, or direction, in the nature of  
mandamus directing the Respondent No. 1 i.e. Union of India,  
through its Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, to provide a  
comprehensive rehabilitation package including but not limited to  
housing, healthcare, education, water and sanitation facilities to



- the Pakistani refugees currently residing in temporary basis in Delhi; and
- (b) Issue and appropriate writ, order, or direction, in the nature of mandamus directing the Respondent Nos. 2 i.e. Government of NCT of Delhi to rehabilitate the Pakistani refugees and provide them shelter with proper sanitation, clean water, electricity, medical facilities and hygienic conditions; and
  - (c) Issue an appropriate writ, order, or direction, in the nature of mandamus directing the Respondent No. 3 i.e. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) to identify land and relocate the Pakistani refugees; and
  - (d) Issue an appropriate writ, order, or direction, in the nature of mandamus directing the Respondent No. 4 not to disturb/ demolish the basis of Pakistani refugees; and
  - (e) Issue an appropriate writ, order, or direction, in the nature of mandamus directing the Respondent Nos. 5 to 10 to compile and provide a complete and updated list of all refugees from Pakistan residing in various Basis across Delhi; and
  - (f) Pass any other or further order(s) as this Hon'ble Court deems fit in the facts and circumstances of the present case."

2. The petitioner submits that there are large number of migrants from Pakistan who have obtained citizenship pursuant to the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, however, are in need of comprehensive resettlement measures to enable them to live with dignity in India.

3. It is stated that some of the refugees are living in deplorable conditions and, therefore, there is an urgent need for the said category of persons being provided assistance under a comprehensive rehabilitation package.

4. The questions whether a rehabilitation package is to be provided to a category of persons and to what extent, is essentially a matter of policy. The said matters require evaluation of various aspects including the resources available for granting a relief. The petitioner has already made a representation to the authorities for considering providing a comprehensive



rehabilitation package to persons who have migrated from Pakistan.

5. In view of the above, we consider it apposite to dispose of this writ petition by directing the respondent no.1 to consider petitioner's representation and to take an informed decision.

6. The petition is disposed of with the aforesaid observations.

**VIBHU BAKHRU, ACJ**

**TUSHAR RAO GEDELA, J**

**JANUARY 08, 2025**

**Yrj/Aj**

*Click here to check corrigendum, if any*



## Annexure-R16

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\* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**  
+ W.P.(C) 3656/2024 and CM APPL. 15122/2024, CM APPL.  
40295/2024

RAVI RANJAN SINGH .....Petitioner  
Through: Mr. R K Bali & Ms. Meghna  
Bali, Advs.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
& ANR. ....Respondents  
Through: Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, SC with  
Ms. Deeksha L. Kakar, Adv. for  
DDA.  
Mr. Arnav Kumar, CGSC with  
Ms. Savi Garga, Adv. for R2.

**CORAM:**  
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA**

% **ORDER**  
**25.03.2025**

1. This is a matter where about 800 individuals, who are Hindu migrants from Pakistan, and are occupying a piece of land at Majnu Ka Tilla, Delhi, which is falling in Zone 'O' of the Yamuna Flood plains and riverbed.
2. This Court on previous occasions has passed certain orders dated 25.10.2024, 16.12.2024, 17.12.2024 and 30.01.2025. Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, learned Standing Counsel for the DDA has pointed out that a meeting was convened by the Vice Chairman, DDA on 04.03.2025 pursuant to the directions of this Court, however, no one attended the meeting from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.
3. Since it is urged that the National Green Tribunal is coming





very heavily upon the DDA so much so that it is penalising its officials for not removing the encroachments and displacing the inhabitants from the disputed area, and it leaves the DDA in a very piquant situation.

4. In light of the aforesaid fact, Mr. Chetan Sharma, learned ASG is again requested to appear before this Court on 28.03.2025 at 11.30 a.m.

5. The Registry is directed to send a copy of this order to the learned ASG for information and compliance.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**MARCH 25, 2025**  
**Ch/Es**



## Annexure-R17

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

+ W.P.(C) 3656/2024, CM APPL. 15122/2024 &amp; CM APPL. 40295/2024

RAVI RANJAN SINGH

.....Petitioner

Through: Mr. R K Bali & Ms. Meghna  
Bali, Advs.

versus

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
& ANR.

.....Respondents

Through: Mr. Chetan Sharma, ASG with  
Mr. Arnav Kumar, Mr. Saurabh  
Tripathi, Mr. Shubham Sharma,  
Mr. Vikramaditya Singh & Ms.  
Savi Garga, Advs. for UOI.Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, SC with  
Ms. Deeksha L Kakar & Mr.  
Rashmeet Singh, Advs. with  
Mr. Bijendra Kumar, Dy.  
Director, Mr. Pradeep Kumar,  
Assistant Director & Mr.  
Sanjeev Sharma, SLO for  
DDA.**CORAM:****HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DHARMESH SHARMA****ORDER**

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**28.03.2025**

1. Pursuant to the request made by this Court, Mr. Chetan Sharma, learned ASG is present in Court and he submits that he has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and he seeks three weeks' time to come out with a final course of action that may be adopted in the present case.

2. Ms. Prabhsahay Kaur, learned standing counsel for the DDA submits that the interim order which has been passed in favour of the



petitioner may be vacated.

3. Having regard to the humanitarian issue that is involved in the matter, this Court is not inclined to vacate the interim order passed in the present matter for now. It shall be considered on the next date of hearing.

4. Renotify on 01.05.2025.

**DHARMESH SHARMA, J.**

**MARCH 28, 2025**

**Ch/Es**