

LAND AND OTHER RESOURCES REQUISITION AND REPARATIONS BILL, 2011

ENVIRONICS TRUST

Background, Title and Preamble

It is commonly recognised that the existing Land Acquisition Act and its earlier amendments too are strongly colonial in nature. For a Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic the perspective and tone of the bill is incongruent to the current realities.

In keeping with the realities and in the spirit of FRA, which is aimed at correcting historic imbalances, this new Act that will supersede the existing Land Acquisition Act, 18 other Acts enabling acquisition and the existing R&R provisions, will be aptly called

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>LAND AND OTHER RESOURCES REQUISITION AND REPARATIONS BILL, 2011</i></p>
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Preamble

An Act to enable requisition of land and other resources from existing owners and users for other purposes including infrastructure development and evaluation and payment of reparations for the loss caused thereby

Whereas the existing Land Acquisition Act and the processes embedded are vestiges of a colonial rule and the huge backlog of promised resettlement and rehabilitation continues to exist

Whereas the natural rights of citizens were abrogated during the colonial period and were not adequately remedied in Independent India

And whereas it has become imperative to address the security of ownership, tenurial, access and use rights of the people

Be it enacted in the Sixty Second year of the Republic of India as follows

Such an explicit statement will allay the huge fears that accompany the passing of this bill and the consequent hardships the communities are likely to face. The word acquisition must be completely abhorred and the Act must reflect the true spirit that the people being induced to give away their resources must be partners in development and have an important say in the processes that lead to the establishment and management of the facilities with the land and other resources they have relinquished.

1. Short title, Extent and Commencement

- (1) This Bill may be called the **Land and Other Resources Requisition and Reparations Bill 2011**.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the date notified by the Government in the Official Gazette which shall not be more than three months from the passage of the Bill by both houses of Parliament;

1A. Applicability of the Law

- (1) The provisions of this Act, shall apply in their entirety when:-
 - (a) Land or any other livelihood resource is requisitioned for alienation from existing right holders to any other person or entity, in whose interest the transfer is being made, irrespective of the purpose of such alienation
 - (b) Where legacy issues of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation exists
- (2) Provisions for Reparations, including Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be applicable in all cases,
- (3) All entitlements set forth in this Act shall be the absolute minimum to be guaranteed to those so entitled and no States shall in any manner limit or restrict the entitlements so enumerated.

PROVIDED nothing in this section shall prevent the States from enacting legislations or similar instruments having the force of law, to enhance or add to the entitlements enumerated in this Act.

2. Definitions

In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context;-

- (a) the term "**Acquisition**" means land and other resources so far acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and 18 other Acts¹

- (b) the expression “**Affected Area**” means an area identified for requisition;
- (c) the expression “**Affected Family**” means-
 - (i) a family whose land or other immovable property owned or assigned has been requisitioned;
 - (ii) a landless family, which includes agriculture labourer or artisans or those providing services residing and working in the affected area
 - (iii) tribals and other traditional forest dwellers, who with any traditional rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;
- (d) the expression “**Alienation**” means any resource including land which will be no longer available to the existing holder of the right;
- (e) the expression “**Benefit Sharing**” means the arrangement arrived at by mutual consent on the continued payment of reparations
- (f) the expression “**Consent**” means establishment of a process whereby local communities may have the option to *accept or oppose* a proposed alienation that may impact on their community,
- (g) the expression “**Collector**” means the Collector of a district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specially designated by the Appropriate Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act
- (h) the expression “**Committee of Right Holders**” shall mean a group elected by the community to interact with the Collector
- (i) the expression “**Community Rights**” means any resource over which the community has collective rights of enjoyment
- (j) the expression “**Court**” means a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction
- (k) the expression “**Detailed Project Document**” means a document which provides the details of the proposed activity and its implications to local communities and resources
- (l) the expression “**Displaced family**” means any family, who on account of the alienation has to relocate;
- (m) the expression “**Entity**” means any
 - a) a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);
 - b) any Government or its instrument such as a company, society or trust;
 - c) any other institution interested in the process

- (n) the expression “**Environmental Impact Assessment**” means EIA as defined in the EP Act and its notifications;
- (o) the expression “**Free**” means that community decision-making and information-gathering must not be tainted by threat, manipulation, or unequal bargaining power and must be available without any expenses to the affected family;
- (p) the expression “**Family**” includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers, minor sisters dependent on him;

Explanation –An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of this Act.

- (q) the expression “**Prior**” means before commencement of any physical work or administrative sanctions;
- (r) the expression “**Informed**” means with the full knowledge of all the impacts and implications of the alienation;
- (s) the expression “**Land**” means the actual land and any other resource over it;
- (t) the expression “**Relinquishment**” means a statement from the existing right holder providing a consent to alienate his or her right;
- (u) the expression “**Reparation**” means the total package of value of the resources alienated, Resettlement and Rehabilitation and benefit sharing arrangements;
- (v) the expression “**Requisition**” means a statement of request to alienate the rights held by existing right holder;
- (w) the expression “**Right Holder**” means anyone who has title or otherwise holds any right over the resources being alienated
- (x) the expression “**Social Impact Assessment**” (**SIA**) means a detailed assessment of the social, economic and cultural impacts to the person who is alienating the resource including the risks and benefits accruing to various stakeholders;
- (y) the expression “**Stakeholder**” means any person or entity who alienates or receives partly or wholly the resources thus alienated and who is duty-bound to protect the interests of the environment
- (z) the following persons shall be deemed person “**entitled to act**” as and to the extent hereinafter provided (that is to say)- trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed to be the person entitled to act with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the person beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability; the guardians of minors and the committees or managers of lunatics shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or other persons of unsound mind themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

PROVIDED that the provisions of [Order XXXII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Authority by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act; and

- (aa) the expression “**Website**” shall mean an online portal created by the Appropriate Government to provide a single repository of information presented online and to be accessed by the public at large.

PART II

DETERMINATION OF THE VALIDITY OF REQUISITION

3. Preparation of the Detailed Project Document

The Detailed Project Document will comprise of the Detailed Project Report, the Environmental Impact Assessment and the Social Impact Assessment.

(1) Preparation of the DPR

The nature of the document may vary with the type of project but detailed project document shall provide information on the nature of project or activity to be undertaken, the various components, land and other resources to be alienated including that required for resettlement, material and other resources consumed by the project, the source of investments, the cost-benefit assessment and the specific risks to the community and the environment.

(2) Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment

The Environmental Impact Assessment including the Environmental Management Plan and Disaster Management Plan approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests as prescribed in the EIA Notification 2006.

(3) Preparation of the Social Impact Assessment

The Social Impact Assessment shall include assessment of;

- (a) nature of public interest involved;
- (b) enumeration of affected families including details of each member;
- (c) socio-economic impact the families left behind suffer;
- (d) extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties

likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;

(e) whether extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project;

(g) whether less or non-displacing alternatives not technically or geographically available;

(h) social and environmental impacts from the project, and the nature and cost of addressing them and their impact on the project's overall costs and benefits vis-à-vis the social and environmental costs

(4) While undertaking a Social Impact Assessment under sub-section (1), the Appropriate Government shall, inter alia, take into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of drinking water, sources of water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations, public utilities, such as post offices, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational or training facilities, anganwadis, children parks, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial and cremation grounds.

4. Appraisal of Assessment Reports by an Expert Group

(1) The Appropriate Government shall ensure the Assessment Reports are subjected to an examination by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group, as may be constituted; PROVIDED that any expert group so constituted shall necessarily include the following persons, namely: –

(a) two non-official social scientist;

(b) two members of the relevant expert appraisal committee of MoEF

(c) two experts on rehabilitation;

(d) two members conversant with the local language and

(e) a technical expert in the area relating to the project.

(2) The expert committee shall validate the contents of these reports and approve a detailed summary (in English and local language/s) with recommendations on public purpose, whether the extent of land proposed to be acquired is the absolute bare-minimum in extent needed for the project and whether there are no other less displacing options available.

5. Finalisation of the Requisition Statement

(1) The Collector upon the receipt of the validation by the expert committee shall cause to

- prepare a Statement of Requisition providing a detailed enumeration of all the resources including land and the nature of alienation being made by every family.
- (2) The Collector will ensure publication of the details and the summary of the report including the details of public property
 - (i) in the Official Gazette;
 - (ii) in two daily newspapers circulating in that locality of which one shall be in regional language;
 - (iii) on the website of the appropriate Government in public domain;
 - (iv) by making available for inspection by persons affected, at the tehsil or gram panchayat or urban local body office;
 - (v) the Collector shall also cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be put up at convenient places in the said locality.
 - (3) No person shall make any transaction or cause any transaction of land specified in the preliminary notification or create any encumbrances on such land from the date of publication of such notification till such time as the proceedings under this Part are completed:

PROVIDED that the Collector may, on the application made by the land owner in respect of the land so notified, exempt in special circumstances to be recorded in writing, such owner from the operation of this sub-section.

PART III

PROCESS OF FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT

6. Constitution and Role of the Committee of Right Holders

- (1) The Collector in consultation with all the Gramsabhas seek the election of atleast two representatives from each of the affected settlements and constitute a Committee of Right Holders.
- (2) The Collector will ensure through appropriate officials a briefing of the Statement of Requisition to the Committee of Right Holders and clarify any apprehensions the members may have on the various elements in the statement.
- (3) The Committee of Right Holders with an observer not below the rank of an ADM nominated by the Collector will assume the responsibility of seeking consent from various Gramsabha/s.

7. Process of Seeking Consent and Identification of Reparations

- (1) The Committee of Right Holders within 90 days of its formation shall conduct meetings in every hamlet to inform the people of the project and its consequences.
- (2) The Committee will record every proceeding and will evaluate the nature of loss individually and collectively in every Gramsabha.
- (3) The Committee will also seek demands for reparation from individual Gramsabhas, which would include the replacement value of land and other resources, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Benefits and Benefit Sharing arrangements.
- (4) In V Schedule Areas the Resettlement will be only with the Schedule Area.
- (5) The Committee will have the right to weed out unreasonable demands place by the individuals in consultation with the Gramsabha.
- (6) The Committee will consolidate the demands and place before the Collector for acceptance by the requisitioning entity.
- (7) One public consultation shall be on the entire project seeking the consent on alienation and Reparations agreeable in the event of alienation.
- (8) The community will have the power to veto a project if the reparations do not meet their demand.

8. Notification of the Reparation Statement

- (1) The Collector will notify the final Reparation Statement and within 30 days of the public consultation and publish
 - (i) in the Official Gazette;
 - (ii) in two daily newspapers circulating in that locality of which one shall be in regional language;
 - (iii) on the website of the appropriate Government in public domain;
 - (iv) by making available for inspection by persons affected, at the tehsil or gram panchayat or urban local body office;
 - (v) the Collector shall also cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be put up at convenient places in the said locality.

9. Determination of Reparations Award by the Collector

- (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Authority shall take into consideration *firstly*, the market value and the Award amount in accordance with Schedule I and Schedule II of the Act;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change, and

sixthly, the damage (if any) *bona fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 8 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land.

(2) In addition to the market value of the land, as above provided, the Authority shall in every case award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification under section 8 in respect of such land to the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

Explanation. - In computing the period referred to in this sub-section, any period or periods during which the proceedings for the alienation of the land and other resources were held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of any Court shall be excluded.

(3) The Collector having determined the total compensation to be paid, shall, to arrive at the final award, impose a 'Solatium' amount equivalent to 100 per cent of the compensation amount;

(4) In addition to the payments to be made as in 9 (1) (2) and (3) the detailed Report of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan as well as the Benefit Sharing Arrangements will be presented which could be in the form of a share of the enterprise or annuity.

(5) Every family covered under the Award of the Collector shall be given family wise proceedings indicating;

(a) Rehabilitation and Resettlement amount payable to the family and the bank account number of the person to which the Rehabilitation and Resettlement award amount is to be transferred;

(b) Particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families;

(c) Particulars of Land allotted to the displaced families;

(d) Particulars of one time subsistence allowance, transportation allowance in case of displaced families;

- (e) Particulars of payment for Cattle Shed/ petty shops;
- (f) Particulars of one-time amount to artisans and small traders;
- (g) Details of mandatory employment to be provided to the members of the affected families;
- (h) Particulars of any Fishing rights that may be involved;
- (i) Particulars of Annuity and other entitlements to be provided.
- (j) Particulars of special provisions for SC's and ST's to be provided;

(6) Particulars of Infrastructure and Services in Resettled Areas

The particulars of the infrastructure and services to be provided at the resettlement sites or the arrangements for access to such infrastructure and services if it already exists in the Resettlement Area will be provided as per Schedule III.

10. Costs

- (1) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceeding under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.
- (2) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the cost shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Authority concerned is of the opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant or that he was so negligent in putting his case before the Collector that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

11. Awards of Collector when to be final

- (1) The Reparation Awards shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and market value of the land and the assets attached thereto, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.
- (2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his awards to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by their representatives when the awards are made.

12. Power to take Possession

- (1) The Collector shall ensure that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the rehabilitation and

- resettlement entitlements commencing from the date of the award under section 8;
- (2) The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects and upon completion will seek a certificate of relinquishment from each Gramsabha;
- (3) On the fulfillment of the condition provided in sub-section(1) and (2) above, the Collector shall take possession of the land acquired, which shall, thereupon, vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.**PART IV**

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROCESS

13. Appointment of a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administrator

- (1) The Collector will appoint an officer not less than of the rank of an ADM as the Administrator

14. Formation of a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee

- (1) The Collector will form a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee which shall comprise of
- (i) Committee of Right Holders;
 - (ii) a representative each of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes residing in the affected area;
 - (iii) a representative of a voluntary organisation working in the area;
 - (iv) a representative of a nationalised bank;
 - (vi) the Chairpersons of the panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area, or their nominees;
 - (vii) the Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned area;
 - (viii) a representative of the requiring body; and
 - (ix) Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as the Member-Convenor.

- (2) The Committee will.
- (a) monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the Gramsabhas in rural areas and municipality in urban areas.
 - (b) have the Power to seek mid-course corrections in the implementation of the Resettlement

and Rehabilitation activities if it is not in consonance with the original award.

(3) The procedure regulating the discharge of the process given in this section and other matters connected thereto of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

PART V

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

15. Establishment of State Land and Other Resource Requisition and Reparation

Grievances Redressal Authority

(1) The State Government shall, for the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land alienation, compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement establish, by notification in the Official Gazette, an Authority for the State to be known as the (name of the State) Land Acquisition Dispute Settlement Authority to exercise the jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it by or under this Act with regard to acquisition of land by the State Government:

Provided that a State Government may constitute more than one Authority or the benches thereof, for the purposes of this Act, if considers necessary.

(2) The head office of the Authority shall be at such place as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

(3) The Authority shall consist of at least three Members, including the Chairperson to be appointed by the State Government

(4) The Members of the Authority shall be persons of ability, integrity and standing who have adequate knowledge of, and have shown capacity in, dealing with the problems relating to land acquisition matters, public administration, finance, economics and law.

(5) A person shall not be qualified to be a Member of the Authority unless he is or has been

(i) A judge of the High Court of the State;

(ii) An officer of the State Government not below the rank of district collector;

(iii) An officer of the State Government in the Law Department not below the rank of Director.

(7) The terms and conditions of service shall be those as prescribed from time to time in Rules framed under this Act by the State Government.

16. Establishment of National Land and Other Resource Requisition and Reparation

Grievances Redressal Authority

(1) The Central Government shall, for the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land alienation, compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement establish, by notification in the Official Gazette, an Authority for the Centre to be known as the National Land and Other Resources Requisition and Reparations Authority to exercise the jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it by or under this Act with regard to land and other resources alienated for the purposes of the Central Government:

Provided that the Central Government may constitute more than one Authority or the benches thereof, for the purposes of this Act, if considers necessary.

(2) The head office of the Authority shall be at such place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

(3) The Authority shall consist of at least three Members, including the Chairperson to be appointed by the Central Government

(4) The Members of the Authority shall be persons of ability, integrity and standing who have adequate knowledge of, and have shown capacity in, dealing with the problems relating to land alienation matters, public administration, finance, economics and law.

(5) A person shall not be qualified to be a Member of the Authority unless he is or has been

(i) A Chief Justice of a High Court/judge of the Supreme Court;

(ii) An officer of the Indian Administrative Service having sufficient knowledge of land acquisition and has held the post of Collector of a District

(iii) An officer equivalent to that of a Joint Secretary in the Government of India.

(5) The terms and conditions of service shall be those as prescribed from time to time in Rules framed under this Act by the Central Government.

17. Reference to Authority

(1) Any person or Gramsabha interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the State or Central Authority, as the case may be, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the person to whom it is payable, the rights of Rehabilitation and Resettlement under Part III and IV of this Act or the apportionment of the reparations among the persons interested.

PROVIDED that the Collector shall, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of application, make a reference to the appropriate Authority

PROVIDED FURTHER that where the Collector fails to make such reference within the period so specified, the applicant may apply to the State or Central Authority, as the case may be, requesting it to direct the Collector to make the reference to it within a period of thirty days

(2) The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:

PROVIDED that every such application shall be made

(a) if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;

(b) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section 8, or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire.

PROVIDED FURTHER that the Collector may entertain an application after the expiry of the said period, within a further period of one year, if he is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within the period specified in the first proviso

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

18. Power to make rules

(1) The Appropriate Government shall have power to make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made:

PROVIDED that every such rule made by the Central Government shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions.

19. Punishment for false information, mala fide action, etc

(1) If a person, in connection with a requirement or direction under this Act, provides any information or produces any document that the person knows is false or misleading, he shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.

(2) Any rehabilitation and resettlement benefit availed of by making a false claim or through fraudulent means shall be liable to be recovered by the appropriate authority.

(3) Disciplinary proceedings may be drawn up by the disciplinary authority against a Government servant, who if proved to be guilty of a *mala fide* action in respect of any provision of this Act, shall be liable to such punishment including a fine as the disciplinary authority may decide.

20. Exemption from stamp duty and fees

- (1) No award or agreement made under this Act shall be chargeable with stamp duty, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

21. Acceptance of certified copy as evidence

In any proceeding under this Act, a certified copy of a document registered under the Regulation Act, 1908 (16 of 1908), including a copy given under section 57 of that Act, may be accepted as evidence of the transaction recorded in such document.

22. Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act

No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amendments.

23. Code of Civil Procedure to apply to proceedings before Authority

Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), shall apply to all proceedings before the Authority under this Act.

24. Appeals in proceedings before Court

Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), applicable to appeals from original decrees, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment for the time being in force, an appeal shall only lie in any proceedings under this Act to the High Court from the award, or from any part of the award, of the Authority and from any decree of the High Court passed on such appeal as aforesaid an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court and from any order or award of the Central Authority an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court subject to the provisions contained in section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and in Order XLV thereof.

25. Act to have overriding effect

The provisions of this Act, shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this law.

26. Savings and Repeal Clause

- (1) The Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended from time to time is hereby repealed,
- (2) Eighteen Other Acts which enable acquisition and as amended from time to time is hereby repealed,
- (3) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or action taken under the said Act shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act