

Laxmi Chand & Ors vs Gram Panchayat, Kararia & Ors on 6 November, 1995

Equivalent citations: 1996 AIR 523, 1996 SCC (7) 218, AIR 1996 SUPREME COURT 523, 1996 (7) SCC 218, 1995 AIR SCW 4423, (1995) 8 JT 195 (SC), (1996) 1 ICC 306, (1996) 1 APLJ 85, (1996) 1 RENTLR 133, (1996) 1 SCJ 506, (1995) 4 CURCC 378, (1996) 1 LANDLR 514

Author: K. Ramaswamy

Bench: K. Ramaswamy, B.N Kirpal

PETITIONER:

LAXMI CHAND & ORS.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:

GRAM PANCHAYAT, KARARIA & ORS.

DATE OF JUDGMENT 06/11/1995

BENCH:

RAMASWAMY, K.

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RAMASWAMY, K.

KIRPAL B.N. (J)

CITATION:

1996 AIR 523

1996 SCC (7) 218

JT 1995 (8) 195

1995 SCALE (6) 351

ACT:

HEADNOTE:

JUDGMENT:

O R D E R Notification under Section 4 [1] of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 [for short, "the Act"] acquiring land for construction of the school for public purpose, was published on April 16, 1969. Validity thereof was challenged in C.M.P. No.60 of 1969. The High Court by its order dated January 23, 1970 dismissed the writ petition. Award under Section 11 was made on September 24, 1974.

Validity of the acquisition and of the award was challenged by filing a civil suit on January 3, 1975 for a declaration that the land could not be acquired. The acquisition proceedings having been once dropped by the Land Acquisition Officer by his proceedings dated July 13, 1973, he was devoid of power to reopen the same at the behest of the Gram Panchayat. The Civil Court on a preliminary issue held that the suit was not maintainable. The learned single Judge by his judgment and order dated November 23, 1993 upheld the decision of the Civil Court. The Division Bench in L.P.A. No.1 of 1994 by its decision dated January 1, 1994 dismissed the same. Thus this special leave petition.

The contention raised by the learned counsel for the petitioner is that the acquisition proceedings having been dropped by the Land Acquisition Officer, he had no jurisdiction or power to reopen the same and to make the award under Section 11 of the Act. The award is, therefore, clearly illegal for want of jurisdiction. It would appear that after the High Court had upheld the validity of the notification under Section 4 [1] and the declaration under Section 6, an application was filed in the High Court for claiming value of the property in which the High Court determined market value at Rs.7,000/- per acre and also other values of the trees and buildings etc. and the application was dismissed. The order dated January 23, 1970 was upheld by this Court by dismissing the special leave petition. While the enquiry was in progress, it would appear that the Gram Panchayat had stated before the Land Acquisition Officer that it had no funds so as to proceed with the award and requested him to drop the proceedings. On that basis, report was submitted to the Government and had stopped further action. The Government did not accede to the request. No notification under sub-section [1] of Section 48 of the Act withdrawing acquisition of land, possession of which had not been taken, was published in the Gazette. Admittedly, the Government thereby had neither withdrawn from the acquisition nor published the same in the Gazette. Therefore, the mere fact that the Land Acquisition Officer had stopped further action to make the award did not divest him of his power and jurisdiction to make the award. It is seen that Section 9 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 gives jurisdiction to the civil court to try all civil suits, unless barred. The cognisance of a suit of civil nature may either expressly or impliedly be barred. The procedure contemplated under the Act is a special procedure envisaged to effectuate public purpose, compulsorily acquiring the land for use of public purpose. The notification under Section 4 and declaration under Section 6 of the Act are required to be published in the manner contemplated thereunder. The inference gives conclusiveness to the public purpose and the extent of the land mentioned therein. The award should be made under Section 11 as envisaged thereunder. The dissatisfied claimant is provided with the remedy of reference under Section 18 and a further appeal under Section 54 of the Act. If the Government intends to withdraw from the acquisition before taking possession of the land, procedure contemplated under Section 48 requires to be adhered to. If possession is taken it stands vested under Section 16 in the State with absolute title free from all encumbrances and the Government has no power to withdraw from acquisition.

It would thus be clear that the scheme of the Act is complete in itself and thereby the jurisdiction of the civil court to take cognisance of the case arising under the Act, by necessary implication, stood barred. The civil court thereby is devoid of jurisdiction to give declaration on the invalidity of the procedure contemplated under the Act. The only right an aggrieved person has is to approach the constitutional courts, viz., the High Court and the Supreme Court under their plenary power under Articles 226 and 136 respectively with self-imposed restrictions on their exercise of extraordinary

power. Barring thereof, there is no power to the civil court.

It is true that the Gram Panchayat had initially expressed about its lack of funds but soon thereafter it came forward to proceed with the acquisition and thus lack of funds with the Gram Panchayat does not divest the power and jurisdiction of the Land Acquisition Officer to proceed with the enquiry under Section 11 and to make the award thereunder. The Land Acquisition Officer does not lack jurisdiction or power to make the award. The Civil Court as well as the High Court thereby committed no error of law warranting our interference.

The Special Leave Petition is accordingly dismissed.