

Mahavir & Anr. Etc. Etc vs The Rural Institute, Amravati & Anr. ... on 28 July, 1995

Equivalent citations: 1995 SCC (5) 335, 1995 SCALE (4)768, AIRONLINE 1996 SC 382, 1995 (5) SCC 335, (1996) 1 LAND LR 188, (1998) 2 MAD LJ 19, (1996) 61 DLT 193, (1995) 4 CUR CC 398, (1995) 3 SCJ 583, (1995) 2 RENT LR 391, (1998) 2 LACC 195, (1997) 10 JT 580, (1998) 3 MAD LW 314, (1998) 1 CTC 180 (SC), (1997) 10 JT 580 (SC), AIRONLINE 1995 SC 11

Author: K. Ramaswamy

Bench: K. Ramaswamy, K.S. Paripoornan

PETITIONER:

MAHAVIR & ANR. ETC. ETC.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:

THE RURAL INSTITUTE, AMRAVATI & ANR. ETC.ETC.

DATE OF JUDGMENT28/07/1995

BENCH:

RAMASWAMY, K.

BENCH:

RAMASWAMY, K.

PARIPOORNAN, K.S.(J)

CITATION:

1995 SCC (5) 335

1995 SCALE (4)768

ACT:

HEADNOTE:

JUDGMENT:

THE 28TH DAY OF JULY, 1995 Present:

Hon'ble Mr.Justice K.Ramaswamy Hon'ble Mr.Justice K.S.Paripoornan Mr.Nikhil
Nayyar, Adv. and Mr.T.V.S.N.Chari, Advs. for the petitioners.

O R D E R The following Order of the Court was delivered:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION
SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION [C] NO. 14430-32 OF 1995 MAHAVIR & ANR.
ETC.ETC.

VERSUS THE RURAL INSTITUTE, AMRAVATI & ANR. ETC.ETC.

O R D E R We do not find any justification warranting interference in this matter. Admittedly, notification under Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act (for short, 'the Act') was published on January 29, 1957 and thereafter the owner sold the properties to the petitioners on June 11, 1957 and August 22, 1958. Declaration under Section 6 was published on August 14, 1958. Thus, it could be seen that the sales made after the publication of the notification under Section 4(1) are void sales and the State is not bound by such a sale effected by the owner. Admittedly, the notice under Section 9 and 10 September 23, 1958 and award was made on October 9, 1959 and possession was taken on November 18, 1959. Thus, the acquisition was complete. The possession of the Government is complete as against the original owner and title of the original owner stood extinguished and by operation of Section 16 the State acquires the right, title and interest in the property free from all encumbrances. So any encumbrance made by the owner after notification under Section 4(1) was published does not bind the State. Possession would be taken through the usual mode of drafting a panchanama by the officer and signed by the witness. It is complete and conclusive. Thereby it is clear, as found by the court below that possession was taken as a fact and handed over to the 3rd respondent-society. Therefore, the Society became the absolute owner of the acquired lands free from all encumbrances. The claim of the petitioners that they have perfected title by adverse possession was negated by all the Courts. No question of adverse possession arises unless it is pleaded and proved that after the possession was taken and handed over to the 3rd respondent, the petitioners have asserted their own right to the knowledge of the 3rd respondent and it had acquired in it and remained in uninterrupted possession and enjoyment, nec vi, nec lam and nec pre cario. That was not the case. Therefore, they cannot have any semblance of right by prescription. It is rather unfortunate that State filed a suit for possession. They should have resorted to summary eviction under the Public Premises Act etc. instead they have gone to the Civil Court. All the courts granted decree in favour of the Government and the Society. We do not find any ground warranting interference with judgment and decree in S.A. Nos.146, 147 and 150 of 1982 dated October 11, 1994 of Bombay High Court at Nagpur bench.

The S.L.Ps are accordingly dismissed.