

Supreme Court of India

Union Of India & Ors vs Jaswant Rai Kochhar & Ors on 11 March, 1996

Equivalent citations: 1996 AIR 1352, 1996 SCC (3) 491

Author: K Ramaswamy

Bench: Ramaswamy, K.

PETITIONER:

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:

JASWANT RAI KOCHHAR & ORS.

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 11/03/1996

BENCH:

RAMASWAMY, K.

BENCH:

RAMASWAMY, K.

G.B. PATTANAIAK (J)

CITATION:

1996 AIR 1352

1996 SCC (3) 491

JT 1996 (3) 671

1996 SCALE (3) 119

ACT:

HEADNOTE:

JUDGMENT:

O R D E R Leave granted.

We have heard the counsel on both sides.

Notification under section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 [for short the `Act'] was published on November 6, 1958 acquiring the land for housing scheme. The same came to be challenged on the ground that the appellant had proposed to use the land for the district center i.e., commercial purpose. The learned single Judge allowed the writ petition and quashed the notification holding that the property acquired was for housing scheme which cannot be used for commercial purpose, namely, District Center. On appeal, the Division Bench of Delhi High Court in LPA No.1 of 1977 by order dated February 6, 1984 confirmed the same. Thus this appeal by special leave.

It is contended for the respondents that since the acquisition is for housing scheme, the land cannot be used for commercial purpose, namely, District Center. Therefore, the learned single Judge and the Division Bench have rightly disapproved the change of the user contrary to the purpose notified in section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act. We find no force in the contention. It is conceded by the learned counsel that the construction of the District Center for commercial purpose itself is a public purpose. No doubt it was sought to be contended in the High Court that in a housing scheme, providing facilities for commercial purpose is also one of the composite purposes and that, therefore, acquisition was valid in law. However, the contention was rejected by the High Court. We need not go to that part. Suffice it to state that it is a well-settled law that land sought to be acquired for public purpose may be used for another public purpose. Therefore, when the notification has mentioned that the land is sought to be acquired for housing scheme but it is sought to be used for district Center, the public purpose does not cease to be public purpose and the nomenclature mentioned in the notification under section 4(1) as housing scheme cannot be construed to be a colorable one. The notification under section 4(1) could not have been quashed on the ground that the land is sought to be used for District Center, namely, for commercial purpose. It is obvious that the lands acquired for a public purpose should serve only the public purpose of providing facilities of commercial purpose, namely, District Center as conceded by the learned counsel in fairness to be a public purpose. The notification under section 4(1) cannot be quashed on the ground of change of user. The High Court was wholly wrong in quashing the notification on the ground of change of user.

It is next contended that the first respondent is entitled to be provided with alternative site. It is stated in the additional affidavit filed in this Court, pursuant to the direction issued earlier, that a private company by name Sunlight Assurance, New Delhi had floated a scheme Sunlight Estate, which was not approved by the competent authority, i.e., either MCD or DDA. But some persons purchased plots and to purchase peace with them a compromise was entered into and they have been allotted alternative sites. It is contended that the respondents also similarly are entitled to alternative sites. It is stated in the counter-affidavit filed in the High Court that the land of the first respondent was not the subject matter of the acquisition and that, therefore, he is not entitled to the alternative site. In the additional-affidavit also it was mentioned that since the first respondent had constructed a house and has been living therein, he is not entitled to alternative site and if the house of the appellant is acquired, action would be taken according to law. It is also stated by the counsel for respondent Nos.2 to 4 that they have also constructed houses and they are also entitled to alternative sites. Since that controversy was not raised before us, we did not have an occasion to go into the question whether they have constructed the house either prior to or after the notification etc. Under these circumstances, we cannot go into that question because the question of providing alternative sites was not addressed before the learned single Judge or the Division Bench. If they are otherwise entitled according to the practice prevailing, they are at liberty to make a representation to the competent authority and have the matter examined according to the practice.

The appeals is accordingly allowed. The orders of the High Court are set aside. The writ petition stands dismissed. No costs.