

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 5779 of 2008

BIHAR STATE HOUSING BOARD & ORS. .. Appellant(s)

Versus

ASHA LATA VERMA .. Respondent(s)

DATE : 28/07/2011 This matter was called on for
pronouncement of judgment today.

For Appellant(s) Mr. S. Chandra Shekhar,Adv.

For Respondent(s) Mr. Praneet Ranjan,Adv.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam pronounced the
judgment of the Bench comprising His Lordship and
Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Gokhale.

The appeal is allowed in terms of the signed
reportable judgment. No order as to costs.

[Madhu Bala]
Sr.PA

[Renuka Sadana]
Court Master

[Signed reportable judgment is placed on the file]

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REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION
CIVIL APPEAL NO. 5779 OF 2008

Bihar State Housing Board & Ors. Appellant (s)

Versus

Asha Lata Verma Respondent(s)

J U D G M E N T

P. Sathasivam, J.

1) This appeal is directed against the final judgment and order dated 02.07.2008 passed by the High Court of Judicature at Patna in L.P.A. No. 211 of 2008 whereby the Division Bench of the High Court declined to interfere with the order dated 07.02.2008 passed by the learned single Judge of the High Court in CWJC No. 11753 of 2007 and disposed of the appeal filed by the appellants herein.

2) Brief facts:

(a) In 1972, the Bihar State Housing Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") floated a Scheme for construction of Flats for Middle Income Group (in short "MIG") at Hanuman Nagar, Patna. Ram Chandra Prasad Verma (since expired) -the husband of the respondent submitted his application. Subsequently, on demand being made, on

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28.09.1978, he deposited a sum of Rs.6500/- for allotment of a MIG flat/house. The allotment fructified in his favour and MIG Flat No. 171, Hanuman Nagar, Patna was allotted to him vide Board's Order No. 7273 dated 23.09.1981. After execution of hire-purchase agreement, the possession was handed over to him on 28.11.1981. At that time, the total cost of the flat determined by the Board was Rs.66,382/-. The entire amount was paid to the Board within the time prescribed.

(b) On 25.03.1991, the husband of the respondent died and in the year 1992, she sought for transfer of the Flat in her name. The flat was transferred in the name of the respondent after furnishing the details of payment and other required documents to the Board vide letter No. 1459 dated 05.05.1998.

(c) Later on, the respondent decided to transfer the flat in favour of her daughter-in-law, Ms. Meera Verma and sought transfer of the same. At this time, the Board raised a demand of Rs. 3,64,419/- towards outstanding dues against the flat in question vide Letter No. 2169 dated 29.06.2006, asking the respondent to deposit the same by 31.07.2006.

(d) Against the said demand notice, the respondent filed writ petition bearing CWJC No. 11753 of 2007 before the High Court of

Patna for quashing the same on the ground that the payment of the flat had already been made in 144 equal instalments and that the Board is not justified in raising such demand and not entitled to re-determination/re-fixation of the price after delivery of

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possession. The learned single Judge, by order dated 07.02.2008, allowed the writ petition and quashed the demand notice and directed the Board to grant permission for transfer of the flat in favour of Ms. Meera Verma, daughter-in-law of the respondent herein.

The

learned single Judge also directed the Additional Director General of Vigilance, State of Bihar to institute a case against the Board and to enquire into the activities of the officials involved in the process of decision making and also to initiate enquiry into the assets and properties of such officials of the Board.

(e) Against the said order of the learned single Judge, the Board filed appeal being L.P.A. No. 211 of 2008 before the Division Bench of the High Court. The Division Bench, by impugned order dated 02.07.2008, declined to interfere with the order passed by the learned single Judge disposed of the appeal filed by the appellants herein. Aggrieved by the same, the Board preferred this appeal by way of special leave petition before this Court.

3) Heard Mr. S. Chandra Shekhar, learned counsel for the appellants-Board and Mr. Praneet Ranjan, learned counsel for the respondent.

4) Since the learned single Judge of the High Court while allowing the writ petition filed by the respondent expressed his anguish over the manner in which the Board and its officials are conducting its

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affairs, issued certain directions for Vigilance inquiry, the Board being aggrieved by the said directions filed an appeal before the

Division Bench. The Division Bench, by impugned order dated

02.07.2008, after observing that since the Vigilance Department has already started preliminary inquiry, declined to interfere with the order passed by the learned single Judge.

The Board is very much

aggrieved by the directions of the learned single Judge directing

Additional Director General of Vigilance, State of Bihar to

institute a case against the Board and to enquire into the

activities of all persons who are involved in the decision making

process as well as who have been responsible in creating false

accounts and raising false demands in relation to the writ

petitioner, namely, Asha Lata Verma.

In the same order, the learned

single Judge also directed that an inquiry into the assets and

properties of such officials of the Board be carried out to see

whether they have been benefited at the cost of innocent citizens.

5) Before considering the directions of the learned single Judge

asking the Additional Director General of Vigilance, State of Bihar

to enquire into the conduct of the officials of the Board, we have

to see the grievance of the respondent. The grievance of the

respondent is that even though entire money for MIG flat bought by

her husband in the year 1981 was paid yet the officials of the Board

acting in most arbitrary manner have raised huge demand.

By vari

ous

5 orders of the High Court, ultimately the Board transferred the

ownership of the flat in question in favour of daughter-in-law of

the respondent. Though the counsel appearing for the Board has

stated that the Board was justified in demanding an additional

amount, in the absence of such details and in view of the fact that

now the Board has transferred the title of the flat in favour of the

daughter-in-law of the respondent, as requested, we are not inclined

to go into the claim of the Board.

6) Let us consider the directions issued by the learned single Judge in the foregoing paragraphs. The learned single Judge having noticed that the cost of the flat as determined by the Board was paid by the allottee, after the death of the original allottee, his wife - respondent herein applied for transferring the flat in her name, at this stage, the Board officials required her to furnish proof of payments and other documents which were duly furnished by her, thereafter permission was granted for transfer of the flat in her name, ultimately, on a request being made by the respondent for transferring the said flat in the name of her daughter-in-law, the officials of the Board calculated huge amount showing as outstanding and with this background, the learned single Judge examined the claim of the writ petitioner and considered the stand of the Board. It is the grievance of the Board that whether in a writ proceeding where the writ petitioner challenged the demand notice issued by the

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Board, the writ Court could have gone beyond the relief sought by the petitioner and ordered an inquiry by the Vigilance Department after registering FIR? It is also the grievance of the Board that whether in a writ proceeding, the learned single Judge could have ordered registration of FIR without there being an allegation of any offence committed by anyone and whether in the absence of any specific allegation, the learned single Judge is justified in ordering a roving inquiry?

7) The learned single Judge took note of many findings and observations of the High Court in several similar cases. It is important to mention here that the learned single Judge while passing the order dated 07.02.2008 placed reliance on the following judgments, viz., Smt. Meera Mishra vs. State of Bihar 2001 (3) PLJR 809, Sanjeev Kumar Singh vs. Managing Director 2003 (2) PLJR 513 and Sita Devi vs. Bihar State Housing Board 2007 (1) PLJR 246. It was pointed out that these matters were either set aside or modified or

not applicable to the case on hand. In those observations, the High Court has indicted the Board for its mismanaged affairs and the manner in which it was conducting its functioning. Heavily relying on those observations and findings, the learned single Judge held that the demand notice was totally unjustified and, therefore, it was quashed and the Board was directed to issue permission to the writ petitioner for transfer of the flat in favour of her daughter-

in-law. Having noticed the conduct of the Board, the learned single Judge felt that its functionaries should be subjected to an investigation by the State Vigilance and accordingly a direction was issued to the Additional Director General of Vigilance, State of Bihar to institute a case against the Board and inquire into the activities of all persons who were involved in the decision making process as well as who have been responsible in creating false accounts and raising false demands. The learned single Judge also directed to enquire into the assets and properties of such officials of the Board.

8) It is seen from the additional documents filed by the Board that based on the direction of the learned single Judge, Additional Director General Vigilance had sought opinion from the Advocate General. By letter dated 19.07.2008, after verifying the relief sought for by the writ petitioner and after analyzing the directions of the learned single Judge and the materials placed by the investigation team, the Advocate General has opined that the materials, which are collected so far during preliminary inquiry and placed on record do not constitute any prima facie criminal offence against the officials of the Board so as to warrant institution of a regular case. The said report was placed before the learned single Judge by the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, on 03.05.2010. After going through the report of the Vigilance Department and the

opinion of the Advocate General, the learned single Judge directed the Vigilance Department to spend more time on the investigation and file a report on the issue since the earlier report was not up to the expectation of the Court.

9) It is not in dispute that even as early as on 07.02.2008, the learned single Judge disposed of the writ petition by allowing the same and granted relief to the respondent and ordered for Vigilance inquiry against the Board and its officials. Thereafter, even though the L.P.A. filed by the Board against the order of the learned single Judge was also disposed of by the Division Bench, it is not clear and understandable how the matter was heard by the learned single Judge then and there. Even after perusing the report of the Vigilance Department based on the opinion of the Advocate General, the learned single Judge passed further order on 03.05.2010 and again directed the Vigilance Department to submit further report. It is the grievance of the Board that inasmuch as the writ petitioner has secured an appropriate relief and in the absence of any specific claim/complaint furnished with required details, the learned single Judge was not justified in directing the Vigilance Department for roving inquiry into the affairs of the Board.

10) It is not in dispute that the only question before the learned single Judge was related to the demand notice issued by the Board.

No doubt, the petitioner therein has made certain statements against the officials of the Board, however, there is no specific complaint either by the writ petitioner or anyone pointing mismanagement in the affairs of the Board. If there is any specific complaint giving all the details, undoubtedly, the Court can forward it to the forum concerned for investigation and further action pursuant to the outcome of the same. Merely on the basis of certain observations in the orders of the High Court in other matters which were either set aside or modified or not applicable to the case on hand, the learned

single Judge was not justified in issuing directions for Vigilance inquiry. The direction also proceeds as if that the officials of the Board benefited with the huge amount without basing reliable and acceptable materials. Normally, the function of the Court is to sort out the dispute raised and only in exceptional cases that too when adequate materials are there such inquiry can be ordered but not on the basis of the general information, assumption or presumption. Apart from this, after disposal of the writ petition as early as on 07.02.2008, how the learned single Judge assumed jurisdiction and issued several directions in the matter.

11) In the light of the above discussion, we are satisfied that the direction relating to inquiry by the Vigilance Department and subsequent orders and directions by the learned single Judge cannot be sustained. While confirming the order of the learned single

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Judge relating to the relief granted to the respondent, all other directions relating to the Board and its officials are set aside. However, it is made clear that if there is any specific complaint with facts and figures against any of the officer of the Board, it is for the person concerned to move the appropriate prosecuting agency and if any such complaint is made, the agency is free to proceed in accordance with law.

12) The civil appeal is allowed to the extent mentioned above. There shall be no order as to costs.

.....J.
(P. SATHASIVAM)

.....J.
(H.L. GOKHALE)

NEW DELHI;
JULY 28, 2011.