

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 23.09.2020

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE N.ANAND VENKATESH

W.P.No.13309 of 2020

S.Nataraj,
S/o.Sivasamy.

... Petitioner

Vs.

The Sub-Registrar,
Uthukuli,
Uthukuli Taluk,
Tiruppur District.

... Respondent

PRAYER: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of Constitution of India, seeking Writ of Mandamus, to call for the records pertaining to the Refusal Check Slip in refusal number RFL/Uthukuli/5/2020 dated 12.08.2020 and to quash the same as illegal and incompetent and consequently direct the respondent to register the decree dated 21.12.2012 passed in O.S.No.488 of 2012 on the file of the District Munsif Court, Avinashi, Erode District.

For Petitioner : Mr.B.Parthiban

For Respondents: Mr.T.M.Pappiah,
Special Government Pleader.

O R D E R

On the consent given by either side, the main writ petition itself has been taken up for final hearing.

2.The present writ petition has been filed challenging the impugned refusal check slip issued by the respondent dated 12.08.2020.

3.The petitioner wanted to register a decree passed in O.S.No.488 of 2012, dated 21.12.2012. The respondent refused to register the decree on the ground that there is a delay in submitting the documents for registration.

4.Heard Mr.B.Parthiban, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner and Mr.T.M.Pappiah, learned Special Government

Pleader, appearing on behalf of the respondent.

5.The issue that is involved in the present writ petition is squarely covered by the Division Bench judgment in S.Sarvothaman Vs.Sub Registrar in W.A.No.336 of 2019 dated 07.02.2019. The relevant portions in the judgment is extracted hereunder:

"13. As pointed out by us earlier, we need to first address the legal issue, which arises for consideration as to whether at all the law of limitation as prescribed under Section 23 of the Act would apply to a court decree.

14. This question is no longer res integra and this Court has consistently held that the law of limitation will not apply when a court decree is presented for registration. Earliest of the decisions, which has been followed consistently by a Division Bench of this Court is in the case of A.K. Gnanasankar Vs Joint-II Sub-Registrar, Cuddalore-2 [reported in 2007 (2) TCJ 68]. In the said decision, this Court held that the limitation prescribed for presenting a document does not apply to a decree, as it is a permanent record of the court and to register the same, no limitation is prescribed.

15. This decision was followed by one of us (TSSJ) in W.P.No.9352 of 2015 dated 31.3.2015 [B.Vijayan Vs. District Registrar & another]. Subsequently, a similar view had been taken by this Court in W.P.No.8247 of 2016 dated 07.3.2016 [G.Mudiyarasan & another Vs. Inspector General of Registration], which once again relied upon the decision in the case of A.K.Gnanasankar. Further, in the case of Arun Kumar Vs. Inspector General of Registration [W.P.No.16569 of 2016 dated 06.6.2016], this Court directed registration of a judgment and decree passed by the Principal District Munsif Court, Salem by condoning the delay on an application filed by the person presenting the document and in that decision, this Court referred to the decision in the case of Rasammal Vs. Pauline Edwin & others [reported in 2011 (2) MLJ 57] wherein the Court considered the scope of Section 25 of the Act.

16. Again, in the case of P.A.Duraisamy Vs.Registrar, Registration Department, Coimbatore & another [W.P.No.2824 of 2013 dated

26.10.2016], an identical view had been taken following the decision in the case of A.K.Gnanasankar. A similar view was taken in the case of Lakshmi Vs. Sub-Registrar, Valapady, Salem District [reported in 2017 (1) LW 721] wherein it was pointed out that the Proviso to Section 23 of the Act states that a copy of the decree may be presented within four months from the date, on which, the decree or order was made or where it is appealable, within four months from the day, on which, it becomes final, that the limitation prescribed under Section 23 of the Act should be read with in consonance with Section 25 of the Act and that since they were only directory in nature, the check slip issued by the respondent therein was held to be bad in law.

17. In the case of A1362 Meenakshi Cooperative Building Society Ltd. Vs. District Registrar & Others [WP (MD) No.5108 of 2018 dated 12.4.2018], this Court followed the decision in the case of A.K.Gnanasankar and directed registration of the court decree. In yet another decision in the case of Dr.Sulochana Vs. Inspector General of Registration [reported in 2017 (2) CWC 489], this Court held that registration is only a part of procedural law and that though the Statute is fiscal, the doctrine of purposive and reasonable interpretation has application. This Court took note of the decision of the Karnataka High Court in the case of Anjinamma Vs. Puttahariyappa [reported in AIR 2003 Karnataka 24].

18. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Shreenath Vs. Rajesh [reported in 1998 (4) SCC 543], held that in interpreting any procedural law, when more than one interpretation is possible, the one, which curtails the procedure without eluding justice, is to be adopted, that the procedural law is always subservient to and is in aid of justice and that any interpretation, which eludes or frustrates the recipient of justice, is not to be followed.

19. A Full Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court in the case of Padala Satyanarayana Murthy Vs. Padala Gangamma [reported in AIR 1959 AP 626] answered a reference as to whether Section

77 of the Indian Registration Act bars a suit on the basis of an unregistered Will, when the Sub-Registrar refused to admit it for registration. It was held that Section 17 of the Act enumerates the documents, which require registration and the effect of failure to observe it is stated in Section 47 and that under Section 18(c) of the Act, the registration of a Will is purely optional and that being so, the Full Bench expressed that they did not think that the consequences contemplated by Section 49 would flow from not having recourse to Section 77 of the Act. It was further held that a party cannot be compelled to get document registered if such an obligation is not cast by the provisions of the Registration Act, that the necessity for registration arises only in regard to document set out in Section 17, that no penalty can attach to the omission to get a document registered when it is excepted by Section 17 and that therefore, the Full Bench felt that Section 77 can have relation only to instrument falling within the ambit of Section 17.

20. The decision in the case of Padala Satyanarayana Murthy was followed by the Allahabad High Court in the decision in the case of Rama Pati Tiwari Vs. District Registrar, Allahabad [reported in AIR 2009 Allahabad 102].

21. By applying the decision in the case of Padala Satyanarayana Murthy to the facts of the case, the only conclusion that could be arrived at is that a court decree is not compulsorily registerable and that the option lies with the party. In such circumstances, the law laid down by this Court clearly states that the limitation prescribed under the Act would not stand attracted."

6. The above judgment will squarely apply to the facts of the present case. This Court in uncertain terms has held that the law of limitation prescribed under Section 23 and 25 of the Act will not apply to a Court decree, since it is not compulsorily registerable.

7. In view of the settled position of law, this Court has no hesitation to interfere with the impugned letter issued by the

respondent and accordingly the same is quashed. The respondent is directed to register the final decree submitted by the petitioner, if it is otherwise in order.

8. This writ petition is accordingly allowed. No costs. Connected miscellaneous petition is closed.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

Rm
To

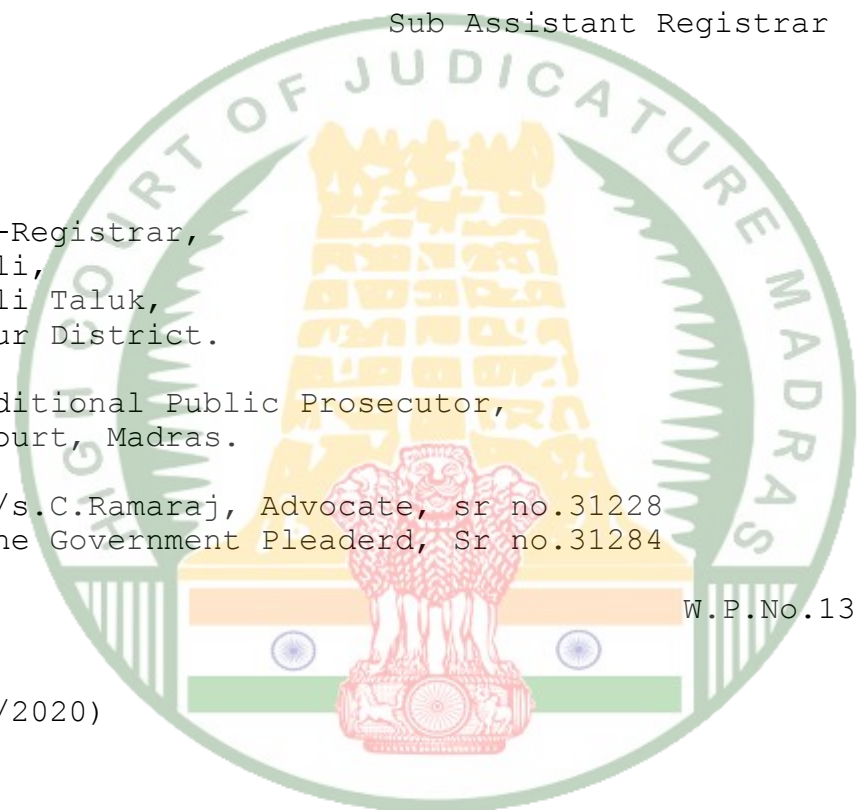
1.The Sub-Registrar,
Uthukuli,
Uthukuli Taluk,
Tiruppur District.

2.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.

+1cc to M/s.C.Ramaraj, Advocate, sr no.31228
+1cc to The Government Pleaderd, Sr no.31284

W.P.No.13309 of 2020

RR (CO)
RMP (04/11/2020)

The seal of the Court of Judicature Madras is a circular emblem. It features a central illustration of the Lion Capital of Ashoka, which is a four-lion capital standing on a high, decorated abacus. The capital is set against a background of a yellow and orange striped field. The entire emblem is encircled by a green border containing the text 'COURT OF JUDICATURE MADRAS' in white capital letters. Below the emblem, the Sanskrit motto 'सत्यमेव जयते' (Satyameva Jayate) is written in Devanagari script.

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