

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
Civil Writ Jurisdiction Case No.9175 of 1998

1(a) Ziaullah Son of late Shakrullah, resident of village-Narahiya, P.S. Loukhi, District-Madhubani.

... .. Petitioner/s

Versus

1. Ahmad Hussain, S/o Phushiyan Mian, Resident of Village- Laukhi, P.S.- Laukhi, District-Madhubani.
2. Additional Collector, Madhubani.
3. The Sub Divisional Officer, Jhanjharpur at Madhubani.
4. Deputy Collector, in-charge, Land Reforms, Jhanjharpur, District-Madhubani.
5. Anchaladhikari, Laukhi, District-Madhubani. &
6. The State of Bihar

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s	:	Mr.Khurshid Ahmad Siddique
For the Respondent/s	:	Mr.Gp2

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR SINGH
ORAL ORDER

9 09-12-2021 Heard the parties.

The present writ application has been filed for quashing the order dated 03-11-1997 passed by the Additional Collector, Madhubani (respondent No. 2) whereby the appeal filed by the petitioner against the order dated 27-03-1992 passed by the The Sub Divisional Officer, Jhanjharpur at Madhubani (respondent No. 3) under Section 48E of the Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) declaring the respondent No. 1 under raiyat in respect of 16 Kathas of land out of plot Nos. 1019 and 953 of Khata No. 7 and 104 respectively of village Loukhi (here-in-after referred to as the land in dispute) has been dismissed as well as to quash the order



under appeal aforesaid dated 27-03-1992 and for restraining the respondent No. 1 from interfering with the petitioner's possession over the said land.

At this juncture, it is pertinent to refer to the object and provisions of The Bihar Land Tribunal Act, 2009. The Bihar Land Tribunal Act, 2009 was enacted, *inter-alia*, as it was deemed expedient to create a consolidated forum for adjudication of all disputes arising out of The Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1961, The Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885, The Bihar Consolidation Act, 1956 and other Acts as mentioned in Section 9 of the Bihar Land Tribunal Act, 2009. Thus, the Legislature deemed it necessary to create a tribunal, known as Bihar Land Tribunal, at the highest level in the hierarchy.

Section 9 of The Bihar Land Tribunal Act, 2009, discusses the power of the Bihar Land Tribunal and read as follows:

“ Section 9- Powers of the Tribunal

(1) The Tribunal shall have the power to entertain any application against the final order passed by the Appropriate Authorities under the Acts/Manuals, mentioned below, within 90 days of such an order provided no other forum



of appeal or revision against the order passed is provided in that Act/Manuals:

(i) The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) Act, 1961.

(ii) The Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950

(iii) The Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885

(iv) The Bihar Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation Act, 1956.

(v) The Bihar Tenants' Holdings (Maintenance of Records) Act, 1973

(vi) The Bihar Bhoodan Yagya Act, 1954

(vii) The Bihar Privileged Persons Homestead Tenancy Act, 1947.

(viii) The Bihar Government Estates Manual, 1953.

(ix) The Bihar Settlement Manual

It shall be open to the State Government to add or remove any Law/Manual in or from the list hereinafter mentioned.

(2) In addition, the Tribunal shall decide any case transferred to it by the Government of



Bihar or by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Patna with regard to any other revenue or land reforms Law/Manual for the time being in force.

(3) The Tribunal shall have powers vested in the Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908) including the power to recommend to punish for contempt of Court”.

Section 15 of the Bihar Land Tribunal Act, 2009, deals with the Transfer of proceedings pending in Patna High Court/State Government to the Tribunal and reads as follows:

Section15-Transfer of proceedings pending in Patna High Court/State Government to the Tribunal.

All cases connected with the Acts/Manuals dealt with under Section-9 of this Act and pending in the High Court of Judicature at Patna but excluding writ petitions filed under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India and cases pending with the State Government, immediately before the



commencement of this Act, as would have been within the jurisdiction of such Tribunal, shall stand transferred to the Tribunal with effect from the said date of commencement:

Provided further that it shall be open to the High Court of Judicature at Patna to remit the dispute pending adjudication in any writ proceeding before it for adjudication by the Tribunal.”

Taking into account, the object and above referred provisions of the Act, the present dispute is remitted to the Bihar Land Tribunal. The petitioner is granted liberty to file an application before the Bihar Land Tribunal within ninety days from today. It is needless to say that in case any such application is filed, the Tribunal shall hear the matter after giving proper notice to the parties concerned and pass an appropriate order in accordance with law. It is worthwhile to indicate here that in case during pendency of this writ application before this Court, any of the party has died then their legal heirs will be duly substituted/impleaded as party to the case before the Bihar Land Tribunal after following the procedure as prescribed by law.

Since the matter is pending for a long period of time,



it is expected that the Tribunal shall give priority to such old disputes and if possible, dispose of such application, at the earliest, preferably within a period of one year from the date of filing of such application.

With the aforesaid observation, this writ application is disposed of.

(Sudhir Singh, J)

A.K.V.//-

U			
---	--	--	--

