

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
Civil Writ Jurisdiction Case No.25380 of 2019

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1. Md. Aftab Alam Son of Mohammad Guljar Ali, R/o Azad Nagar Tikari Bigha, P.S. Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad.
 2. Imaroz Ahmed Khan, Son of Anwar Khan, R/o Pathan Toli, Ward No. 10, P.S. Aurangabad, Bihar.

... .. Petitioner/s

Versus

1. The State of Bihar through Chief Secretary, Bihar.
2. The Principal Secretary (Home Department), Bihar.
3. Director General of Police, (D.G.P), Bihar.
4. Inspector General of Police, Aurangabad, Bihar.
5. District Magistrate, Aurangabad, Bihar.
6. Dr. Satya Prakash (S.P) Aurangabad, Bihar.
7. Sub- Divisional Officer (S.D.O) Aurangabad, Bihar.
8. Circular Officer (C.O.), Aurangabad, Bihar.

... .. Respondent/s

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s	:	Mrs.Alka Verma, Advocate
For the Respondent/s	:	Mr.Prabhat Kumar Verma (AAG 3)
		Mr. Suman Kumar Jha, AC to AAG 3

CORAM: HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
and
HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE S. KUMAR
ORAL JUDGMENT
(Per: HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE)

Date : 14-09-2022

Petitioners have prayed for the following relief(s):

“That the present Public Interest Litigation has been filed for making necessary amendments in the Resolution of the Home Department Bihar Government vide Resolution no. 8960 dated 30.09.2013 by which the maximum limit of compensation payable in the instances of



terrorism/ communal/ caste/ election / collective violence resulting in destruction of houses/shops is only Rs. 2.5 lakh, in the light of the basic principles as suggested by Nariman Committee in Writ petition (Crl.) no. 77/2007 “Destruction of public and private properties vs State of A.P. and others” and “State of Gujrat vs I.R.C.G. and ors.” (civil appeal no. 3249/2016) reported in 2018(2013) SCC 687 which holds that where any injury to the property is to be compensated by damages, in settling the sum of money to be given for reparation by way of damages the court should as nearly as possible get at that sum of money which will put the party who has suffered, in the same position as he would have been in if he had not sustained the wrong for which he is now getting his compensation or reparation and for any other relief or reliefs the Hon’ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.”

Learned counsel for the State opposes the petition stating that the petition is misconceived; raises disputed question of fact; is not in public interest; and that the issue can be best resolved at the local level by the appropriate authorities.

After the matter was heard for some time, finding the Bench not to be agreeable with the submissions made by learned counsel for the petitioners, learned counsel for the petitioners, under instructions, states that petitioners shall be



content if a direction is issued to the authority concerned to consider and decide the representation which the petitioners shall be filing within a period of four weeks from today for redressal of the grievance(s).

Learned counsel for the respondents states that if such a representation is filed by the petitioners, the authority concerned shall consider and dispose it of expeditiously and preferably within a period of four months from the date of its filing along with a copy of this order.

Statement accepted and taken on record.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***D. N. Jeevaraj Vs. Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka & Ors, (2016) 2 SCC 653***, paragraphs 34 to 38 observed as under:-

“34. The learned counsel for the parties addressed us on the question of the bona fides of Nagalaxmi Bai in filing a public interest litigation. We leave this question open and do not express any opinion on the correctness or otherwise of the decision of the High Court in this regard.

35. However, we note that generally speaking, procedural technicalities ought to take a back seat in public interest litigation. This Court held in *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.* [*Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.*, 1989 Supp (1) SCC 504] to this effect as follows: (SCC p. 515, para 16)

“16. The writ petitions before us are not inter parties disputes and have been raised by way of public interest litigation and the controversy before the court is as to whether for social safety and for creating a hazardless environment for the people to live in, mining in the area should be permitted or stopped. We may not be taken to have said that for



public interest litigations, procedural laws do not apply. At the same time it has to be remembered that every technicality in the procedural law is not available as a defence when a matter of grave public importance is for consideration before the court.”

36. A considerable amount has been said about public interest litigation in *R&M Trust* [*R&M Trust v. Koramangala Residents Vigilance Group*, (2005) 3 SCC 91] and it is not necessary for us to dwell any further on this except to say that in issues pertaining to good governance, the courts ought to be somewhat more liberal in entertaining public interest litigation. However, in matters that may not be of moment or a litigation essentially directed against one organisation or individual (such as the present litigation which was directed only against Sadananda Gowda and later Jeevaraj was impleaded) ought not to be entertained or should be rarely entertained. Other remedies are also available to public spirited litigants and they should be encouraged to avail of such remedies.

37. In such cases, that might not strictly fall in the category of public interest litigation and for which other remedies are available, insofar as the issuance of a writ of mandamus is concerned, this Court held in *Union of India v. S.B. Vohra* [*Union of India v. S.B. Vohra*, (2004) 2 SCC 150: 2004 SCC (L&S) 363] that: (SCC p. 160, paras 12-13)

“12. Mandamus literally means a command. The essence of mandamus in England was that it was a royal command issued by the King's Bench (now Queen's Bench) directing performance of a public legal duty.

13. A writ of mandamus is issued in favour of a person who establishes a legal right in himself. A writ of mandamus is issued against a person who has a legal duty to perform but has failed and/or neglected to do so. Such a legal duty emanates from either in discharge of a public duty or by operation of law. The writ of mandamus is of a most extensive remedial nature. The object of mandamus is to prevent disorder from a failure of justice and is required to be granted in all cases where law has established no specific remedy and whether justice despite



demanded has not been granted.”

38. A salutary principle or a well-recognised rule that needs to be kept in mind before issuing a writ of mandamus was stated in *Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd. v. Union of India* [*Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd. v. Union of India*, (1974) 2 SCC 630] in the following words: (SCC pp. 641-42, paras 24-25)

“24. ... The powers of the High Court under Article 226 are not strictly confined to the limits to which proceedings for prerogative writs are subject in English practice. Nevertheless, the well-recognised rule that no writ or order in the nature of a mandamus would issue when there is no failure to perform a mandatory duty applies in this country as well. Even in cases of alleged breaches of mandatory duties, the salutary general rule, which is subject to certain exceptions, applied by us, as it is in England, when a writ of mandamus is asked for, could be stated as we find it set out in *Halsbury's Laws of England* (3rd Edn.), Vol. 11, p. 106:

‘198. *Demand for performance must precede application.*—As a general rule the order will not be granted unless the party complained of has known what it was he was required to do, so that he had the means of considering whether or not he should comply, and it must be shown by evidence that there was a distinct demand of that which the party seeking the mandamus desires to enforce, and that that demand was met by a refusal.’

25. In the cases before us there was no such demand or refusal. Thus, no ground whatsoever is shown here for the issue of any writ, order, or direction under Article 226 of the Constitution.”

As such, petition stands disposed of on the following

terms:-



- (a) Petitioners shall approach the authority concerned
i.e. Respondent No.2, namely The Principal
Secretary (Home Department), Bihar within a
period of four weeks from today by filing a
representation for redressal of the grievance(s);
- (b) The authority concerned shall consider and dispose
it of expeditiously by a reasoned and speaking
order dealing with each of the contentions which
will be raised by the petitioners in the application
preferably within a period of four months from the
date of its filing along with a copy of this order;
- (c) The order assigning reasons shall be communicated
to the petitioners;
- (d) Needless to add, while considering such
representation, principles of natural justice shall be
followed and due opportunity of hearing afforded
to the parties;
- (e) Also, opportunity to place on record all relevant
materials/documents shall be granted to the parties;
- (f) Equally, liberty is reserved to the petitioners to take
recourse to such alternative remedies as are
otherwise available in accordance with law;



(g) We are hopeful that as and when petitioners take recourse to such remedies, as are otherwise available in law, before the appropriate forum, the same shall be dealt with, in accordance with law and with reasonable dispatch;

(h) Liberty reserved to the petitioners to approach the appropriate forum/Court, should the need so arise subsequently on the same and subsequent cause of action;

(i) We have not expressed any opinion on merits. All issues are left open;

The petition stands disposed of in the aforesaid terms.

Interlocutory Application(s), if any, shall stand disposed of.

(Sanjay Karol, CJ)

(S. Kumar, J)

K.C.Jha/-DKS

AFR/NAFR	
CAV DATE	
Uploading Date	15.09.2022
Transmission Date	

