



IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 25.03.2022

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE M.DHANDAPANI

W.P.No.2125 of 2022
W.M.P.No.2292 of 2022

Punjab National Bank,
Represented by its Chief Manager

... Petitioner

Vs.

1.The Sub-Registrar,
Kinathukkadavu,
Coimbatore - 642 109.

2.M/s.Nivaa Castings India Private Limited,
No.12, Nadesagounder Layout II,
Rathinapuri,
Coimbatore - 641 027,
Represented by its Managing Director Mr.T.Bharath

3.The Assistant Commissioner,
Commercial Tax Officer,
Trichy Road,
Coimbatore - 641 018.

4.The Assistant Commissioner,
Central GST and Central Excise,
Pollachi (Division),
Jothi Nagar, D Colony,
Pollachi - 642 001.

... Respondents

Prayer: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus calling for the records of the first respondent namely refusal check slip No.RFL/Kinathukkadavu/41/2021 dated 30.12.2021 and quash the same as null and void and consequently to direct the first respondent to register the Sale Certificate dated 02.11.2021 issued by the petitioner bank in favour of auction purchaser, Mr.Alavikutty.



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For petitioner : Mr.M.L.Ganesh
For Respondents : Mr.Yogesh Kannadasan
Special Government Pleader

O R D E R

This matter is listed under the caption for being mentioned at the instance of the learned counsel for the petitioner.

2. The petitioner has filed this petition to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus calling for the records of the first respondent namely refusal check slip No.RFL/Kinathukkadavu/41/2021 dated 30.12.2021 and quash the same as null and void and consequently to direct the first respondent to register the Sale Certificate dated 02.11.2021 issued by the petitioner bank in favour of auction purchaser, Mr.Alavikutty.

3. Learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submitted that though the issue raised in the writ petition was squarely covered by the W.P.No.17901 of 2020 dated 11.12.2020, however, inadvertently, the said decision was not brought to the notice of this Court, which resulted in the dismissal of the petition. It is submitted that similar petitions have been allowed by this Court and, therefore, the matter is once again brought to the knowledge of this Court, as there should not be a contra decision with regard to similar issue.

4. Learned Special Government Pleader appearing for the respondent does not dispute the aforesaid fact, but submitted that this Court had appreciated the materials on record while arriving at its decision and, therefore, submitted that no interference is warranted.

5. Since it is pleaded that there is an order, which is passed in identical circumstances, which is squarely applicable to the case on hand, this Court, as a matter of judicial discipline and propriety, has to necessarily appreciate the said decision before arriving at a conscious finding and, therefore, the order dated 11.02.2022, passed in the present writ petition is recalled and the matter is heard afresh.

6. The case of the petitioner/bank is that the company M/s.Sanees Alloys Private Ltd, had availed credit facilities from State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH) against the collateral



security of immovable property situated at Kodangipalayam Village, Pollachi Taluk amount and hence, the said account was slipped into NPA (A Non - performing asset) on 30.09.2016 as per RBI guidelines, for which, the petitioner bank had issued demand notice on 03.10.2016 and took possession of property on 21.02.2017 under Section 13(4) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002. On 12.08.2021, the said properties were sold to the auction purchaser viz., N.Alavikutty by the petitioner's Bank for a sale consideration of Rs.3.68 Crores and accordingly, sale certificate was issued on 02.11.2021 to him. The said sale certificate was presented before the first respondent and the same was rejected on 30.12.2021 on the ground that there is an attachment effected by the respondents 3 & 4 which is not binding on the petitioner being the secured creditor. Challenging the rejection, the present Writ Petition has been filed by the petitioner for the above relief.

7. Attention of this Court is drawn to the order passed by this Court in W.P.No.17901 of 2020, order dated 11.12.2020, which it is submitted is squarely applicable to the present case, and for better appreciation the relevant portions in the above said order are extracted hereunder:

"6. The issue involved in the present Writ Petition is squarely covered by the earlier Order passed by this Court in W.P.No.16523 of 2020 dt. 07.12.2020. The relevant portions in the order are extracted hereunder:

10. The issue involved in the present writ petition is squarely covered by the earlier orders passed by this Court. One such order, passed in W.P.No.7497 of 2019 dated 26.04.2019 can be relied upon for the purpose of this case. The relevant portions of the order are extracted hereunder:

"3. The issue as to whether the 2nd respondent is entitled to refuse registration of the document presented by the petitioner on the ground that the subject matter property is under Court attachment, is no more res integra, in view of the several orders passed by this Court in similar issue deciding against the Registration Department. One such recent order was passed by this Court in W.P.No.1094/2019 dated 26.03.2019, wherein it is observed as follows:

"8. The above issue involved in this case is no more res integra in view of the fact that the very same issue was already considered by this Court and decided against the registering authority in a decision



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made in W.P.No.10647/2007 dated 13.10.2018. In fact, this Court, while passing the said order, followed the order passed in W.P.(MD).No.2632/2012 dated 13.03.2013, which in turn, followed the decision of the Apex Court reported in 1985 (2) SCC 167 (Balkrishan Gupta v. Swadeshi Polytex Limited). Paragraph Nos. 7 and 8 of the said order reads as follows:

7. The point for consideration in this writ petition is whether the respondent is entitled to refuse registration of the sale deed on the ground that the subject matter properties of the sale deed are under Court attachment. The very same issue was considered by this Court in W.P.No.36079 of 2015 reported in 2016 (3) CTC 493 (S.Praveen Bohra vs. Joint-I Sub-Registrar) and the learned Judge found that the order of attachment cannot be a bar to register the document. In order to arrive at such conclusion, the learned Judge relied on several decisions of this Court as well as Apex Court. At paragraph Nos.6 to 9 of the said decision, the learned Judge has observed as follows:

6. It is relevant to refer to the unreported judgment of the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court in W.P.(MD) No. 2635 of 2012, dated 13.03.2013, in the case of K.D.P. Properties Private Limited v. The SubRegistrar, relied on by the learned counsel for the petitioner, wherein, in paragraph No. 18, a reference was made to the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in (1985) 2 SCC 167, Balkrishan Gupta v. Swadeshi Polytex Limited, and it was held as follows:

"18. In (1985) 2 SCC 167 (supra), the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held as under:

"30. The consequence of attachment of certain shares of a company held by a shareholder for purposes of sale in a proceeding under section 149 of the Land Revenue Act is more or less the same. The effect of an order of attachment is what Section 149 of the Land Revenue Act itself says. Such attachment is made according to the law in force for the time being for the attachment and sale of movable property under the decree of a civil court. Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 says that except those items of property mentioned in its proviso, lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, banknotes, cheques, bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, Government



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securities, bonds or other securities of money, debts, shares in a corporation and all other saleable property, movable or immovable, belonging to a judgment-debtor, or over which, or the profits of which, he has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit, whether the same be held in the name of the judgment-debtor, or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf, is liable for attachment and sale in execution of a decree against him. Section 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, states that where an attachment of a property is made, any private transfer or delivery of the property attached or of any interest therein and any payment to the judgment debtor of any debt, dividend or other monies contrary to such attachment, shall be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment. What is forbidden under Section 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure is a private transfer by the judgment-debtor of the property attached contrary to the attachment, that is, contrary to the claims of the decree holder under the decree for realisation for which the attachment is effected. A private transfer under Section 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure is not absolutely void, that is, not void as against all the world but void only as against the claim enforceable under the attachment. Until the property is actually sold the judgment debtor retains title in the property attached. Under Rule 76 of Order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the shares in a corporation which are attached may be sold through a broker. In the alternative such shares may be sold in public auction under Rule 77 thereof. On such sale either under Rule 76 or under Rule 77, the purchaser acquires title. Until such sale is effected, all other rights of the judgment debtor remain unaffected even if the shares may have been seized by the officer of the court under Rule 43 of Order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for the purpose of effecting the attachment, or through a Receiver or through an order in terms of Rule 46 of Order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure may have been served on the judgment debtor or on the company concerned".

19. The dictum laid down in the above judgment (1985) 2 SCC 167 (supra), gives a fitting answer to the issue raised in this writ petition. So far as the order of attachment passed by the DRT is concerned, the transfer is not void generally but it is



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void only as against the claims enforceable under the said attachment. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the sale of the property attached cannot be construed as illegal sale. However, if the 2nd respondent bank exercises its right as against the property, the petitioner cannot raise any objection because the sale of the vendor in favour of the petitioner is void in respect of the order of attachment obtained by the 2nd respondent bank. So, even if the property is sold in favour of the petitioner, the 2nd respondent bank can always exercise its right as against the said property.

20. In view of the above finding, I am of the opinion that the sale of the subject property pending the order of attachment is void only as against the claims enforceable under the order of said attachment and not in respect of other claims. Therefore, the sale of the property, which is under attachment, cannot be said as illegal.

In the light of what is stated above, the writ petition is allowed and the 1st respondent-Sub Registrar, Kochiadai, Madurai, is directed to release the registered document in favour of the petitioner within a period of one week from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. No costs."

7. It is also worthwhile to refer to the unreported judgment of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court in W.P.(MD) No. 14388 of 2014, dated 01.09.2014, in the case of M. Chitra v. The Sub Registrar, relied on by the learned counsel for the petitioner, wherein, in paragraph No. 5, it was held as follows:-

"5. In such circumstances, merely because there is an order of attachment passed by a Civil Court, the same cannot be a ground to refuse to register the Memorandum of Deposit of Title Deeds. If any deposit of title deeds is created in respect of the said property pursuant to the right acquired by the petitioner, vide settlement deed, dated 04.07.2011 it is always subject to further orders to be passed by the Civil Court. The petitioner's case is that she acquired title by way of settlement deed dated 04.07.2011, much prior to the order of attachment. Further, the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner placed reliance on Order 38, Rule 10 C.P.C. stating that attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights, existing prior to the attachment, of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under



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attachment in execution of such decree. The lending bank namely, Canara Bank, Vadamadurai if satisfies with the title of the petitioner over the property, can request the Registrar to register the document. In such circumstances, merely because an order has been passed by the Civil Court effecting attachment, cannot be a bar for entertaining a document for registration. Hence, the reasons assigned by the respondent refusing to register, vide his memo, dated 25.07.2014, is not in accordance with law beyond the scope of Section 71 of the Act."

8. Thus, it is crystal clear that it is well settled principle of law that the order of attachment cannot be a bar to register the document. Therefore, I am of the view that there is no need for this petitioner to file an appeal. I am of the opinion that the sale of the subject property, pending the order of attachment is void only as against the claims enforceable under the order of said attachment and not in respect of other claims. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the sale of the property attached cannot be construed as illegal sale.

4. Accordingly, I find that the reasons stated by the 2 nd respondent in refusing to register the document, cannot be sustained. Thus, the Writ Petition is allowed and the impugned order is set aside. Consequently, the matter is remitted back to the 2 nd respondent to consider the document viz., Decree dated 03.03.2018, submitted by the petitioner, for registration. Such exercise shall be done by the 2 nd respondent within a period of two weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. No costs.'

11. It can be seen from the above order that the learned Single Judge has placed reliance upon the orders passed by the Hon'ble Division Bench and also the Judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court, which was in turn relied upon by the Division Bench. The ratio in the above order is that an order of attachment cannot be a bar to register a document. The reason being that the sale of a subject property pending the order of attachment is void only as against the claims enforceable under the order of attachment and not in respect of other claims. Therefore, the sale of the property, which is under attachment, cannot be said to be illegal where the parties to the transaction have nothing to do with the pending proceedings in which the order of attachment was passed.



To

1.The Sub-Registrar,
Kinathukkadavu,
Coimbatore - 642 109.

2.The Assistant Commissioner,
Commercial Tax Officer,
Trichy Road, Coimbatore - 641 018.

3.The Assistant Commissioner,
Central GST and Central Excise,
Pollachi (Division),
Jothi Nagar, D Colony,
Pollachi - 642 001.

+1cc to the Government Pleader SR.No.21032

W.P.No.2125 of 2022
W.M.P.No.2292 of 2022

KJ(CO)
GN(08/06/2022)