

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
Civil Writ Jurisdiction Case No.4114 of 2023

Yayati Infraprojects Private Limited Through its Director, Gyan Ranjan, aged about 27 years, gender-male, S/o Nailini Ranjan, residents of Mohalla - Near Gaytri Mandir (Doulatpur), P.S. - Jamalpur, District - Munger.

... .. Petitioner/s

Versus

1. The State of Bihar through the Principal Secretary Department of Health Government of Bihar, Patna.
2. The Principal Secretary Department of Health Government of Bihar, Patna.
3. The District Magistrate, Munger.
4. The Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Munger.
5. The Superintendent Engineer, P.H.E. Circle, Munger.
6. The Sub-Divisional Officer, P.H. Sub-Division, Jamalpur, Munger.
7. The Assistant Engineer, P.H. Sub-Division, Jamalpur, Munger.
8. The Junior Engineer/Assistant Engineer, P.H. Dharahra, Munger.
9. The Block Development Officer, Dharahra, Munger.

... .. Respondent/s

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s	:	Mr. Kamal Nayan, Advocate
For the State	:	Mr. Niraj Kumar, AC to GA 10

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SANJEEV PRAKASH SHARMA

ORAL JUDGMENT

Date : 19-04-2023

Heard the parties.

1. The petitioner, by way of this writ petition, has prayed has under:-

“1. That this writ petition is being filed for issuance of appropriate writ/writs, order/orders, direction/directions for the following relief:-

(i) In the nature of Mandamus for directing and commanding the concerned respondents to pay Rs.



6,28,188/- to the petitioner on account of arrangement of drinking water, construction of permanent as well as temporary toilet, construction of bathing platform, running water, extension of pipe and fitting of bib e.t.c. at the voting center in respect of Bihar Vidhan Sabha Election 2020.

(ii) In the nature of Mandamus for directing and commanding the concerned respondents to pay the prevailing rate of compound interest to the petitioner on aforesaid admitted amount.

(iii) For any other relief(s) be granted to the petitioner for which petitioner found entitled in the facts and circumstances of the case.”

2. The **Commercial Courts Act, 2015** came into force w.e.f. 31.12.2015. As per **Section-2 (C)** of the Commercial Courts Act, the commercial disputes is defined as under:

“2 (c) "commercial dispute" means a dispute arising out of--

(i) ordinary transactions of merchants, bankers, financiers and traders such as those relating to mercantile documents, including enforcement and interpretation of such documents;

(ii) export or import of merchandise or services;

(iii) issues relating to admiralty and maritime law;

(iv) transactions relating to aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft equipment and helicopters, including sales, leasing and financing of the same;

(v) carriage of goods;

(vi) construction and infrastructure contracts, including tenders;

(vii) agreements relating to immovable property used exclusively in trade or commerce;

(viii) franchising agreements;

(ix) distribution and licensing agreements;



- (x) management and consultancy agreements;*
- (xi) joint venture agreements;*
- (xii) shareholders agreements;*
- (xiii) subscription and investment agreements pertaining to the services industry including outsourcing services and financial services;*
- (xiv) mercantile agency and mercantile usage;*
- (xv) partnership agreements;*
- (xvi) technology development agreements;*
- (xvii) intellectual property rights relating to registered and unregistered trademarks, copyright, patent, design, domain names, geographical indications and semiconductor integrated circuits;*
- (xviii) agreements for sale of goods or provision of services;*
- (xix) exploitation of oil and gas reserves or other natural resources including electromagnetic spectrum;*
- (xx) insurance and re-insurance;*
- (xxi) contracts of agency relating to any of the above; and*
- (xxii) such other commercial disputes as may be notified by the Central Government.*

Explanation.-- *A commercial dispute shall not cease to be a commercial dispute merely because--*

- (a) it also involves action for recovery of immovable property or for realisation of monies out of immovable property given as security or involves any other relief pertaining to immovable property;*
- (b) one of the contracting parties is the State or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or a private body carrying out public functions;*
- (d) "Commercial Division" means the Commercial Division in a High Court constituted under sub-section (1) of section 4;*
- (e) "District Judge" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (a) of article 236 of the Constitution*



of India;

(f) "document" means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or electronic means, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter;

(g) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette and the expression "notify" with its cognate meanings and grammatical variations shall be construed accordingly;

(h) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to the Act; and

(i) Specified Value, in relation to a commercial dispute, shall mean the value of the subject-matter in respect of a suit as determined in accordance with section 12³[which shall not be less than three lakh rupees] or such higher value, as may be notified by the Central Government."

3. In view of above, all disputes of any nature arising out of any agreement entered between a private party and the State could be taken up before the concerned Commercial Court in terms of the valuation of the suit.

4. The Commercial Courts Act, 2015, in terms of Chapter-III(A) of the Act provides for pre-institution mediation and settlement. **Commercial Courts (Pre-Institution Mediation And Settlement Rules), 2018** have already been brought into force. Thus, it is necessary that before even taking up matters before the Commercial Court, exercise for mediation and settlement in terms of the aforesaid Rules of 2018 and



provisions of the Act must be followed.

5. This Court, however, finds that the contractual parties are recklessly filing writ petitions before this Court claiming amounts due from the State on the basis of the work orders granted to it or contracts entered between the parties. Disputes regarding black-listing arising out of the non-performance of contracts are also being taken up. Such matters can best be taken up for mediation and settlement at the initial stage, whereafter, if there is no redressal, suits before the concerned Commercial Court can be filed.

6. The writ petition would be maintainable only when the challenge is to a decision of the authorities or the process adopted by them suffers from malice or wrongful intention or favouritism. The Courts may also entertain a writ petition if the decision is such which does not conform to the Wednesbury's Principle and this Court would entertain the writ petition also where interest of public at large is affected. However, individual claims would not come under the aforesaid ambits. Recently, the Apex Court in **National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited Vs. Montecarlo Limited & Anr**, reported in **(2022) 6 SCC 401**, following law laid down in **Tata Cellular Vrs. Union of India**, reported in **(1994) 6 SCC 651**,



Raunaq International Ltd. Vrs. I.V.R. Construction Ltd., reported in (1999) 1 SCC 492, **Jagdish Mandal Vs. State of Orissa & Ors.**, reported in (2007) 14 SCC 517 and **Maa Binda Express Carrier & Anr. Vs. North-East Frontier Railway & Ors.**, reported in (2014) 3 SCC 760, has laid down the aforesaid principles. In **M.P. Power Management Company Limited, Jabalpur Vrs. Sky Power Southeast Solar India Private Limited & Ors.** reported in (2023) 2 SCC 703, aforesaid principles were reiterated.

7. Lately, the Apex Court in the case of **South Indian Bank Ltd. & Ors. Vs. Naveen Mathew Philip & Anr.** as reported in **2023 SCC Online SC 435** has held as under:-

“18. While doing so, we are conscious of the fact that the powers conferred under Article 226 of the Constitution of India are rather wide but are required to be exercised only in extraordinary circumstances in matters pertaining to proceedings and adjudicatory scheme qua a statute, more so in commercial matters involving a lender and a borrower, when the legislature has provided for a specific mechanism for appropriate redressal.”

8. In view of above, this Court would be slow in entertaining writ petitions for the prayers as noted above and would, thus, relegate the petitioner to the concerned Commercial Court for mediation, settlement and adjudication as above.



9. Accordingly, the writ petition is dismissed with
aforesaid liberty.

(Sanjeev Prakash Sharma, J)

Sachin/-
Item No. 19

AFR/NAFR	
CAV DATE	
Uploading Date	25.04.2023
Transmission Date	

