



W.P. No. 10931 of 2021

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 12.02.2024

CORAM

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P.D. AUDIKESAVALU

W.P. No. 10931 of 2021

and

W.M.P. No. 11570 of 2021

S.Gomathi

... Petitioner

-VS-

1. The Deputy Registrar of Co-Operative Societies,
O/o. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Perunthitta Valaagam, Perambalur,
Perambalur District.
2. The Managing Director,
Tiruchirappalli Central Co-operative Bank,
Trichy.
3. The Branch Manager,
Tiruchirappalli Central Co-operative Bank,
Chettikulam,
Perambalur District.
4. The President,
Ty. Spl. 87, Chettikulam Primary Agricultural
Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.,
Chettikulam, Perambalur District.
5. The Secretary,
Ty. Spl. 87, Chettikulam Primary Agricultural
Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.,
Chettikulam, Perambalur District.

... Respondents



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Prayer:- Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950, praying to issue a Writ of Mandamus, directing the Respondents to extend the benefit under the Crop Loan Waiver Scheme 2021 to me and to waive the Agricultural Jewel Loan (Short Term Loan) bearing Loan No.1203 sanctioned on 25.01.2021 and Short term Crop Loan bearing Loan No. OF 238 sanctioned on 27.01.2021 to me, in accordance with G.O.Ms.No.15 and G.O.Ms.No.16 of Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department dated 08.02.2021, consequently release the mortgages of her properties and jewels on the basis of her representation dated 08.03.2021 and for interim injunction.

For Petitioner : Ms. G.Sandhiya

For Respondents : Mr. S.Ravikumar,
Special Government Pleader
(for R1 to R3)

Mr. L.P.Shanmugasundaram
(for R4 & R5)

ORDER

Heard Ms. G.Sandhiya, Learned Counsel for the Petitioner, Mr. S.Ravikumar, Learned Special Government Pleader appearing for the First to Third Respondents and Mr. L.P.Shanmugasundaram, Learned Counsel for the Fourth and Fifth Respondents, and perused the materials placed on record, apart from the pleadings of the parties.



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2. It is the case of the Petitioner that she is a member of the co-operative society of the Fourth and Fifth Respondents, from whom she had availed agricultural loans for which she had pledged jewels as security and was entitled to the waiver of the outstanding amounts in those loans relying on G.O. (Ms.) Nos. 15 & 16, Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department dated 08.02.2021 issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Though she had made representation dated 08.03.2021 to the Respondents in that regard, it had not evoked any response, necessitating the filing of this Writ Petition.

3. The Petitioner is entitled to seek a reference under Section 90(1)(b) of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983, to determine any dispute touching the business of a co-operative society arising between it and its member, as in this case, before the jurisdictional Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who has also been empowered to condone delay in filing the same after the prescribed period of limitation has expired, if sufficient cause is made out.

4. It must, at once, be emphasized that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Assistant Collector of Central Excise -vs- Dunlop India Limited* [(1985) 1



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SCC 260] has precisely explained the legal position relating to the exercise of discretionary powers under writ jurisdiction when an alternative remedy exists,

in the following words:-

"3. Article 226 is not meant to short-circuit or circumvent statutory procedures. It is only where statutory remedies are entirely ill-suited to meet the demands of extraordinary situations as for instance where the very vires of the statute is in question or where private or public wrongs are so inextricably mixed up and the prevention of public injury and the vindication of public justice require it that recourse may be had to Article 226 of the Constitution. But then the Court must have good and sufficient reason to by-pass the alternative remedy provided by statute. Surely matters involving the revenue where statutory remedies are available are not such matters. We can also take judicial notice of the fact that the vast majority of the petitions under Article 226 of the Constitution are filed solely for the purpose of obtaining interim orders and thereafter prolong the proceedings by one device or the other. The practice certainly needs to be strongly discouraged."



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In **Nivedita Sharma -vs- Cellular Operators Association of India** [(2011) 14

SCC 337], adverting to the the previous decisions with regard to the rule of self-restraint when an alternative remedy is available to the aggrieved person, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has emphasized that when a statutory forum is created by law for redressal of grievance, a Writ Petition should not be ordinarily entertained ignoring that statutory dispensation. Further, the law has been restated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in **Radha Krishan Industries -vs- State of Himachal Pradesh** [(2021) 6 SCC 771] as extracted below:-

“27.1. *The power under Article 226 of the Constitution to issue writs can be exercised not only for the enforcement of fundamental rights, but for any other purpose as well.*

27.2. *The High Court has the discretion not to entertain a writ petition. One of the restrictions placed on the power of the High Court is where an effective alternate remedy is available to the aggrieved person.*

27.3. *Exceptions to the rule of alternate remedy arise where : (a) the writ petition has been filed for the enforcement of a fundamental right protected by Part III of the Constitution; (b) there has been a violation of the principles of natural justice; (c)*



the order or proceedings are wholly without jurisdiction; or (d) the vires of a legislation is challenged.

27.4. *An alternate remedy by itself does not divest the High Court of its powers under Article 226 of the Constitution in an appropriate case though ordinarily, a writ petition should not be entertained when an efficacious alternate remedy is provided by law.*

27.5. *When a right is created by a statute, which itself prescribes the remedy or procedure for enforcing the right or liability, resort must be had to that particular statutory remedy before invoking the discretionary remedy under Article 226 of the Constitution. This rule of exhaustion of statutory remedies is a rule of policy, convenience and discretion.*

27.6. *In cases where there are disputed questions of fact, the High Court may decide to decline jurisdiction in a writ petition. However, if the High Court is objectively of the view that the nature of the controversy requires the exercise of its writ jurisdiction, such a view would not readily be interfered with.”*

In such circumstances, the Petitioner has not been impeded from canvassing what is sought to be agitated in this Writ Petition in the aforesaid statutory



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remedy and there is no acceptable explanation from the Petitioner for not having availed it.

5. When the said legal position was pointed out to Learned Counsel for the Petitioner, she seeks permission of the Court to withdraw the Writ Petition with liberty to resort to the aforesaid procedure. She has also made an endorsement to that effect in the court record.

In view of the same, the Writ Petition is dismissed as withdrawn granting such liberty. It is made clear that for the purpose of reckoning limitation for availing the aforesaid remedy, the period from the date of filing of the Writ Petition, viz., 21.04.2021, till the date on which the certified copy of this order is made ready by the Registry, shall be excluded. Consequently, connected Miscellaneous Petition is closed. No costs.

12.02.2024

Index: Yes/No

NCC: Yes/No

Note: Issue order copy by 26.03.2024.

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P.D. AUDIKESAVALU, J.

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To

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Perunthitta Valaagam, Perambalur, Perambalur District.
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