

2024:PHHC:000713-DB

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH

CWP No.13207 of 2022(O&M)

Date of Decision:05.01.2024

M/s Sohit Traders

.....Petitioner

Versus

SBI and another

..... Respondents

**CORAM:- HON'BLE MRS.JUSTICE LISA GILL
HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE AMARJOT BHATTI**

Present: Mr. Naveen Bawa, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Rakesh Gupta, Advocate
for the respondent-Bank.

LISA GILL, J(Oral).

1. Prayer in this writ petition is for directing respondent no.1 to extend period of 'One Time Settlement' (OTS), arrived at between the parties on 16.10.2020, Annexure P-1. Petitioner also challenges proceedings under Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (for short SARFAESI Act) initiated against it on account of financial indiscipline on its part.

2. Learned counsel for petitioner is unable to deny that in view of judgments of Hon'ble the Supreme Court in **Union Bank of India Vs. Satyawati Tandon and others, 2010(8) SCC 110, Varimadugu Obi Reddy Vs. B. Sreenivasulu and others, 2023(1) RCR (Civil) 34, M/s South Indian Bank Limited and others Vs. Naveen Mathew Philip and another, 2023(1) RCR (Civil) 771**, present writ petition is not entertainable. Interference by High Court in exercise of jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, has to be minimal in such like cases and to be actuated only in exceptional or extraordinary circumstances. Hon'ble the

Supreme Court in **Satyawati Tandon's** case (supra) has held as under:-

“17.Both, the Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal are empowered to pass interim orders under Sections 17 and 18 and are required to decide the matters within a fixed time schedule. It is thus evident that the remedies available to an aggrieved person under the SARFAESI Act are both expeditious and effective. Unfortunately, the High Court overlooked the settled law that the High Court will ordinarily not entertain a petition under Article 226 of the Constitution if an effective remedy is available to the aggrieved person and that this rule applies with greater rigour in matters involving recovery of taxes, cess, fees, other types of public money and the dues of banks and other financial institutions. In our view, while dealing with the petitions involving challenge to the action taken for recovery of the public dues, etc., the High Court must keep in mind that the legislations enacted by Parliament and State Legislatures for recovery of such dues are code unto themselves inasmuch as they not only contain comprehensive procedure for recovery of the dues but also envisage constitution of quasi judicial bodies for redressal of the grievance of any aggrieved person. Therefore, in all such cases, High Court must insist that before availing remedy under Article 226 of the Constitution, a person must exhaust the remedies available under the relevant statute.

18. While expressing the aforesaid view, we are conscious that the powers conferred upon the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases, any Government, directions, orders or writs including the five prerogative writs for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III or for any other purpose are very wide and there is no express limitation on exercise of that power but, at the same time, we cannot be oblivious of the rules of self-imposed restraint evolved by this Court, which every High Court is bound to keep in view while exercising power under Article 226 of the Constitution. It is true that the rule of exhaustion of alternative remedy is a rule of discretion and not one of compulsion, but it is difficult to fathom any reason why

the High Court should entertain a petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution and pass interim order ignoring the fact that the petitioner can avail effective alternative remedy by filing application, appeal, revision, etc. and the particular legislation contains a detailed mechanism for redressal of his grievance. It must be remembered that stay of an action initiated by the State and/or its agencies/instrumentalities for recovery of taxes, cess, fees, etc. seriously impedes execution of projects of public importance and disables them from discharging their constitutional and legal obligations towards the citizens. In cases relating to recovery of the dues of banks, financial institutions and secured creditors, stay granted by the High Court would have serious adverse impact on the financial health of such bodies/institutions, which ultimately prove detrimental to the economy of the nation. Therefore, the High Court should be extremely careful and circumspect in exercising its discretion to grant stay in such matters. Of course, if the petitioner is able to show that its case falls within any of the exceptions carved out in Baburam Prakash Chandra Maheshwari v. Antarim Zila Parishad AIR 1969 SC 556, Whirlpool Corporation v. Registrar of Trade Marks, Mumbai (1998) 8 SCC 1 and Harbanslal Sahnia and another v. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and others (2003) 2 SCC 107 and some other judgments, then the High Court may, after considering all the relevant parameters and public interest, pass appropriate interim order.”

3. Hon’ble the Supreme Court in **M/s South Indian Bank Limited and others Vs. Naveen Mathew Philip and another (supra)**, while reiterating its earlier decisions held as under:-

“13..... We may, however, reiterate the settled position of law on the interference of the High Court invoking Article 226 of the Constitution of India in commercial matters, where an effective and efficacious alternative forum has been constituted through a statute.

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14. A writ of certiorari is to be issued over a decision when the Court finds that the process does not conform to the law or statute. In other words, courts are not expected to substitute themselves with the decision-making authority while finding fault with the process along with the reasons assigned. Such a writ is not expected to be issued to remedy all violations. When a Tribunal is constituted, it is expected to go into the issues of fact and law, including a statutory violation.

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15. The object and reasons behind the Act 54 of 2002 are very clear as observed by this Court in *Mardia Chemicals Ltd. v. Union of India*, (2004) 4 SCC 311. While it facilitates a faster and smoother mode of recovery sans any interference from the Court, it does provide a fair mechanism in the form of the Tribunal being manned by a legally trained mind. The Tribunal is clothed with a wide range of powers to set aside an illegal order, and thereafter, grant consequential reliefs, including re-possession and payment of compensation and costs. Section 17(1) of the SARFAESI Act gives an expansive meaning to the expression "any person", who could approach the Tribunal.

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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.”

4. Learned counsel for petitioner is unable to point out any exceptional or extra ordinary circumstance which calls for interference in this case.

5. Furthermore, in view of judgment of Hon’ble the Supreme Court in **The Bijnor Urban Cooperative Bank Limited, Bijnor and**

others Vs. Meenal Agarwal and others, 2022 AIR (SC) 56, petitioner having no vested right to seek OTS, is not entitled to seek direction to respondent-Bank for extension of period of OTS. It has been held by Hon’ble the Supreme Court in **The Bijnor Urban Cooperative Bank Limited, Bijnor and others’s case (Supra)**, as under:-

“11. The grant of benefit under the OTS is always subject to the eligibility criteria mentioned under the OTS Scheme and the guidelines issued from time to time. If the bank/financial institution is of the opinion that the loanee has the capacity to make the payment and/or that the bank/financial institution is able to recover the entire loan amount even by auctioning the mortgaged property/secured property, either from the loanee and/or guarantor, the bank would be justified in refusing to grant the benefit under the OTS Scheme. Ultimately, such a decision should be left to the commercial wisdom of the bank whose amount is involved and it is always to be presumed that the financial institution/bank shall take a prudent decision whether to grant the benefit or not under the OTS Scheme, having regard to the public interest involved and having regard to the factors which are narrated hereinabove.”

6. Keeping in view the facts and circumstances as above, this writ petition is dismissed with liberty to the petitioner to avail remedy/remedies, as available to it in accordance with law. It is clarified that there is no expression of opinion on the merits of the controversy.

(LISA GILL)
JUDGE

(AMARJOT BHATTI)
JUDGE

January 05, 2024.

s.khan

Whether speaking/reasoned : Yes/No.
Whether reportable : Yes/No.