
(1965) 05 P&H CK 0005
In the Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh
Case No : Civil Writ No. 999 of 1963

Kirpal Singh

APPELLANT

Vs

The Union of India and Others

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 28-05-1965

Acts Referred:

Constitution of India, 1950 — Article 226, 227

Citation : (1966) 1 ILR (P&H) 218

Hon'ble Judges : Shamsheer Bahadur, J; Gurdev Singh, J

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : H.S. Gujral and Sushil Malhotra, for the Appellant; Anand Sarup and R.S. Mital, for the Respondent

Final Decision : Dismissed

Judgement

Shamsheer Bahadur, J.—Does a single worded order "dismissed" passed in limine by a Division Bench in a writ petition preclude the petitioner from presenting another application, for the same relief on similar grounds before another Bench of concurrent Jurisdiction? This broadly is the question which we are called upon to answer in this reference which has arisen in circumstances which may briefly be set out.

2. Kirpal Singh petitioner made a petition to this Court under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India for quashing the orders of the Settlement authorities regarding allotment of a house to him in Panipat. This petition (Civil Writ No. 362 of 1963) filed on 9th of March, 1963 was "dismissed":in limine "by a Bench of Mahajah and Pandit, JJ., on 14th of March, 1963. Undeterred by this order, the petitioner moved this Court again on identical facts and for identical relief in another petition under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India, this being Civil Writ No. 999 of 1963. In fairness to the petitioner and his counsel, it may be pointed out that in paragraph 9 of petition No. 999 of 1963, it is mentioned that the previous petition was dismissed in limine by the Bench on 14th of March, 1963, though it is asserted that the order of dismissal not being a

"speaking order" is not a dismissal on the merits of the case. In the petition which was moved during the vacation, a stay order was obtained from: a learned Single Judge of this Court on 5th of June, 1963. On the re-opening of the Court, the petition was admitted by the Motion Bench of Capoor and Bedi, JJ. On 9th of August, 1963, and the order of stay of dispossession was continued. In accordance with the rules framed by this Court, the petition was placed before me sitting in single Bench for disposal on 26th of February, 1965. Being of the view that an important issue had been raised regarding the competence of this Court to give a re-hearing in a petition which was dismissed by a summary order of dismissal in limine the papers were submitted to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice for the petition being placed before a Division Bench for disposal.

3. It has not been disputed before us that the order passed by the Bench of Mahajan and Pandit JJ. (hereinafter called the "first order") has all the attributes of a judgment or final order and the matter cannot be reopened by a Bench of concurrent jurisdiction. This obvious conclusion is sought to be evaded by the argument that the order of "dismissal" not being a "speaking order" is not binding on the parties on the principle of *res judicata*. The consequences which naturally flow from this argument are that the High Court is bound to render a judgment even when an order is passed in limine in writ petitions setting out the points for determination, the findings and the reasons, to form part of the record. In support of this proposition assailing the integrity of the first order, Mr. Harbans Singh Gujral, the learned counsel for the petitioner, has invited our attention to the judgment of their Lordships of the Supreme Court in *Daryao and Others Vs. The State of U.P. and Others*, where it was held by the learned Chief Justice, speaking for the Court, that the general rule with regard to the binding character of a judgment can be "invoked only in cases where a dispute between the parties has been referred to a Court of competent jurisdiction, there has been a contest between the parties before the Court, a fair opportunity has been given to both of them to prove their cases, and at the end the court has pronounced its judgment or decision." It is to be observed, however, that the pronouncement of the Supreme was made vis-a-vis the question of entertainment of an application under Article 32 by it while the one under Article 224 on similar facts has already been disposed of by the High Court. The conclusion which is summarised in paragraph 19 at page 1465 and is strongly relied upon by Mr. Gujral is thus worded:

We hold that if a writ petition filed by a party under Article 226 is considered on the merits as a contested matter and is dismissed the decision thus pronounced would continue to bind the parties unless it is otherwise modified or reversed by appeal or other appropriate proceedings permissible under the Constitution. It would not be open to a party to ignore the said judgment and move this Court under Article 32 by an original petition made on the same and for obtaining the same or similar orders or writs. If the petition filed in the High Court under Article 226 is dismissed not on the merits but because of the laches of the party applying for the writ or because it is held that the party had an alternative

remedy available to it, then the dismissal of the writ petition would not constitute a bar to a subsequent petition under Article 32 except in cases where and if the facts thus found by the High Court may themselves be relevant under Article 32, If a writ petition is dismissed in limine and an order is pronounced in that behalf, whether or not the dismissal would constitute a bar would depend upon the nature of the order. If the order is on the merits it would be a bar; if the order shows that the dismissal was for the reason that the petitioner was guilty of laches or that he had an alternative remedy it would not be a bar, except in cases which we have already indicated * * * It is true that, prima facie dismissal in limine even without passing a speaking order in that behalf may strongly suggest that the Court took the view that there was no substance in the petition at all but in the absence of a speaking order it would not be easy to decide What factors weighed in the mind of the Court and that makes it difficult and unsafe to hold that such a summary dismissal is a dismissal on merits and as such constitutes a bar of res judicata against a similar petition filed under Article 32 * * We wish to make it clear that the conclusions thus reached by us are confined only to the point of res judicata which has been argued as a preliminary issue in these writ petitions and no other * * *

3. It is plain that the observations of the learned Chief Justice on which reliance is placed by Mr. Gujral relate only to a question of res judicata being raised in a petition made on similar and identical facts before the Supreme Court under Article 32. The petitioner, on this reasoning, is entitled to present another petition under Article 32 of the Constitution before the Supreme Court, as the first order of dismissal would not be sufficient to attract the bar of res judicata. The authority, in our opinion, cannot be held to justify the entertainment of the same petition by a Bench of concurrent jurisdiction.

4. A final order or judgment can be challenged either by way of appeal or review. No further appeal lies so far as this court is concerned from any order passed by a Division Bench of this Court either in limine or on merits. The petitioner could also move, the High Court for a review of the order under its inherent powers. This is plainly not a petition, for review and we have not been asked to treat it as such. There is neither any principle nor authority to invoke the proposition that the petitioner has a continuous right of making applications to this Court under Article 226 or Article 227 of the Constitution of India till a judgment amounting to a "speaking order" has been delivered. It has not been suggested that the Motion Bench is enjoined either by statute or otherwise to support its decision by what is called a "speaking order" in every petition in which this Court is moved for enforcement of fundamental rights in the exercise of writ jurisdiction In appropriate cases, the Bench may consider it necessary to write such an order but this is not a duty which can be enforced by the resort adopted by the petitioner in the present instance. We are not oblivious of the occasions when the Supreme Court as an appellate authority has considered it necessary to remand for further determination cases where summary orders of dismissal have been passed in writ proceedings. In *Ram Sarn Das v. State of Punjab* C.A. 36 of 1963,

(Civil Appeal No. 36 of 1963) decided by the Supreme Court on 16th of September, 1963, dismissed officer of the Punjab Civil Service had impugned the order of punishment on grounds of mala fide. An order was passed in limine by a Bench of this Court dismissing this petition. It was observed by their Lordships of the Supreme Court that:

When a responsible public servant holding a judicial office moves the High Court under Article 226 and contends that the termination of his service, though ostensibly made in exercise of the power conferred under rule 23 of the rules really amounts to his dismissal, or that its exercise is mala fide, the High Court should have called upon the respondent to make a return and then considered whether the allegations made by the appellant had been proved, and if they were what would be the result of the said finding on his argument that the impugned order amounts to dismissal, or has been passed mala fide.

It was also observed that:

In a case of this kind where serious allegations are made by the appellant against responsible officers of the respondent, it may be desirable not to rely merely on affidavits but to take evidence in court.

It is to be remembered that these were the observations made by an appellate Court and sitting as a Court of concurrent jurisdiction we must resolutely decline to make any comment on the qualitative aspect of the first order as this Bench does not purport to act either as a Court of review or as a Court of appeal. The petitioner, in our opinion, has clearly misconceived his remedy. If the first order of dismissal is to be attacked on the ground that it is not a "speaking order" or that it has failed to observe the principles enunciated by their Lordships of the Supreme Court, the remedy lay by way of appeal and not by presentation of another similar petition.

5. Another case which was remanded on similar grounds is *British India Corporation Ltd. v. Industrial Tribunal, Punjab* AIR 1957 S.C. 364. The writ of the petitioner had been dismissed in limine under Article 226 of the Constitution and it was observed by their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the appeal preferred against this order that:

In view of the fact that there was an allegation of mala fides on the part of the (Punjab) Government it was the duty of the High Court to accord a hearing to the parties after issuing notice to the respondents and record its decision after considering all the circumstances of the case which would have thus been brought to its notice.

The ruling of this decision again points out the remedy which lay before the petitioner and cannot be used to support the proposition that an order of dismissal which does not amount to a "speaking order" becomes open for re-determination and that this process will continue till a "speaking order" has been delivered.

6. As a matter of principle, it seems well settled that there can be no successive applications for writs of certiorari in the High Court. The rule as stated in Halsbury's Laws of England goes so far as to say that a second application on an amended affidavit containing fresh material is not maintainable. Reference may be made to Simond's edition, Volume 11 page 83 where it is thus stated:

When an application for an order of certiorari, prohibition or mandamus has been made, argued, and refused on the ground of defects in the case as disclosed in the affidavits supporting the application, it is not competent for the applicant to make a second application for the same order on amended affidavits containing fresh materials. The rule applies even in cases where the defects in the case which caused the refusal of the first application are remedied in the second.

The same principle of law is stated in Corpus Juris Secundum, volume 14 at page 156 on the subject of successive writs under the heading of "Certiorari". The statement of law is to this effect:

Where a certiorari has been dismissed for want of prosecution, a second writ should not be allowed to the prosecutor. Similarly, where the writ is dismissed, on the merits, that is, for the reason that the petitioner therefore was not entitled to it, the judgment of dismissal is a bar to the subsequent issuance of another writ.

Basu in his Commentary on the Constitution of India (fourth edition) Volume 3, at page 398 has this to say:

As regards writs other than habeas corpus the view has all along been maintained that a second application does not lie except where a previous one has been rejected on the ground of a mere formal defect. Even discovery of fresh materials does not sustain a second application.

As regards habeas corpus, the old common law rule justifying successive applications has been superseded by recent case-law as well as legislation.

Thus, with the possible exception which seems to have been whittled down now in the case of habeas corpus petitions, no writ of certiorari can lie in the same Court after it has once been dismissed. In the absence of statutory provisions to the contrary a Court's determination of certiorari may be reviewed by the tribunal possessing appellate jurisdiction over such Court and not otherwise. This is also embodied as a principle of law in Corpus Juris Secundum, Volume 14, page 186.

7. Reference may be made to a decision of Day and Charles JJ., in *The Queen v Mayor and Justices of Bodmin* (1892) 2 Q.B. 21, in which a preliminary objection was that a similar rule had been applied for and discharged for precisely the same purposes and in precisely the same terms. It was observed by Day J. thus:

As I read the authorities it has always been held, whenever this objection has been taken and the attention of the Courts has been called to the point, that no

second application for a prerogative writ will be granted when the first application has been discharged. There are many authorities which support this contention; but I think, apart from authority, that it is a most convenient view to take of the jurisdiction of the Court in such matters. It is a view which has commended itself to many judges who have acted upon it, and commends itself to me...

...I think we are bound to conform to that practice, and that we have no right to take on ourselves to vary or alter it.

With respect, we fully agree with the dictum of the learned Judge which was concurred by Charles J. It is in harmony and keeping with the practice of this Court as well, and the authority underlines a principle which cannot lightly be departed from.

8. If the contention raised by Mr. Gujral so earnestly before us is sustained it would lead to consequences which would indeed be disconcerting. The petitions under Article 226 of the Constitution of India have increased and are still on the increase though a large number of them are refused on a variety of grounds. The petitioner may have failed to establish the existence of a right to justify him in making the application; there may be no legal error apparent on the face of the facts disclosed in the petition; the applicant may not have been denied substantial justice or the determination of which a grievance is made may not be an appropriate subject for interference in certiorari proceedings, or the subject matter of determination may not be considered suitable for issuance of a writ. These are only illustrative cases and it would be manifest that if on a preliminary hearing the Court is called upon to give an elaborate answer to the submissions made by the counsel or the allegations made in the petition, it would involve an unnecessary strain on the time and conscience of the Court. Whenever there is a matter involving fundamental right in which allegations of mala fide are made, it may be that the Court may find it useful to give an indication in making a summary order how its mind has been affected but to insist that in every case where a person chooses to invoke the jurisdiction of this Court a speaking order should be delivered is a proposition which is hardly tenable and finds no shred of support from authority. It has been suggested by Mr. Gujral, that it would be a sufficient compliance if the order merely mentions that the Court does not find any substance on merits before dismissing the application, but in our view this is no more than a device and does not commend itself to us because it would amount to passing a virtual order of dismissal with the addition of a few words to give it the cloak of a speaking order. It is a matter in each case to determine for the Court which chooses to pass an order of dismissal to advert to the reasons which actuated it in so doing or content itself by simply dismissing it.

9. We would, therefore, answer the question passed in the beginning of this order in the negative and dismiss this petition with costs. In this view of the matter, we do not consider that it is within the province of this Court to embark afresh on the merits of the petition which has already been dismissed by a Bench

of this Court.

Gurdev Singh, J.

10. I agree.