

**(1960) 10 SC CK 0006**  
**In the Supreme Court Of India**  
**Case No : Appeal (civil) 6 of 1959**

Rangildas Varajdas Khandwala

APPELLANT

Vs

Collector of Surat and Others

RESPONDENT

**Date of Decision :** 03-10-1960

**Acts Referred:**

Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 — Section 134, 52  
Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952 — Section 4, 5, 7

**Citation :** AIR 1961 SC 291 : (1961) 63 BOMLR 514 : (1961) 1 SCR 951

**Hon'ble Judges :** B. P. Sinha, C.J; P. B. Gajendragadkar, J; K. Subba Rao, J; K. N. Wanchoo, J; J. L. Kapur, J

**Bench :** Full Bench

**Final Decision :** Dismissed

## Judgement

Wanchoo, J.—This appeal by special leave raises questions relating to the constitutionality and interpretation of certain provisions of the Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act No. XLII of 1953, (hereinafter called the Act). The brief facts necessary for present purposes are these. The appellant was the holder of a personal inam which he had purchased from the original to whom Sanad had been issued under Bombay Act No. VII of 1863. The land which forms part of the inam was originally in village Athwa but is now in the suburbs of the city of Surat. The appellant was paying Rs. 7 as Salami and Rs. 6-3-0 as quit-rent, the full assessment of the land being Rs. 56-8-0. In November, 1952, the City Survey Officer of Surat wanted to levy non-agricultural assessment on this land under s. 134 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, (hereinafter called the Code), as the land was being used for non-agricultural purpose and a large bungalow had been erected on it. The appellant objected to this and eventually in September, 1954, he was informed by the Collector that he would not be assessed under s. 134 of the Code but was liable to non-agricultural assessment with effect from August 1, 1955, in view of proviso (b) to s. 4 of the Act. The appellant objected to this also. The Collector decided on July 28, 1955, that the land was liable to full assessment from August 1, 1955, as non-agricultural under

s. 52 of the Code. The appellant then went up in appeal to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal which was dismissed. He filed a writ petition in the High Court challenging the order of the Revenue Tribunal and also challenging the constitutionality of the Act. The High Court rejected the application. It relied on an earlier decision of that Court so far as the challenge to the constitutionality of the Act was concerned. It also held that the order of the Collector by which non-agricultural assessment was to be levied on the applicant from August 1, 1955, was correct. The appellant then applied for a certificate to appeal to this Court which was rejected. He then filed a SLP in this Court and was granted special leave; and that is how the matter has come up before us.

2. So far as the constitutionality of the Act is concerned we have considering it in *Gangadharrao Narayanrao Majumdar Vs. The State of Bombay and Another*, , in which judgment is being delivered to-day, and have upheld the Act. The only fresh point that has been urged in this connection is that in view of Art. 294(b) of the Constitution and in view of the fact that the holder was given a Sanad when his inam was recognized, it was not open to the State of Bombay to enact a law which would in any way vary the terms of the Sanad. This argument based on the immutability of Sanads was rejected by the Federal Court in *Thakur Jagannath Bakes Singh v. The United provinces* [1946] F.C.R. 111, and has also been rejected by this Court in *Maharaj Umeg Singh and Others Vs. The State of Bombay and Others*, . We also reject it for reasons given in the two cases cited. The challenge therefore to the constitutionality of the Act fails in the present appeal also.

3. This brings us to the contention of the appellant that in any case the Collector's order to the effect that the land should be assessed under s. 52 of the Code as non-agricultural is not correct. We are of opinion that there is no force in this contention either. Under s. 4 of the Act, all persons inams have been extinguished and save as expressly provided by or under the Act, all rights legally subsisting on the said date in respect of such personal inams are also extinguished. Therefore the appellant cannot claim protection from being assessed fully after the Act came into force. Section 5 makes it clear that all inam lands shall be liable to the payment of land-revenue in accordance with the provisions of the Code and would thus be liable to full assessment as provided by the Code. The appellant however relied on s. 7 of the Act and contended that s. 7 created an exception to Sections 4 and 5 with respect to lands of inamdars used for building or for other non-agricultural purposes and therefore the appellant's inam land which was used entirely for non-agricultural purposes (namely, building) could not be assessed under s. 5 of the Act. As we read s. 7, we find no warrant for holding that it is an exception to Sections 4 and 5. As already pointed out, s. 4 abolishes personal inams and the rights of inamdars with respect to such inams and s. 5 makes all inam villages or inam lands subject to the payment of full assessments of land-revenue in accordance with the Code. Section 7 deals with vesting of certain parts of inam lands in the State, (namely, public roads, lanes and paths, all unbuilt village site lands, all waste lands and all

uncultivated lands and so on); but an exception has been made so far as vesting is concerned with respect to lands used for building or other non-agricultural purposes by the inamdar. The appellant relies on this exception and it is urged on his behalf that his exception takes out the land so excepted from the provisions of Sections 4 and 5. This reading of s. 7 is in our opinion correct. That section vests certain parts of inam lands in the Government and but for the exception even those inam lands which were used for building and non-agricultural purpose would have vested in the Government. The exception made in s. 7 only saves such inam lands from vesting in the Government and no more. The result of the exception is that such inam lands do not vest in the Government and remain what they were before and are thus subject to the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of the Act. The appellant therefore cannot claim because of the exception contained in s. 7 that the lands excepted from vesting are not subject to Sections 4 and 5 of the Act. The argument therefore based on s. 7 must fail.

4. The next contention on behalf of the appellant is that the Collector has no power to assess this land to non-agricultural assessment under s. 52 read with Sections 45 and 48 of the Code. Section 45 lays down that all land unless specially exempted is liable to pay land-revenue. Section 48 lays down that the land revenue leviable on any land shall be assessed with reference to the use of the land (a) for the purpose of agricultural, (b) for the purpose of building and (c) for any purpose other than agriculture or building. Reading the two sections together it is obvious that the assessment depends upon the use to which the land is put and it to be made according to the rules framed under the Code. In the present case it is not disputed that the land of the appellant is not being used for agriculture and is actually being used for non-agricultural purposes, namely for the purpose of building; therefore, if the land is to be assessed, as it must now be assessed in view of s. 5 of the Act to full assessment, it can only be assessed as non-agricultural. For the purpose of such assessment it is immaterial when the non-agricultural use of the land started. It was in a special category being a personal inam land and was upto the time the Act came into force governed by the law relating to personal inams. The personal inams and all rights thereunder were abolished by the Act and the land is now to be assessed for the first time to full assessment under s. 5 of the Act read with the provisions of the Code; it can only be assessed as non-agricultural land for that is the use to which it is being put now when the assessment is to be made. Section 48 makes it clear that the assessing officer when assessing the land should look to the use to which it is being put at the time of the assessment and assess it according to such use. As the assessment is to be made after the coming into force of the Act it has to be on non-agricultural basis for that is the use for which the land is being put at the time of assessment.

5. Lastly, it is urged that s. 52 which gives power to the Collector to make assessments of lands not wholly exempt from the payment of land-revenue does not apply to this case because here the assessment has been fixed under the provisions of Ch. VIII-A of the Code and s. 52 only applied when no assessment

has been fixed under Ch. VIII-A. Reference was also made to s. 117-R which appears in Ch. VIII-A. That Chapter was introduced in the Code in 1939 and deals with assessment and settlement of land-revenue on agricultural lands. Section 117-R is a deeming provision and lays down that all settlement of land-revenue here to before made and introduced and in force before the commencement of the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act, 1939, by which this chapter was introduced in the Code shall be deemed to have been made and introduced in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and shall not with stand anything contained in s. 117-E (which deals with the duration of a settlement) be deemed, to continue in force until the introduction of a revision settlement. The argument is that because of this deeming provision, the settlement on which this land was held as inam land must be deemed its have been made under this Chapter and therefore it cannot be said that no assessment has been fixed under the provisions of Ch. VIII-A in this case. We are if opinion that there is no force in this argument. Section 117-R of the Code is a deeming provision. Section 52 on the other hand when it says that that section will not apply where assessment has been fixed under Ch. VIII-A, refers to actual assessment under Ch. VIII-A and not to what is deemed to be an assessment under that Chapter by virtue of s. 117-R. It is not in dispute that there has in fact been in assessment under Ch. VIII-A in this case. We are therefore of opinion that as the land in this case was not wholly exempt from revenue and in fact no assessment has been fixed on this land under Ch. VIII-A, s. 52 would apply and the Collector would have power to make an assessment in the manner provided by that section.

There is therefore no force in this appeal and it is hereby dismissed with costs.

6. Appeal dismissed.