

Kalidas Umedram and Others Vs. State of Gujarat and Another

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Court : Supreme Court of India

Decided On : Dec-13-1995

Reported in : AIR1996SC1008; 1996(1)SCALE83; (1996)7SCC635; [1995]Supp6SCR661

Judge : K. Ramaswamy and; B.L. Hansaria, JJ.

Acts : [Constitution of India](#) - Articles 38, 39, 46 and 227

Appeal No. : Civil Appeal No. 171 of 1979

Appellant : Kalidas Umedram and Others

Respondent : State of Gujarat and Another

Advocate for Def. : C. Badri Nath Babu and ; Anip Sachthey, Advs.

Advocate for Pet/Ap. : A.S. Bhasme, Advs

Prior history : From the Judgment and Order dated 12.12.77 of the Gujarat High Court in S.C.A. No.1770 of 1977

Judgement :

1. This appeal by special leave arises against the order of the High Court summarily dismissing the writ petition filed under Article 227 of the Constitution. Admittedly appellants were granted 2 acres 9 guntas of land on March 05, 1976 for agricultural purposes. One of the condition prescribed in the grant was that

they would not use the land for any other purpose except with written permission of the authority. Subsequently, they entered into an agreement to sell the land admeasuring 3000 sq. yd. to different person. On that basis, the grant was cancelled, when the appellants had filed the proceedings before the authorities challenging the validity of the action taken, the District Collector found as a fact that though the appellant had filed an application for permission to use the land for non-agricultural purpose, no order was passed and he had been selling the land for building purpose in contravention of the grant made in his favour. Accordingly, he upheld the order cancelling the allotment of 2 acres 9 guntas of land in Survey No. 152 situated in village Rakhyal City Taluk Ahmedabad. Appeal was dismissed by the State Government and in revision under Article 227, as stated earlier, the High Court dismissed it summarily.

2. Shri Ganpule, learned senior Counsel appearing for the appellant, contended that under proviso to Section 65 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, if the permission is not granted within three months from the date of the receipt of the application or in the manner contemplated thereunder, permission must be deemed to have been granted. Therefore, the cancellation of the grant is bad in law. He also contended that cancellation should have been only to the extent of the contravention of the grant and not of the entire extent of the land.

3. We find no force in any of the contentions. It is true that the proviso envisages permission if the Collector does not grant permission within three months from the date of the receipt of the application excluding the time as specified taken thereunder. But the condition is that user must be always for an agricultural or non-agricultural, purpose. In other words, land should be used for raising commercial crops but not for industrial purposes or for building purposes. Deemed permission would not be a free licence to use the land for any other purpose defeating the object of the grant. The public policy behind the grant is to augment agricultural production so as to enable the tiller of the soil economic empowerment and social and economic justice assured in the Preamble to the [Constitution of India](#) and Articles 38 and 46 to minimise inequalities in income and status. The State distributes under Article 39(b), its material resources to subserve the said purpose. Having obtained the grant or permission, appellants cannot convert the

land into non-agricultural use as well as for building houses, The sale of Government land for nominal amount was for the avowed constitutional purposes. After the conversion, sale of the lands for building purpose would be a windfall. Obviously, the public purpose of the grant and the constitutional goals would be defeated by this method of circumvention. The Government therefore, is justified in cancelling the grant.

4. The next question is to what extent the grant is to be cancelled. Under the above circumstances, the Government is entitled to revoke the grant in respect of the entire extent of land.

5. The appeal is accordingly dismissed but without costs.

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