

(1977) 12 P&H CK 0001

High Court Of Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh

Case No: Civil Revision No. 37 of 1976

Akash Financiers Pvt.
Ltd., Amritsar

APPELLANT

Vs

Massers Tilak Raj
Kewal Krishan and
others

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision: Dec. 19, 1977

Acts Referred:

- Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (CPC) - Order 37 Rule 2

Citation: (1977) 12 P&H CK 0001

Hon'ble Judges: S.S. Sandhawalia, J

Bench: Single Bench

Advocate: M.L. Sarin, for the Appellant; K.L. Kapur, for the Respondent

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

S.S. Sandhawalia, J.

This civil revision petition is directed against the order of the learned Subordinate Judge 1st Class, Amritsar, dated the 8th of October, 1975, whereby he rejected an application for the amendment of the plaint filed by the petitioner.

2. The suit which gives rise to this proceeding was instituted on the 2nd of September, 1974, against the defendants under Order 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, enabling a summary procedure on negotiable instruments. The defendants appeared and made an application for permission to appear and defend as required under Rule 3 of the Order, aforesaid. However, before that application could even be disposed of, the plaintiff moved the application, seeking permission to delete the relevant averments for filing the suit under Order 37, Rule 2, Civil Procedure Code, and in fact to resort to the ordinary procedure prescribed by law. The learned Subordinate Judge, however, rejected the application, aforesaid and the present revision against it was admitted by this Court on

the 9th January, 1976 and further proceedings in the suit were stayed. In view of the dates aforesaid, the learned counsel for the parties are agreed that the matter is governed by the provisions of the unamended Code.

3. Now a reference to the provisions of Order 37 makes it plain that it provides for a special and a summary procedure with regard to suits based on negotiable instruments. The provisions thereof are of no general application but apply to certain limited jurisdictions. What, however, deserves to be highlighted is the fact that Order 37 does not in any mandatory terms substitute or supplant the ordinary procedure for the trial of a suit on negotiable instruments and is merely an enabling provision which gives the right to plaintiff to resort to the this summary procedure, if so advised. This is evident from sub-rule (1) of Rule 2, which is in the following terms:--

2. (1) All suits upon bills of exchange, hundis or promissory notes may, in case the plaintiff desires to proceed here under, be instituted by presenting a plaint in the form prescribed, but the summons shall be in Form No. 4 in Appendix B or in such other form as may be from time to time prescribed.

4. It appears plain to on the language of the aforesaid provision that an option is given to the plaintiff to resort to this procedure if ha desires. I do not think that a plaintiff would irrevocably lose his right to have the suit tried in the ordinary procedure the moment he once elects an to resort to rule 2, aforesaid. What is significant in the present case is the fact that the present application was moved even before the defendant's application for leave to defend the suit was decided. Therefore, not the least prejudice could possibly be caused to them. Indeed, under this provision a defendant at the very initial stage can hardly contend that the plaintiff must resort to the summary procedure and not to the ordinary procedure for the trial of the suit. It appears to me that this aspect of the matter has not been well appreciated by the learned trial Court whilst denying to the petitioner his fair prayer that at the very initial stages of the suit he may elect to resort to his ordinary remedy rather than the special and the summary one.

5. Learned counsel for the petitioner has rightly placed reliance on [Jai Jai Ram Manohar Lal Vs. National Building Material Supply Gurgaon](#), There is no dearth of precedent within this Court as well on the point that the provisions regarding the amendment of pleadings should be liberally construed and that even irrespective of delay, negligence and carelessness on the part of the plaintiff, the amendment should be allowed if it can be made without injustice to the other side and where the other side can be compensated by costs On an overall view of the matter, I find that the present case is more than amply covered by that principle.

6. I would accordingly allow this revision and setting aside the order under revision allow the application for amendment on the payment of Rs. 100/- as costs to the defendants. The case shall now go back to the trial Court for expeditious disposal. Parties to appear before it on the 13th of January, 1978.