

## Ashraf Vs L. Saith Mal

**Court:** Allahabad High Court

**Date of Decision:** Sept. 23, 1937

**Hon'ble Judges:** Allsop, J

**Bench:** Single Bench

**Final Decision:** Disposed Of

### Judgement

Allsop, J.

This is an application in revision. The applicant put in an application u/s 4, United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act. A notice

was issued to persons having claims in respect of debts to put in written statements of their claims within a certain period. The opposite party put in

no claim within the period specified. Thereafter he made an application saying that he was delayed for certain private reasons, and was given a

further period of two months, as allowed by Sub-section (3) of Section 8. He failed to present his written statement within that further period. The

result was that the Special Judge held u/s 13 of the Act that the debt alleged to be due to the opposite party was deemed to have been duly

discharged. There was an appeal against this finding and the order based upon it. It was held in appeal by the Additional District Judge of

Moradabad that further time could have been allowed to the appellant and should have been allowed. The Additional District Judge set aside the

order of the Special Judge and sent the record back for disposal with a direction that the opposite party should be given a further chance to file his

written statement. This application is that we should revise the order of the learned Additional District Judge and restore the order of the learned

Special Judge.

2. A preliminary point is raised that we have no jurisdiction to interfere under the powers of revision given to us u/s 115, Civil P.C. It is urged that

there are special provisions for appeal and revision-under Ch. 6, United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act. Section 45 lays down rules for

appeals and Sub-section (5) of that section says: ""The decision on an appeal under this section shall be final."" Section 46 gives an Appellate Court

power to intervene on its own motion, even if no appeal has been filed before it. Section 47 says:

Except as provided in Sections 45 and 46, no proceedings of the Collector or the Special Judge under this Act shall be questioned in any Court.

3. It is urged that the appellate judgment of the learned Additional District Judge of Moradabad is not open to revision because it was final under

the provisions of Sub-section (5) of Section 45. The question for determination is whether the use of the term "final" results in this that our powers

of revision are not to be exercised. We have been referred to a decision of the learned Judges of the Oudh Chief Court in AIR 1937 124 (Oudh)

where it has been held that a similar provision about finality in the Agriculturists' Relief Act implies that there shall be no interference in revision.

On the other hand, we have been referred to a Full Bench decision of the Rangoon High Court in Mohammed Ibrahim Moola v. S.R. Jandass AIR

(1923) Rang. 94, in which it was held that the word "final" means only that the decision to which it applied was not subject to appeal. The learned

Judges in that case held that there could be interference in revision. That decision has followed a decision of our own Courts in Balkaran Rai v.

Gobind Nath Tiwari in that case it is pointed out that the provisions of Section 588, Civil P.C., which was in force at that time, laid down that

orders passed in appeal under that section which referred to appeals from orders should be final notwithstanding the fact that there was obviously

a power in the High Court to revise orders passed in appeal upon other orders. It was evident that the word "final" as used in that section could

only mean "not subject to appeal". It could not be final in the sense that the power to interfere in revision was shut out. We consider that we should

follow the ruling of our own Court and that of the Rangoon High Court based upon it. We consider that we have a right to interfere in revision

under the provisions of Section 115, Civil P.C.

4. We now come to the question whether this is a fit case for interference on the assumption that we have jurisdiction to interfere. We are satisfied

that the learned Additional District Judge was wrong in the decision to which he came. The Act is perfectly clear. It allows a claimant a, certain

definite period within which to put forward his claim in a written statement. He has the period specified in the notice and in addition a further period

of two months at the discretion of the Special Judge. Beyond that period of two months no further time can be allowed. As soon as the period of

two months elapses, the claim is deemed to have been duly discharged. We consider that the learned Additional District Judge went against the

provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act which are quite clear when he allowed an extension beyond the period of two months allowed by the

Special Judge. The learned Judge has relied upon the proposition that the provisions of the Act must be read as supplementary to the provisions of

the Civil Procedure Code. We see no force in this argument. The provisions of the CPC are applicable only in so far as they are consistent with the

provisions of the Act itself. At the time when the period of two months expired, the applicant had acquired the right to be free from the claims put

up by the opposite party. In these circumstances the order of the learned Additional District Judge cannot be allowed to stand. He acted beyond

his jurisdiction in extending the time by means of his appellate order. We set aside that order and restore the order of the Special Judge. The

opposite party will pay the costs of this application and also the costs in the Court of the Additional District Judge.