

## Union of India and Another Vs Hardeo Dutta Tirtharam and Others

**Court:** Bombay High Court

**Date of Decision:** Feb. 18, 1986

**Acts Referred:** Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 "Section 110B

**Citation:** (1987) 1 ACC 81 : AIR 1986 Bom 350 : (1986) 2 BomCR 33

**Hon'ble Judges:** H.H. Kantharia, J

**Bench:** Single Bench

**Advocate:** K.K. Tasted, Asstt. Govt. Pleader, for the Appellant; N.B. Shah, for the Respondent

### Judgement

1. "The king can do no wrong" is the burden of song in this appeal filed by the Government of India and one of there servants, Lakharam Shama

Sawar (hereinafter referred to as "defendants 1 and 2" respectively). Article 300 of the Constitution is a point in reference.

2. The short facts, relevant for the purpose of disposal of this appeal, are as under:-

The three respondents (hereinafter referred to as "the plaintiffs") filed Special Civil Suit No.114 of 1973 in the Court of the learned joint civil

Judge, Senior Division, Ahmednagar, for recovery of Rs. 11,000/- with interest and costs against the defendants on the allegation that their father

Tirtharam Biharilal Dutta, aged about 66, a retired Subhedar of Indian Army, was fatally knocked down on 8th Jan. 1973 at about 3.30 p.m.

when he was proceeding towards his kirana shop from his residence along nagar- pathardi road , ahmednagar, by defendant 2 while driving

military vehicle No. TUD/ 44520. According to the Plaintiffs, the deceased was aman of sober habits and maintained good health and sound

Physique and could have lived further life of about 15 years. He was getting Rs. 72.50 as monthly pension and was earning Rs. 150/- from his

Kirana business. Therefore, their family suffered a loss above Rs. 25,000/- but they restricted the claim to Rs. 11,000/-.

3. The suit was resisted by the defendants on various grounds but one of the contentions in their defence was that Government of India is immuned

from all the liabilities for the tortious acts committed by their servants in the exercise of their sovereign functions and by reason of such absolute

immunity they were not responsible for any injury caused to any one. Thus, "sovereign immunity" was the core of the defence.

4. On the pleadings before him, the learned trial Judge framed appropriate issues. And on the evidence, he held that Tiratharam's death was

caused as a result of rash and negligent driving of the vehicle in question by defendant 2 during the course of his employment with defendant 1 and

therefore defendant 1 is liable for the act of defendant 2. However, the learned trial Judge was of the view that the plaintiffs suffered a loss only to the

tune of Rs. 4,800/-. Thus the learned trial Judge negated the plea of the defendants of "sovereign immunity". He accordingly decreed the

plaintiffs' suit partly and ordered the defendants to pay 4,800/- to the plaintiffs with interest at the rate of 6% per annum from the date of the date of

the suit till recovery and proportionate costs by his judgement and order dt. 29th August, 1975.

5. Being aggrieved, defendants 1 and 2 filed the present appeal.

6. Mr. Tasted, learned Advocate appearing on behalf of the defendants, canvassed only one point for my consideration that Government of India

is not liable for the tortious act of defendant 2 as the fatal accident had taken place in the course of the exercise of the sovereign function. Mr.

Shah, learned Advocate appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs, urged that the plea of "sovereign immunity" is not available to the defendant as at the

time of the accident defendant 2 was not performing the sovereign functions.

7. Now, the law as to the "sovereign immunity" is well settled. Thus in case of The State of Rajasthan Vs. Mst. Vidhyawati and Another, it was held

by the Supreme Court as under :-

The second part of Art. 300 defines the extent of liability of the State to be used by the use of the words "in the like cases", although the first part

of it deals only with the nomenclature of the parties to a suit or proceedings, and refers back for the determination of such cases to the legal

position before the enactment of the Constitution.

In that case where the driver of a jeep, owned and maintained by the State of Rajasthan for the official use of the Collector of a district, drove it

rashly and negligently, while bringing it back from the workshop after repairs and knocked down a pedestrian and fatally injured him. It was held

that the State can be made vicariously liable for the tortious act, like any other employer. It was further held that there could be no difficulty in

holding that the State should be as much liable for tort in respect of a tortious act committed by its servant within the scope of his employment but

wholly dissociated from the exercise of sovereign powers, as any other employer.

8. The supreme Court then in case of Kasturilal Ralia Ram Jain Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh, had observed :

It will be recalled that this doctrine of immunity is based on the common law principle that the King commits no wrong and that he cannot be guilty

of personal negligence or misconduct, and as such cannot be responsible for the negligence or misconduct of his servants. Another aspect of this

doctrine was that it was an attribute of sovereignty that a State cannot be responsible for the negligence or misconduct of his servants. Another

aspect of this doctrine was that it was an attribute of sovereignty that a State cannot be sued in its own Courts without its consent. This legal

position has been substantially altered by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947 (10 and 11 Geo 6 c 44)".

Their Lordships of the Supreme Court further observed :

Our only point in mentioning this Act is to indicate that the doctrine of immunity which has been borrowed in India in dealing with the question of

the immunity of the State in regard to claims made against it for tortious acts- committed by its servants, was really based on the common law

principal which prevailed in - England; and that principle has now been substantially modified by the Crown Proceedings Act. In dealing with the

present appeal, we have ourselves been disturbed by the thought that a citizen whose property was seized by process of law, on the ground that

his property has not been returned to him, that he can make no claim against the State. That, we think, is not a very satisfactory position in law.

9. The Kerala High Court in case of The State of Kerala and Another Vs. K. Cheru Babu, pointed out that in our republican and democratic form

of Government there is no justification for recognising the archaic theory of sovereign immunity which was founded on the feudalistic notions of

justice in England. The Division Bench of the Kerala High Court further observed that in India, ever since the time of the East India Company, the

sovereign has been held liable to be sued in tort or in contract, and the common law immunity never operated in India. All powers vested in the

State are derived from the Constitution or the relevant statute. Under the Constitution, there is no scope for immunity based on any prerogative or

arbitrary right. Except where special provisions have been made under the Constitution (e.g. Art 361) or reasonable classification is made under a

statute, treating the State or certain individuals as a special class and conferring upon them special privileges and exemptions or immunities, against

a citizen the State has no right to immunity. The State is not protected from liability for the tortious act of its servant which is either ultra vires the

State granting the powers under which he is purported to have acted or is a negligent exercise of such powers. In other words, the State is

vicariously liable to third parties in such circumstances as would render a private employer liable. The Kerala High Court further held that the

concept of sovereignty is not a satisfactory test for deciding - questions of immunity. Sovereign exercise of power is not the dividing line between

jurisdictional and immunity. Apart from constitutional or statutory provisions or privileges to the State or its instrumentalities, and with the exception

of matters arising from war damage, the State, in relation to its citizens, has no immunity from liability or from the jurisdiction of its Courts.

10. The Punjab and Haryana High Court in case of Usha Aggarwal and Others Vs. Union of India and Others, observed :-

Before parting with this aspect of the matter, it must be observed that it does not behavethe State to seek cover under the plea of sovereign

immunity merely to avoid liability for the consequences of the negligence of its servants. Such a plea is wholly out of place in a welfare State, in a

case like the present where instead of providing for the needy, left so by the acts of its servants in the course of their employment, the attempt is to

look for immunity founded upon the dubious privilege of the injured or the deceased, as the case may be, being run over by a vehicle engaged in

the discharge of the sovereign functions of the State.

11. In the instant case, evidence of defendant 2 shows that on the relevant day and at the relevant time, he was driving the vehicle in question to

collect tents from the our-door training place and bring them to the regiment when the accident took place. Mr. Tasted submitted that from this

evidence it is clear that no private vehicle could go to the military stores or to the military regiment and, therefore, defendant 2 was carrying out the

sovereign functions. In reply, Mr. Shah has very rightly submitted that the particular duty which defendant 2 was carrying out in the military area

could have been very well carried out by any other private contractor also without any material detriment to the military stores and, therefore, it

cannot be said that defendant 2 was carrying out the sovereign functions. Thus according to Mr. Shah, the act of driving the vehicle in question to

the defendant 2 was not the act referable to the exercise of the sovereign powerrrs delegated to the public servant.

12. In this view of the matter and the settled principle of law on the point, let me say that gone are the days when the State can contend that the

King can do no wrong in the matter of tortious acts of their servants.

13. In the result, I find the appeal meritless. It deserves to be dismissed. It stands dismissed with costs. Appeal dismissed.