

PETITIONER:
GURBACHAN SINGH & ANR.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
UNION OF INDIA & ANR.

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 09/02/1996

BENCH:
RAMASWAMY, K.
BENCH:
RAMASWAMY, K.
G.B. PATTANAIK (J)

CITATION:
1996 SCC (3) 117 JT 1996 (2) 548
1996 SCALE (2) 275

ACT:

HEADNOTE:

JUDGMENT:

O R D E R

This writ petition is filed against the order passed by this Court under Article 136 allowing the appeal and setting aside the order of the High Court and the arbitrator awarding enhanced solatium and interest under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as amended by Amendment Act 68 of 1984 in respect of lands acquired under Requisition and Acquisition of the Immovable Property Act, 1952. A three-Judge Bench of this Court had held that the Amendment Act 68 of 1984 or the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has no application to the award passed under Section 8 of the Requisition and Acquisition of the Immovable Property Act. Consequently, the direction and order for the payment of interest and solatium was held to be without jurisdiction and, therefore, it would be nullity. The question then is: whether writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution would lie?

Dealing with the same question in *Abdul Rehman Antulay v. Union of India & Ors. etc.* [(1984) 3 SCR 482] this Court had observed thus:

"In my views the writ petition challenging the validity of the order and judgment passed by this Court as nullity or otherwise incorrect cannot be entertained. I wish to make it clear that the dismissal of this writ petition will not prejudice the right of the petitioner, to approach the Court with an appropriate review petition or to file any other application which he may be entitled in law to file".

Following the above ratio, in *Khoday Distilleries Limited & Anr. v. The Registrar General, Supreme Court of India* [W.P (C) No.803 of 1995] decided on December 5, 1995, a three-Judge Bench [to which one of us, K. Ramaswamy, J. was a member] has held that after the decision of this Court

in M/s. Khoday Distilleries Ltd. & Anr. v. State of Karnataka & Ors. [(1995) 1 SCC 574] writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution canvassing the correctness of the decision of this Court, is not maintainable.

Thus the judgment and order of this Court passed under Article 136 is not amenable to judicial review under Article 32 of the Constitution.

The writ petition is accordingly dismissed.

JUDIS