


<p>MHKO010025702022</p> 	<p><u>Order below Exh.5 in Reg.Civil Appeal No.117/2022</u></p> <p>Ketan Ravindra Raut and others</p> <p><i>Versus</i></p> <p>1) Resident Deputy Collector, Kolhapur and others</p>
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1) The appellant has filed present application to stay the order passed by respondent No.1 in Eviction Case No.2/2021 dated 20/06/2022.

2) Being aggrieved by the said order, appellant prayed to stay execution of the order dated 20/06/2022, passed in Eviction Case No.2/2021 on the following grounds -

i) The notice issued by respondent No.1 is not as per the provision of law.

ii) The respondent No.1 having no any legal authority to issue notice and also having no right to pass an order against appellant.

iii) The grounds mentioned in eviction notice and grounds mentioned in order under appeal is altogether different.

iv) There is no any danger to oxygen tank and pipe line or no any parking obstruction, encroachment because of the appellant's business.

v) The respondent is not competent authority within the scope of Bombay Public Premises Eviction Act.

vi) The order passed by the respondent also suffer from jurisdictional error in the eye of law.

vii) Respondent No.1 passed the order arbitrarily.

viii) The Act does not provide any machinery and as the Act does not appoint the competent authority under the Bombay Public Premises Eviction Act no proceedings can be commenced against the appellant.

ix) The appellant is in possession of the disputed property as a authorized person to conduct business and tenant in the disputed property from many years.

x) The order under Sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Public Premises Eviction Act passed by the respondent is in violation of the rule of precedent.

xi) The initiation of proceeding under Sections 4 and 5 at the instance of respondent No.2 is against the violation of principles of natural justice.

xii) The appellant does not only have prima facie case, balance of convenience and equity is in favour of appellant as the appellant is in possession of disputed property and they are carrying on business for more than 30 years. If the implementation, operation and execution of an order is not stayed in that case appellant will suffer irreparable loss.

3] As against this, if the order is stayed, no prejudice likely to be caused to the respondents. Caveat notice is received by present appellant. Hence, under above facts and circumstances, the order passed by respondent No.1 in Eviction Case No.2/2021, dated 20/06/2022 be stayed till disposal of the appeal.

4] Respondent No.2 and No.1 filed their say vide Exh.15 and Exh.18 and objected stay application on the following grounds -

i) The appellant is trespasser and he has made illegal encroachment on the government premises. The appellant has never been authorized to do business in the disputed property. The appellant is unauthorized encroacher. As such the appellant is liable to be evicted from the government premises as per the provisions of law and respondent No.1 being the competent authority has passed just, legal and valid order to evict the appellant from the government premises.

ii) The notice calling upon the appellant to show cause as to why he should not be evicted and the notice calling upon the appellant to vacate the premises are legal and valid.

iii) Respondent No.1 is competent authority under the Bombay Government Premises Eviction Act, 1955 appointed vide the Government Notification G.N.,U.D. & P.H.D.No. EVC.1164/40217-E, dated 1st February 1955 (M.G., Part IV-B, pages 463) by the Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Bombay Government Premises Eviction Act, 1955 for carrying out the purposes of the Act in respect of all Government premises in the areas within its jurisdiction. Therefore, respondent No.1 has legal authority to carry out all the acts under the said Act.

5] Hence, application for Stay filed by the appellant be rejected with costs.

6] In above facts and circumstances, following points arise for my consideration. I have recorded my findings with reasons thereon as follows.

Points		Findings
1.	Whether the appellant is entitled for stay to the order passed by respondent No.1 in Eviction Case No.2/2021, dt.20/6/2022 till disposal of the appeal ?	Partly affirmative
2.	What order ?	Application is allowed.

REASONS

As to Point Nos. 1 and 2:

7] To prove the case, the applicant has filed list of document vide Exh.3, which includes information of the order of respondent No.1 dated 20-

06-2022, Judgment passed by the respondent No.1 in Eviction Case No.2/2021, dated 20/06/2022, notice issued to the appellant by respondent No.1 on 21/12/2021, the Judgment in Reg.Appeal No.319/2013, consent given by respondent No.1, certificate of enrollment and photographs. The appellant has filed on record list of documents vide Exh,13, which includes Judgment and Decree in Reg. Civil Suit No.278/2017, registration certificate issued by Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006, copy of receipt in proforma 'G' and application in proforma 'F'. the appellant has also filed on record list of document vide Exh.21, which includes rent assessment extract issued by the Deputy Engineer, zerox copy of license issued by the Food and drug Administration, Maharashtra State, application for Licenses/Renewal of license under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, fees paid to Food and drug Administration dated – 11/01/2020.

8] The learned counsel for the appellant has relied upon the following judgments -

I) ***Sh. Bhagat Singh Vs. Delhi Development Authority, reported in AIR 1988 Delhi 174***, wherein the Hon'ble Delhi High Court held that -

“Notice under S.4. Description of premises to which notice pertains not given in notice. Notice is invalid. Notice under S.4 is mandatory unlike one under S.106 which can be waived. Correct description of premises in order cannot cure defect.”

II) ***Maruti Tukaram Patil Vs. The State of Maharashtra and others, reported in 1996 (1) All MR 240***, wherein the Hon'ble Bombay High Court held -

“No notice as contemplated by clause (C) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Eviction Act has been issued by the competent authority to the petitioner, much less a notice specifying ground of proposed eviction and calling upon the petitioner to show cause against the proposed eviction has been given. That being the position the letter or the order of the Collector directing eviction of the petitioner through the Tahsildar is absolutely unwarranted. Action to evict a canteen holder in public premises as per order of Collector, through Tahsildar, quashed.”

III) *Union of India Vs. Krishna Coal company and others, reported in 2017 AIR CC 2034*, wherein the Hon'ble Himachal Pradesh High Court held that -

“Private respondents in possession of premises before 1958. Proceedings of eviction cannot be initiated under Act of 1971. Act of 1971 has no retrospective application. AIR 2014 SC 1509, relied on.”

9] The respondent No.1 filed on record the copy of Caveat Appln. No.243/2022 and respondent No.2 filed list of document vide Exh.20, which includes copy of Judgment of the learned Civil Judge, Sr.Dn., Kolhapur in Reg.Civil Suit No.278/2017.

10] Learned counsel for the appellant Mr.R.A.Mehata argued that the grounds mentioned in the order in respect of Oxygen tank, parking obstruction, encroachment and premises required for Government purpose was not mentioned in eviction notice and no any evidence was also produced by the respondent. The respondent is not competent authority as per Bombay Public Premises Eviction Act. The order passed under Sections 4 and 5 of the Act by respondent No.1 is in violation of the rule of precedent. The ratio laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **2003 MLJ 712 and 1969 Vol.3 SCC 415 and AIR 1994 Delhi 181** and directions given by the Hon'ble High Court in that authority is binding upon respondent No.1, but the said directions have not been considered and therefore, considering the above said authorities, the order of the respondent is violation of law and bad in law. Hence, the order passed by respondent No.1 in Eviction Case No.2/2021, dated 20/05/2022 may be stayed till disposal of the appeal.

11] Learned A.P.P. for the respondent No.1 and 2 – Mr. Mahadeshwar argued that respondent No.2 already filed caveat application

No.243/2022 on 29/06/2022. The learned A.P.P. argued that respondent No.1 being the competent authority and has passed a just, legal and valid order. The appellant was given full opportunity to raise their defence available to him. The appellant was given opportunity to cross-examine the witness to respondent No.2. The appellant was given opportunity to lead evidence and to argue their case. The respondent No.1 is competent authority under the Bombay Government Premises Eviction Act, 1955 appointed vide the Government Notification G.N.,U.D. & P.H.D.No. EVC. 1164/40217-E, dated 1st February 1955 (M.G., Part IV-B, pages 463) by the Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Bombay Government Premises Eviction Act, 1955 for carrying out the purposes of the Act in respect of all Government premises in the areas within its jurisdiction. Therefore, respondent No.1 has legal authority to carry out all the acts under the said Act.

12] Learned A.P.P. Mr.Mahadeshwar further argued that the appellant is an encroacher and trespasser. The appellant is never authorized to occupy and possess the premises under his possession within the precincts of the Government Premises. The appellant is never a tenant in the disputed property. The appellant had filed a civil suit against the respondent wherein he had claimed injunction against the respondent. The said suit No. 278/2017 was decided by the learned Civil Judge, Sr.Dn., Kolhapur. The learned Civil Court held that the appellant had made illegal encroachment in the Government premises. As such the appellant is estopped from contending tenancy in the Government premises. Therefore, there are no merits in the present application and as such same application liable to be dismissed.

13] As per provisions of the Section 9 of the Bombay Government Premises Eviction Act, no legal proceeding can be filed against the

competent authority in respect of the action taken under the provisions of said Act. The appellant has wrongly impleaded the respondent No.1 as a party in the present appeal. Therefore, the application for stay is not maintainable. The application for stay devoid of merit and as such is not entitled any of the relief claimed. So that, said application be rejected with costs.

14] In the above facts and circumstances, this Court found that the appellant filed Reg.Civil Suit No.278/2017 before the learned Joint Civil Judge, Sr. Dn., Kolhapur challenging the notice issued by the original defendant No.1/respondent No.2, wherein the appellant also prayed for injunction. Said suit was decreed in favour of the appellant and it was held that the notice issued by respondent No.1 to the appellant/original plaintiff on 25/03/2017 (Notice at Exh.21) was not binding on the plaintiff. After that this Court found that the Judgment passed by the respondent No.1 in Eviction Case No.02/2021, dated 20/06/2022 under Section 4 and 5 of the Bombay Government Premises Eviction Act. Issues raised in the said Judgment about the jurisdiction of respondent No.1 and 2 and issue of encroachment and safety of the hospital premises. It is also found that the appellant and respondent No.2 lead the evidence before the respondent No.1 in Eviction Case No.2/2022. Respondent No.1 held that the appellant illegally possessed and encroached in the premises of respondent No.2. Respondent No.2 required the place for Government purpose and object. The respondent No.1 held that the appellants committed encroachment illegally to the premises of Chatrapati Pramilaraje Hospital, which is Government hospital. The respondent No.2 raised the issues of possession and safety of the hospital. The appellant also raised the issue that if he forcefully evicted without following due process of law, then he would suffer irreparable loss.

15] The learned counsel for the appellant argued that he is ready to proceed with the final hearing of appeal if stay order is granted. Hence, stay may be granted till disposal of the appeal.

16] In the above facts and circumstances, it is found that the appellant is ready to proceed with the final argument on the appeal and till that period, the appellant wanted to stay the order of respondent No.1 passed on dt.20/06/2022 in the Eviction Case No.2/2021. The appellant is directed to proceed with the final hearing of appeal. Hence, I answer Point No.1 in partly affirmative and proceed to pass following order.

- **ORDER** -

1. Application at Exh.5 is hereby partly allowed on following terms and conditions.

- i) The execution of order passed in Eviction Case No.2/2021, dated 20/06/2022 by respondent No.1 is stayed for the period of 4 (Four) weeks.
- ii) The appellant to argue the appeal (final hearing) within three weeks, failing which the stay order granted by this Court stands vacated automatically.

2. Call Record and Proceeding of the case.

3. Application at Exh.5 is disposed of accordingly.

Date :- 03/08/2022

(Shailendra Tambe)
District Judge-3, Kolhapur.

Order below Exh.5 in Reg.Civil Appeal No.114/2022

Shri. Sadik Sikandar Sayyad, Proprietor S.S.T.
Stall Center and Nastha Center

Versus

1) Resident Deputy Collector, Kolhapur
and others

- OPERATIVE ORDER -

1. Application at Exh.5 is hereby partly allowed on following terms and conditions.
 - i) The execution of order passed in Eviction Case No.8/2021, dated 20/06/2022 by respondent No.1 is stayed for the period of 4 (Four) weeks.
 - ii) The appellant to argue the appeal (final hearing within three weeks, failing which the stay order granted by this Court stands vacated automatically.
2. Call Record and Proceeding of the case.
3. Application at Exh.5 is disposed of accordingly.

Date:- 03/08/2022

(Shailendra Tambe)
District Judge-3, Kolhapur.

Order below Exh.11 in Reg.Civil Appeal No.114/2022

Shri. Sadik Sikandar Sayyad, Proprietor S.S.T.
Stall Center and Nastha Center

Versus

- 1) Resident Deputy Collector, Kolhapur
and others

- **OPERATIVE ORDER** -

Application at Exh.11 is hereby disposed of
in view of order passed below Exh.5.

Date:- 03/08/2022

(Shailendra Tambe)
District Judge-3, Kolhapur.

Order below Exh.5 in Reg.Civil Appeal No.122/2022

Shamshuddin Gulab Mujawar

Versus

1) Resident Deputy Collector, Kolhapur.

- OPERATIVE ORDER -

1. Application at Exh.5 is hereby partly allowed on following terms and conditions.
 - i) The execution of order passed in Eviction Case No. 7/2021, dated 20/06/2022 by respondent No.1 is stayed for the period of 4 (Four) weeks.
 - ii) The appellant to argue the appeal (final hearing) within three weeks, failing which the stay order granted by this Court stands vacated automatically.
2. Call Record and Proceeding of the case.
3. Application at Exh.5 is disposed of accordingly.

Date:- 03/08/2022

(Shailendra Tambe)
District Judge-3, Kolhapur.

Order below Exh.11 in Reg.Civil Appeal No.122/2022

Shamshuddin Gulab Mujawar

Versus

1) Resident Deputy Collector, Kolhapur

- **OPERATIVE ORDER** -

Application at Exh.11 is hereby disposed of
in view of order passed below Exh.5.

Date:- 03/08/2022

(Shailendra Tambe)
District Judge-3, Kolhapur.