

Final Judgment on Police Protection Case by Supreme Court Of India 2007

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION**

CIVIL APPEAL NOS. 5460-5466 OF 2004

MORAN M. BASELIOS MARTHOMA MATHEWS II & ORS APPELLANT (S)

: VERSUS :

STATE OF KERALA AND ORS RESPONDENT (S)

J U D G E M E N T

S.B. Sinha, J.

Dispute between the parties centres round the management of a large number of Churches known as 'Syrian Churches'. The present controversy arises in regard to the interpretation of a decision of this Court in Most. Rev P.M.A Metropolitan & Ors vs. Moran Mar Thoma Mathew & Ors; [AIR 1995 SC 2001]. A writ petition was filed by the appellants herein before the Kerala High Court, praying inter alia, for the following reliefs;

- ia. In the above facts and circumstances of the case this Honorable Court may kindly be pleased to issue a writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ order or directions commanding respondents 1 to 4 and their subordinates to give effective and adequate police protection to the First Petitioner to exercise his rights, duties and privileges as the Catholicos cum Malankara Metropolitan of the Malankara Church with respect to the Parishes mentioned in Exhibit P4 and institutions of the Malankara Church without any threat or obstructions from Respondents 5 to 13 or their agents or servants in any manner.
- b. To issue a writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ, order or directions commanding respondents 1 to 4 to give effective and adequate police protection to exercise their rights, duties and privileges as Metropolitans of the Malankara Orthodox Church under the First Petitioner without any threat or obstruction from Respondents 5 to 13 or their agents or servants in any manner.
- c. To issue a writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ order or directions commanding respondents 1 to 4 to give effective and adequate police protection to other Bishops similarly placed as well as to the faithful members of the Malankara Church for the purpose of participating in the conduct of religious services in the said Parish Churches of the

Malankara Church by petitioners without any threat obstruction from Respondents 5 to 13 or their agents or servants in any manner.

d. Issue a writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ order or direction commanding respondents 1 to 4 to take steps to see that respondents 5 to 13 do not enter into any of the churches of the Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church mentioned in Exhibit P4 and Institutions of the Malankara Church in any capacity as Catholicos, Bishop, Priest or in any other manner.

e. Issue appropriate directions to Respondents 1 to 4 to restrain respondents 5 to 13 from in any way obstructing the Petitioners from exercising the powers in accordance with the provisions of 1934 Constitution of the Malankara Church with respect to the Parish Churches of the Malankara Church mentioned in Exhibit P4 and institutions of the Church.

f. Direct respondents 5 to 13 to pay the cost of this petition to the petitioner. î

One of the contentions which has been raised before the High Court was the maintainability of the writ petition on the premise that it could not have gone into the disputed questions of fact and, particularly, the application of the said judgement in relation to Parish churches. Appellants, however, raised a contention that the writ petition was maintainable as the State and its officers having regard to the provisions in Article 144 of the Constitution of India are duty bound to give effect to the decision of this court.

The High Court in view of the rival contention of the parties formulated two questions for its consideration:

1. Are the contesting respondents bound by the judgement of their lordships of the Supreme Court in *Most Rev. P.M.A. Metropolitan v Moran Mar Thoma* (A I R 1995 S C 2001)?

2. Is a case for the issue of a Writ of mandamus as prayed for by the Petitioners made out?

Upon noticing the contentions raised on behalf of the parties, including the one that the appellants herein had raised claims over the properties of the aforesaid churches; in relation where to there exists serious dispute and about 200 civil suits are pending in different courts in the State of Kerala.

The High Court, however, went into the merit of the matter and opined that so far as the rights of Parish Churches are concerned, there was no declaration as against them, having not been impleaded in the proceedings before the Supreme Court. Having opined so, the High Court held:

ii. The rights of the Parish Churches were not determined by the Supreme Court in the 1995 decision. Thus, it cannot be said that the contesting respondents have no right to manage their properties or that the 1st petitioner has any right over the Churches which were not parties in the cases;

ii. All the Churches listed in Exh. P-4 having not been impleaded as parties, no order affecting the rights of those who are not before the court can be passed;

(iii) The Churches had the right to form a separate Association. They were also entitled to leave the Malankara Association under Arts. 19, 25 and 26. It has not been shown that they had acted illegally in doing so;

iv. Police help cannot be ordered for the mere asking. It involves expense for the State. It is not a substitute for proceedings before an appropriate authority or court. It can be normally granted only when there is clear evidence of an existing danger to person or property. In matters involving religious institutions, it would be normally inappropriate to order the grant of police protection unless a clear case for allowing the entry of the police is made out:

v. Keeping in view the peculiar facts and circumstances as noticed above, no ground for the issue of a writ of mandamus as prayed for by the petitioners is made out.â

Before, we embark upon the rival contentions raised by the learned counsel appearing on behalf of the parties before us, we may notice that Appellant No. 1 is said to have resigned from the post of Catholicos and Malankara Metropolitan in 2005. He died on 26.1.2006. An application for substitution has been filed by his successor who is Chief Catholicos and Malankara Metropolitan, which has been marked as I.A. No. 16 of 2006. The said substitution application is being opposed by the respondents herein contending that the question in regard to the validity or otherwise of the election of the Catholicos is pending consideration in a suit. Having regard to the fact that there exists dispute as to whether the applicant herein is a validly elected person for holding the aforesaid post, and furthermore, in view of the fact that, in his absence, whether we can proceed with the appeals, we do not intend to pass any order in the substitution application.

The short question which arises for consideration, in our opinion, is as to whether in a situation of this nature, the High Court should have gone into the rival contentions of the parties. Our answer is 'No.' There cannot be any doubt, whatsoever, that prayer for issuance of a writ of mandamus may be granted against the State commanding it to perform its legal duties when it fails and/or neglects to do so. It is, however, another thing that while considering only that aspect of the matter, the Court in the garb of rendering a decision on that limited aspect would go into the disputed question of title and/or interpretation of a judgement of this Court wherefore other remedies are not only available but, as noticed hereinbefore, in fact, more than 200 suits, touching one aspect of the matter or the other, are pending in different Civil Courts.

A distinction, in our opinion, must be borne in mind in regard to the exercise of jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in relation to the matters providing for public law remedy vis - a ≠ vis private law remedy. The High Court while exercising its jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution, no doubt,

exercises plenary power but then certain limitations in regard thereto are well accepted. Ordinarily, a writ of or in the nature of mandamus would be issued against a "State" within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India or the public authorities discharging public functions or a public utility concern or where the functions of the respondents are referable to a statute, which a fortiori, would mean that save and except for good reasons Court would not entertain a matter involving private law remedy.

The question as regards grant of a relief for providing police protection in a somewhat similar case, came up for consideration before this Court in P. R. Murlidharan & Ors vs. Swami Dharamananda Theertha Padar & Ors (2006 [4] SCC 501) wherein one of us was a party. It was held therein:

Furthermore, the jurisdiction of the civil court is wide and plenary. In a case of this nature, a writ proceeding cannot be a substitute for a civil suit.

Balasubramanyan, J., in his concurring opinion observed:

A Writ Petition under the guise of seeking a writ of mandamus directing the police authorities to give Protection to a Writ Petitioner, cannot be made a forum for adjudicating on civil rights. It is one thing to approach the High Court, for issuance of such a writ on a plea that a particular party has not obeyed a decree or an order of Injunction passed in favour of the Writ Petitioner, was deliberately flouting that decree or order and in spite of the Petitioners applying for it, or that the police authorities are not giving him the needed protection in terms of the decree or order passed by a court with jurisdiction. But, it is quite another thing to seek a writ of mandamus directing protection in respect of property, status or right which remains to be adjudicated upon and when such an adjudication can only be got done in a properly instituted Civil Suit. It would be an abuse of process for a Writ Petitioner to approach the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution seeking a writ of mandamus directing the police authorities to protect his claimed possession of a property without first establishing his possession in an appropriate civil court. The temptation to grant relief in cases of this nature should be resisted by the High Court. The wide jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution would remain effective and meaningful only when it is exercised prudently and in appropriate situations.

Learned senior counsels appearing on behalf of the respondents herein contend that the appellants before us cannot be permitted to take a different stand now, nor can they be allowed to play fast and loose. The High Court had arrived at its opinion only at their behest. Our attention in this behalf has also been drawn even to the grounds taken by the appellants herein as to contend that a writ of or in the nature of mandamus was sought for enforcing the purported legal right of the appellant via-a-vis the State and its officers and not as against the private persons.

Such might have been the contentions of the appellants before the High Court or

before us in the special Leave petitions, but we have no doubt in our mind that such disputed questions in regard to title of the properties or the right of one group against the other in respect of the management of such large number of Churches could not have been the subject matter for determination by a Writ Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in the garb of grant of police protection to one or the other appellants.

We, therefore, are of the opinion that despite the fact the appellants had insisted upon before the High Court for issuance of a writ or in the nature of mandamus upon the State or its officers for the purpose of grant of police protection as this Court has exercised its appellate jurisdiction under Article 136 of the Constitution of India, it can and should go into that question as well, viz; as to whether the writ petitioner itself could have been entertained or not, particularly, when the appeal is a continuation of the original proceedings.

Learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the respondents would however submit that different Benches of the High Court may take different views in regard to the interpretation of the judgment of this court in Most Rev. P.M.A. Metropolitan (supra), and in support thereof has placed before us a judgement of the learned Single Judge of the said court in St. George Jacobite Syrian Christian Church & Ors. vs State of Kerala & Ors., passed in Writ Petition (C) No 32114/2006, wherein a view different from the one taken by the Division Bench of the High Court of Kerala in the impugned judgement, has been taken. We, however, having regard to the opinion expressed hereinbefore and furthermore in view of the fact that, admittedly, a Letters Patent Appeal thereagainst has been filed by the aggrieved parties before the Division Bench of the Kerala High Court, do not intend to go into the said contention.

For the reasons stated hereinbefore, we are of the opinion that the High Court committed a manifest error in going into the disputed questions of title as also the disputed questions in regard to the rights of a particular group to manage the Churches, in exercise of its writ jurisdiction, particularly, when such questions are pending consideration before competent civil courts We, therefore, are of the opinion that any observation made by the High Court should not influence the Courts concerned in arriving at their independent decisions and in respect thereof, all contentions of the parties shall remain open.

We are making these observations, particularly in view of the fact even a large number of persons who have filed different suits in different Courts of law were not parties before the High Court in the writ petition and thus any observation and findings of the High Court would otherwise also not be binding on them.

It must be clarified that we have expressed no opinion on the merit of the issue pending before the Civil Courts.

The Appeals are disposed of accordingly.

Application for impleadment is dismissed.

NEW DELHI
APRIL 4, 2007

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(S.B. SINHA)
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(MARKANDEY KATJU)