

Supreme Court of India

Jivram Ranchhoddas Thakkar And ... vs Tulshiram Ratanchand Mantri And ... on 17 March, 1977

Equivalent citations: AIR 1977 SC 1357, (1977) 3 SCC 517, 1977 (9) UJ 295 SC

Author: V K Iyer

Bench: J Singh, R Sarkaria, V K Iyer

JUDGMENT v.R. Krishna Iyer, J.

1. Scarcity of accommodation creates problems of misery which it is beyond this Court to solve except in some marginal, clumsy way. We mention this by way of prefatory observation because we are, in this case, faced with a situation where the facts are not too clear, the law has been ill-understood and the justice of the situation may justify a decision either way.

2. The landlords respondents had let out to the first appellant, for the benefit of the joint family of which he was a senior member, the suit premises consisting of three rooms. A suit for eviction was filed on the ground of sub letting based on the fact that the 1st appellant had built a large house into which he had moved leaving the second appellant still in the suit premises. The Court found that there was no case of sub letting and dismissed the suit. This did not end the story but gave rise to a fresh litigation which has spiralled to this Court now. The second litigation was for eviction under Section 13(1)(1) of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947 (hereinafter called the 'Act'). The foundation for the action was that the first appellant had built a large house for the use of the joint family and as such (here was no longer may need for the tenant to occupy the suit premises. The trial court decreed the suit although it held that the building which was let out was for the benefit of the joint family of the 1st appellant and the building which was newly constructed by the 1st appellant was his own and not of the joint family. The appellate court, which is the final court of fact, reversed this decree and dismissed the eviction suit taking the view that since the new house built by the 1st appellant was his own and not of the joint family there was no right in the 2nd appellant or the other members of the joint family to occupy the new bungalow. The High Court, while not disturbing the findings of fact of the first appellate court, was moved by the circumstance that the new building put up by the 1st appellant was a large bungalow and that the owner, 1st appellant, had allotted to his brothers and mother blocks in the house so built by him. This was a relevant circumstance, in its view, to direct eviction.

3. Counsel for the appellants assails this conclusion of the High Court on the score that Section 13(1)(I) of the Act will be fulfilled only if and 2nd appellant qua member of the joint family had a right to claim from the 1st appellant accommodation in the new building. This he could not claim if the findings of fact recorded by the courts below were right. In this view, Shri Palan urged that the High Court's direction for eviction was liable to be set aside.

4. Shri Parekh, appearing for the landlords respondents, urged two grounds in support of the High Court's order. He contended that after all, under Article 136, this Court's powers should be exercised only in furtherance of justice and if the High Court had made directions which were essentially just they should not be interfered with even if there were minor errors of law. Moreover, he sought to support the conclusion of the High Court by reading Section 13(1)(I) of the Act as if there was an allotment to the brothers by the 1st appellant of blocks in his large bungalow. Shri Parekh also

contended that the tenant was appellant No. 1 and not the Joint Hindu Family of which he was a number and as such the consideration bearing upon the joint family being the tenant is irrelevant. We have taken due note of this submission also and make the following direction in the interests of justice.

5. As we stated right at the beginning, this is a human problem al- though we have to decide it according to the legal guidelines set out in Section 13(1)(I). Making a humanist approach we felt that it was right to adopt a course of 'live and let Jive' by the landlord and tonant is this case. Taking an overall view of the circumstances of the case, we suggested that the promises, which consist of three rooms, be divided in such manner that half of the premises would continue with the tenant and the other half would be surrendered in one month's time from to day to the respondents. The necessary partition of the middle room, so as to make available half the total space to the tenant, would have to be carried out by the landlord. The cost of the partition wall or other improvised partition (which will be from floor to the roof) will be borne by both sides equally. Moreover, the tenant will have the right to use the lavatory and other necessary facilities for the enjoyment of the tenant but he will continue to pay the whole rent and other charges as was payable by him for all the tree rooms together up till now. The trial court will direct a commissioner to inspect the suit premises and see that the above direction regarding partition is carried our and, once that is done, will further direct that the appellants surrender possession of the other half within two weeks thereafter. The respondents that in the event of the portion to be surrendered under this order by the appellants to them were to be relet to any one else, the first offer, on willingness to pay fair rent, will be to the appellants. These directions are based on mutual con- sent and undertakings by the respective counsel on behalf of their parties and will be enforceable as such. On that footing, we modify the order of the High Court and direct the parties to bear their own costs throughout.