

Supreme Court of India

Rashik Lal And Others vs Shah Gokuldas & Anr on 2 February, 1989

Equivalent citations: 1989 AIR 920, 1989 SCR (1) 439

Author: L Sharma

Bench: Sharma, L.M. (J)

PETITIONER:

RASHIK LAL AND OTHERS

Vs.

RESPONDENT:

SHAH GOKULDAS & ANR.

DATE OF JUDGMENT 02/02/1989

BENCH:

SHARMA, L.M. (J)

BENCH:

SHARMA, L.M. (J)

PANDIAN, S.R. (J)

CITATION:

1989 AIR 920                      1989 SCR (1) 439

1989 SCC (1) 542                JT 1989 (1) 207

1989 SCALE (1) 245

ACT:

C.P. and Berar Letting of Houses and Rent Control Order, 1949: Clause 13(3)(ii)--Rent--Non payment of--When ground for eviction 'Habitually in arrears with the rent'---The condition requisite-Landlord accepting belated payments of monthly rent without any objection--Whether entitled to seek eviction of tenant on ground of default in payment of rent.

HEADNOTE:

The landlord filed a petition for eviction of his tenant on the ground of wilful default in payment of rent and bona fide requirement under sub-clauses (ii) & (vi) respectively of Clause 13(3) of the C.P. and Berar letting of Houses and Rent Control Order, 1949. The landlord alleged that the rent was payable on the expiry of each month, and pleaded that as the tenant paid the rent in lump-sums representing the rent of several months together, he had committed wilful default and was liable for eviction. The tenant contested the petition and pleaded that the accumulated rents were accepted by the landlord without any objection, and consequently he had no occasion to assume that the landlord was aggrieved by the manner in which the rents were paid. The tenant further asserted that the rent was payable at his convenience.

The Rent Controller dismissed the application of the landlord both on the ground of bona fide requirement and wilful default. The Appellate Authority--the Resident Deputy Collector confirmed the order of the Rent Controller in appeal.

The landlord thereafter approached the High Court under Article 227 of the Constitution. The High Court while confirming the order of the Rent Controller in so far as the ground of bona fide necessity was concerned, held that the tenant was a habitual defaulter in payment of rent, and was therefore, liable for eviction.

The tenants-appellants in CA No. 1953 of 1980 challenged the order of their eviction, while the landlord-appellant in CA No. 1954 of

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1980 challenged the order rejecting his eviction application on the ground that he failed to prove his case of bona fide requirement.

Allowing Civil Appeal No. 1953 of 1980, and dismissing Civil Appeal No. 1954 of 1980 the Court,

HELD: 1. The relevant provisions of the Rent Control Order require a tenant to be "habitually in arrears with the rent" as a condition for the grant of the permission by the authority to the landlord to determine the lease. This condition in the Rent Control Order is different from the condition in several other statutes where mere nonpayment of rent for a particular period, has been provided as adequate ground for eviction of the tenant. [443C]

2. The crucial test to determine whether the tenant was a 'habitual defaulter' is the conduct of the landlord in receiving the rent offered belatedly. If he receives the same under a protest and warns the tenant to be regular in payment in the future, he cannot be assumed to have agreed to a modified agreement in this regard. But if he, without any objection and without letting the tenant know his thought process, continues to receive rent at intervals of several months, he cannot be allowed to spring a surprise on the tenant by suddenly starting a proceeding for eviction. [443G-H]

In the instant case, there was no objection whatsoever, raised on behalf of the landlord against the delayed payments. The High Court, therefore was not right in reversing the concurrent finding of the two courts below. The judgment is set aside, and that of the Resident Deputy Collector is restored. [444B]

S.P. Deshmukh v. Shah Nihal Chand Waghajibai Gujarati, [1977] 3 SCC 515, followed.

Pandurang Tukaram Rajkondawar v. Salaram Madhaorao Chavan, [1985] Mh. L.J. 169; Shishir Hari Mahajan v. Sanarasiobai Rodmal Sharma and Anr., [1982] MH. L.J. 908 and Nathuji Narayanrao Udupure v. Narendra Vasanjibhai Thakkar and Anr., [1981] MH. L.J. 446, referred to.

3. Both the Rent Controller and the Resident Deputy

Collector have on a careful consideration of all the relevant circumstances held that the landlord has failed to prove his case of bona fide requirement. The High Court while confirming the finding has again considered the 441

materials on the record. No acceptable ground for interfering with the concurrent findings of the three Courts has been shown. Civil Appeal No. 1954 of 1980 has therefore to be dismissed. [441H; 442A-B]

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION: Civil Appeal No. 19531954 of 1980.

From the Judgment and Order dated 23.1.1980 of the Bombay High Court in S.C.A. No. 240 of 1974. N.M. Ghatate for the Appellants.

B. Kanta Rao for the Respondents.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by SHARMA, J. These appeals arise out of a proceeding under the C.P. and Berar Letting of Houses and Rent Control Order, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the Rent Control Order) initiated by Shah Gokuldas, appellant in C.A. No. 1954 of 1980 (respondent in the other appeal) for permission to determine the lease of Bhagwanji, the original tenant. After the death of Bhagwanji during the pendency of the case, Rashiklal and others, the appellants in C.A. No. 1953 of 1980 were substituted as his legal representatives.

2. The landlord's prayer was based on alleged wilful default in payment of rent and bona fide requirement under sub-clauses (ii) and (vi) respectively of Clause 13(3) of the Rent Control Order. The allegations were denied by the tenant and the Rent Controller dismissed the application. The landlord's appeal was also rejected by the appellate authority, the Resident Deputy Collector. The landlord thereafter approached the High Court which confirmed the impugned orders so far as the ground of bona fide necessity was concerned, but allowed the application under Article 227 of the Constitution of India holding that the tenant was a habitual defaulter in payment of rent and, therefore, liable to eviction. The appellants in C.A. No. 1953 of 1980 have challenged the order of their eviction and the landlord Shah Gokuldas has appealed against the finding of the courts below negating his case of bona fide requirement.

3. So far as C.A. No. 1954 of 1980 is concerned, both the Rent Controller and the Resident Deputy Collector have on a careful consideration of all the relevant circumstances held that the landlord-

applicant has failed to prove his case of bona fide requirement. The High Court while confirming the finding has again considered the materials on the record. The learned counsel for the landlord has not been able to point out any acceptable ground for interfering with the concurrent findings of the three courts and C.A. No. 1954 of 1980 is, therefore, dismissed.

4. So far as the other appeal is concerned, the High Court has disagreed with the view of the Rent Controller which was affirmed by the appellate court. It has been contended on behalf of the appellants Rashiklal and others that having regard to the conduct of the parties in payment and receipt of rent of several months at a time, it should be held that there was an implied agreement between them to do so and the landlord is now not entitled to insist on the rent to be paid every month. Reliance was placed on the decision of this Court in *S.P. Deshmukh v. Shah Nihal Chand Waghajibai Gujarati*, [1977] 3 S.C.C. 515.

5. The case of the landlord has been that rent was payable on the expiry of each month, and since this was not done the tenant was liable to eviction. The landlord filed a schedule in the trial court showing the intervals at which rents had been paid by the tenant during the period of 2 years immediately preceding the filing of the case. The schedule indicates that the rent was paid, according to the alleged stipulation, only for a brief period, and the rent for the rest of the period was paid in lump-sums representing the rent of several months together. Admittedly the accumulated rents were accepted by the landlord without any objection at any point of time and the tenant had no occasion to assume that the landlord was aggrieved by the manner in which rents were being paid. The question arises as to whether in these circumstances the High Court was entitled to reverse the concurrent finding of the two courts below.

6. The tenant denied in express terms and arrangement pleaded by the landlord as mentioned above and asserted that rent was payable at his convenience. Mr. Kanta Rao, the learned counsel for the landlord contended that a plea about an alleged agreement to pay rent at the convenience of the tenant has to be rejected as untenable in law. According to the learned counsel an inference of implied agreement is possible by the conduct of the parties only if it is shown that the rent was being paid and accepted on a fixed interval, as for example, if it could be shown that the rent was always paid after every 3 months (or for that matter every 2 months or every 4 months) then a clear-cut pattern emerges on the basis of which an implied agreement can be assumed to have come in existence. No such inference is permissible from mere irregular and erratic payment. Reliance was placed on the decisions of *Pandurang Tukaram Rajkondawar v. Balaram Madhaorao Chavan*, [1985] Mh. L.J. 109; *Shishir Hari Mahajan v. Banarasibai Rodmal Sharma and another*, [1982] Mh. L.J. 908 and *Nathuji Narayanrao Udupure v. Narendra Vasanjibhai Thakkar and another*, [1981] Mh. L.J.

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7. The relevant provisions of the Rent Control Order require a tenant to be "habitually in arrears with the rent" as a condition for the grant of the permission by the authority to the landlord to determine the lease. It is significant to note that the condition mentioned in the Rent Control Order is different from the condition in several other statutes where mere non-payment of rent for a particular period, has been provided as adequate ground for eviction of the tenant. The question whether the tenant was a "habitual defaulter" arose before the Supreme Court in *S.P. Deshmukh's* case (supra) and was answered in the negative in the following words:

"Normally, a monthly tenant is under an obligation to pay rent from month to month but this obligation is subject to a contract to the contrary. Such a contract need not be reflected in a formal document and can be spread out from the conduct of the parties, spread over a fairly long period of time. The evidence in the case, which was believed by the two tribunals of fact, shows that the tenant has been paying rent at an interval of 3 or 4 months, which the landlord has been willingly accepting and always without even so much as a murmur."

8. We do not see any reason for holding that unless the rent was paid and accepted at a fixed period of interval, no such implied agreement can be inferred. In the S.P. Deshmukh's case (supra) the rent had been paid at the varying interval of 3 or 4 months. The crucial test appears to be the conduct of the landlord in receiving the rent offered belatedly. If he receives the same under a protest and warns the tenant to be regular in payment in the future, he cannot be assumed to have agreed to a modified agreement in this regard. But if he, without any objection and without letting the tenant know his thought process, continues to receive rent at intervals of several months, he cannot be allowed to spring a surprise on the tenant by suddenly starting a proceeding for eviction. Having lulled the tenant in the belief that things were all right, the landlord was under a duty to serve him with a notice demanding regular payment, if he wished to insist upon it. In the case before us there was no objection whatsoever, raised on behalf of the landlord against the delayed payments. We, therefore, hold that the High Court was not right in reversing the concurrent finding of the two courts below. Accordingly the impugned judgment is set aside, that of Resident Deputy Collector is restored and the appeal is allowed with costs throughout. Before closing, however, we would like to observe that in view of the attitude of the parties disclosed in the present case the appellant should hereafter pay the rent regularly in the succeeding month failing which he may be liable to be adjudged a habitual defaulter.

N.V.K.

C.A. No. 1953/80 allowed and

C.A. No. 1954/80 dismissed.