

Ramkissendas and another Vs Binjraj Chowdhury and another

Court: Calcutta High Court

Date of Decision: Jan. 10, 1923

Judgement

Page, J.

The only question in this case is in respect of costs. It arises in this way. The plaintiffs were in possession of the premises in

question as sub-tenants of the defendants. The defendants obtained a decree in ejectment against the plaintiffs" landlords, and that decree having

been obtained, by section 115 of the Transfer of Property Act, all rights of sub-lessees who held under the defendants were at an end, for the

simple reason that a landlord cannot give to a tenant or to a subtenant something which he does not possess himself. If his rights are gone, those,

who claim under and through him lose their rights also. The effect of that decree was that the present defendants, who were the head landlords of

the plaintiffs, were entitled to possession of there premises as against the plaintiffs and against the plaintiffs" landlords, and the plaintiffs have not,

and have never suggested that they had, a shadow of right to remain in possession after the decree had been passed against their immediate

landlords. What they say is this, that, although it is perfectly true that they had no legal ground for resisting the execution of that decree, yet, as they

had not been made parties to the action, they were not bound by the decree. Or, in other words, unless a landlord chooses to make all the sub-

lessees and every body who may have acquired an interest through those under-tenants, parties to the action, he can only execute his decree

against those persons against whom decrees have been obtained, with the result that he may have to bring any number of suits ultimately against

other persons who remained in possession. If that were so, it would, I think, tend unduly to multiply the number of suits. I quite agree that it is

convenient that actions for possession based on forfeiture should be brought against all the parties interested in the premises. It is a convenient

practice, but I apprehend that Mr. Justice Rankin, who in the case cited to me by counsel for the plaintiffs, was dealing with a different matter,

namely, an application in respect of resistance to delivery of possession under Order 21, did not intend to decide—½and in my opinion, having

regard to section 115 of the Transfer of Property Act it would not have been possible for his Lordship to have decided—½that the effect of not

making every tenant and sub-tenant a party was to limit the right which the landlord would have on obtaining his decree, to obtain possession of the

premises by executing the decree.

2. Therefore the question arises in this way. Were the plaintiffs in this action justified in bringing a suit for which they had no legal ground whatever,

a suit to restrain the present defendants their head landlords, from obtaining possession of these premises. In my opinion there was no justification

at all for taking any such proceedings. I do not pretend, and it is no part of my duty* in this particular case, to consider the effect of Order 21,

rules 99 and 101, and I do not propose to express any opinion about the meaning of those sections. But for the purpose of deciding the question

as to whether the plaintiffs were justified in bringing this action, and in claiming now, when they have given up possession, that they are entitled to

say ""we do not propose to go on with the action, but we were perfectly justified in bringing it, and are entitled to our costs,"" in my view it is

sufficient for me to hold that they are taking up a wrong position, that they never had any justification for bringing this action, that they never had

any justification for resisting the execution of the decree, and, in my opinion, the costs of this action should be borne not by the defendants but by

the plaintiffs. The suit will be dismissed with costs on scale No. 2. Interest on costs at 6 per cent.