
Jai Behram Vs Kedar Nath Marwari

None

Court: Bombay High Court

Date of Decision: June 19, 1922

Acts Referred:

Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (CPC) â€™ Section 144

Citation: (1923) 25 BOMLR 643

Hon'ble Judges: Phillimore, J; John Edge, J; Carson, J

Bench: Full Bench

Judgement

Carson, J.

The question to be decided in this appeal arises out of an order on appeal made by His Majesty in Council dated December

19, 1913, which set aside an auction sale o-certain landed property held on July 27, 1904, in execution proceedings in the Court of the

Subordinate Judge of Godda.

2. The case before this Board is reported in L.R.41 IndAp 38.

3. Rajah Thakoor Burma, since deceased, the predecessor-in-title of the appellants 1-5 (hereinafter referred to as the judgment-debtors) was the

owner of a full sixteen annas share of a village called Patsanda. Ten of the said shares were encumbered and six were unencumbered, save that

two bonds had been executed by the Rajah in favour of one Gobardhan Das and others, which purported to create a charge on a three annas

share in the said mahal as security for the said Gobardhan Das for Rs, 23,965 and Ra 532.

4. Six annas share of the encumbered property was attached for a judgment debt in execution of a decree obtained by the respondents third party,

and sold on July 27, 1904. The respondents first and second parties are the representatives of the original auction purchasers and are hereinafter

referred to as the auction purchasers.

5. The purchase money was a sum of Rs. 1,12,000, and this sum was paid into Court and eventually distributed to various mortgagee decree-

holders and others holding money decrees against the judgment-debtor whose debts were thereby discharged to the extent of such payments.

6. The auction purchasers claimed to have purchased for the sum aforesaid the six unencumbered annas share, and on December 21, 1904, a sale

certificate was granted to the auction purchasers, which declared the respective interest of the auction purchasers in the six annas share, and also

declared that such share was subject to the charge created by the aforementioned bonds, but was outside the ten annas share hereinbefore

described as the encumbered property.

7. On December 26, 1904, the auction purchasers were duly put into possession of the said six annas share and paid off on February 7, 1905, the

amounts covered by the two bonds. An appeal was subsequently made by the Rajah to the High Court of Calcutta against the order of the

Subordinate Judge of December 21, 1904, granting the said sale certificate, and when this appeal was dismissed he appealed further to His

Majesty in Council, and this Board, on November 25, 1913, advised that the appeal should be allowed and that the order of the Sub-ordinate

Judge confirming the sale, together with the said certificate of sale of December 21, 1904, should be set aside, and added "this will, of course,

have the effect of setting aside all subsequent proceedings on the part of the auction purchasers based thereon." In consequence of this order

setting aside the sale the judgment-debtors applied to the Subordinate Judge claiming restoration to them of the said six annas share of the

property, together with mesne profits.

8. The auction purchasers resisted the said claim, and contended (1) that the auction purchasers could not be asked to restore the property until

(a) the amount which they had deposited in Court to complete the sale; and (b) the sum paid by them to satisfy the bonds given by the Rajah to

Gobardhan Das had been refunded and they also claimed that Chaturi Bam Marwari, one of the auction purchasers, who was a respondent in the

appeal before the Privy Council, had died before the hearing, and that therefore the order of His Majesty in Council could not affect his share, viz.,

half an anna of the sixteen annas.

9. The Subordinate Judge overruled all the contentions of the auction purchasers, and by an order dated August 20, 1916, ordered restitution to

the judgment-debtors of the said six annas share, together with the mesne profits from the date of delivery of possession of the said property, after

the auction sale on July 27, 1904.

10. From that order the auction purchasers appealed to the High Court of Judicature at Patna, who, by order dated December 14, 1916, set aside

the order of the Subordinate Judge, and in lieu thereof, ordered that the Subordinate Judge should ascertain:

(1) Whether Chaturi Ram died before the hearing of the appeal by the Judicial Committee; (2) that he do ascertain the amount of mesne profits due

on the share in respect of which restoration is to be made; and (3) that he set off the sum due to the judgment-debtors as mesne profits against the

sum due to the auction purchasers in recovery of their deposit and in the event of the sum due to the judgment-debtors being in excess of the sum

due to the auction purchasers he do restore possession of the property forthwith to the judgment debtors and in the event of the sum due to the

auction purchasers being in excess of the sum due to the judgment-debtors he do refuse to restore possession of the property until the deficit due

to the auction purchasers has been made up either of the decree holders or by the judgment debtors themselves.

11. It is to be observed that the Court made no order as to the claim of the auction purchasers to be paid as a preliminary to restoring possession

the sum paid to Gobardhan Das in respect of the two bonds, creating a charge on three annas share of the unencumbered property sold to the

auction purchasers.

12. The appellants (the judgment-debtors) have appealed to His Majesty in Council against the said judgment and decree of the High Court, dated

December 14, 1916, and the auction purchasers (respondents first and second parties) have entered a cross appeal relating to the payments to

Gobardhan Das as aforesaid. On the main question, viz., whether the auction purchasers are entitled to repayment of the deposit paid into Court as

a condition precedent to their handing over possession to the judgment-debtors, their Lordships are in agreement with the judgment of the High

Court, and think the order already referred to should on this point be affirmed. It is the duty of the Court u/s 144 of the CPC to "place the parties

in the position which they would have occupied, but for such decree or such part thereof as has been varied or reversed." Nor indeed does this

duty or jurisdiction arise merely under the said section. It is inherent in the general jurisdiction of the Court to act rightly and fairly according to the

circumstances towards all parties involved As was said by Lord Cairns L.C. in *Rodger v. Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris* (1871) L.R. 3 P.C.

465:

One of the first and highest duties of all Courts is to take care that the Mt of the Court does no injury to any of the Suitors and when the

expression "the act of the Court" is used, it does not mean merely the act of the Primary Court, or of any intermediate Court of Appeal, but the act

of the Court as a whole, from the lowest Court which entertains jurisdiction over the matter up to the highest Court which finally disposes of the

case.

13. The auction purchasers have parted with their purchase money which they paid into Court on the faith of the order of confirmation and

certificate of sale already referred to. This money has been distributed amongst creditors of the judgment-debtor who had attached the

unencumbered property in question and could have realised their judgment debts by a sale of this property in execution and it would be inequitable

and contrary to justice that the judgment-debtor should be restored to this property without making good to the auction purchaser the moneys

which have been applied for his benefit.

14. It was argued that the remedy of the auction purchasers was either to apply for a certificate of sale of the unencumbered property or to obtain

from the judgment-creditors repayment of the sums paid out to them under the orders of the Court. Their Lordships cannot agree with either of

these suggestions, and for the reasons stated by the Judges of the High Court.

15. As regards the sums paid by the auction purchasers to Gobardhan Das to clear off the bonds charged on the property they had intended to

purchase, their Lordships are in agreement with the decision of the High Court that this payment stands on a different footing from the deposit of

the purchase money. It was an optional payment, made without any order of the Court, and as it entitled them to stand in the shoes of Gobardhan

Das as holders of the bonds, it entails no hardship : but however that may be, these payments cannot be made a condition of restoration to the

judgment-debtors.

16. A question was raised before this Board as to whether the ""mesne profits"" on the one hand, and ""the deposit"" on the other, should under the

order of the High Court carry interest. The order is silent upon this point, but in their Lordships' opinion, the equities of the case will be met by not

allowing interest in either case.

17. There only remains the question as to the rights of Chaturi Ram who was one of the auction purchasers at the said sale of the one-half anna

share of the mahal. It is alleged that he had died pending the hearing of the appeal before the Privy Council and that as his heir or personal

representative was not brought upon the record, the order on the advice of their Lordships in the Privy Council cannot affect the half anna share in

his possession or that of his heir.

18. Their Lordships have no evidence before them of the facts alleged and no claim was presented on behalf of the said Chaturi Ram or his

representative and they are of opinion that under the circumstances, the order in this case should be made without prejudice to the rights, if any, of

Chaturi Ram, or if he is deceased, of his heir or legal personal representative.

19. Their Lordships are of opinion that the order of the High Court, subject to the modification last hereinbefore mentioned, should be affirmed,

and that the appeal and cross appeal should be dismissed with costs, including in the case of the appeal the costs of the petition to add certain

documents to those set out in the record as originally printed, and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.