

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 9387 OF 2014
(Arising out of S.L.P.(c) No.19835 of 2010)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE PORT OF KOLKATA ... APPELLANT

VERSUS

KALIPADA BHAKAT & ORS ... RESPONDENTS

JUDGMENT

PRAFULLA C.PANT, J.

Leave granted.

2. This appeal is directed against the judgment and order dated 5.2.2010 passed by the High Court of Calcutta whereby said Court, exercising powers under Article 226 of the

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Neeta Sapra
Date: 2014.10.09
17:15:35 IST
Reason:

Constitution of India, has allowed the application of the

respondent No.1, for condonation of delay filed before the
appellate authority (District Judge/ Additional District Judge,
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Alipore) and leave is granted to the said respondent to file the
appeal under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised
Occupants) Act, 1971 (hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Act').

3. Brief facts of the case are that a plot of land measuring
133.41 sq. meters at 33 Coal Depot, Chetla Railway Siding also
known as Chetla Station Yard was allotted by the Port Trust to
Raj Virmani (present respondent No.2), on a month to month
lease basis, and the lease deed was executed on 1.2.1972. The
tenancy of the said tenant was terminated by the appellant vide
notice dated 1.7.1983. Thereafter, appellant, Board of Trustee

of the Port of Calcutta initiated eviction proceeding against respondent No.2, Raj Virmani. In the year, 1992 the present respondent No.1, Kalipada Bhakat, in said eviction proceedings, appeared as power of attorney holder on behalf of Raj Virmani. In the year 1994 respondent No.1 applied to the Board of Trustee of the Port of Calcutta to induct him as a tenant (which was not accepted). The Estate Officer, respondent No.3 by its order dated 4.8.2008 directed eviction of the unauthorised occupant from the premises with further direction for payment of arrears of rent and mesne profits. Said

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authority, in its order, observed that present respondent No.1 has a right to establish his authority to occupy the premises but failed to establish the same. From the order dated 4.8.2008 passed by the Estate Officer it is clear that Raj Virmani parted with the possession of the public premises unauthorisedly to respondent No.1 who is running his business in the name and style of M/s. Bhakat Motors. Respondent No.2, Raj Virmani never filed any appeal against the said order passed by the Estate Officer. However, Respondent No.1, Kalipada Bhakat attempted to file an appeal along with an application for condonation of delay with the same. Said application was contested before the appellate authority by the present appellant. The plea taken by the respondent Kalipada Bhakat before the appellate authority was that he had no knowledge of the order sought to be challenged. The appellate authority after hearing the parties, rejected the application vide its order dated 13.11.2009 with further observation that the present Kalipada Bhakat has no locus standi to maintain the appeal. The appellate authority further observed that there is no document showing that Kalipada Bhakat had any authority to occupy the

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premises as he could not file any document showing that he was the licensee or authorised to occupy on behalf of the tenant, Raj Virmani. Aggrieved by said order of appellate

authority present respondent No.1 approached the High Court.

4. The High Court in the impugned order observed that the question whether the applicant has any right or not to maintain the appeal is required to be decided by the authority concerned at the appropriate stage. It further observed that in view of Section 4 of the Act, the Estate Officer should have given opportunity by issuing show cause notice to the unauthorised occupant. The High Court took the view that since the applicant (the present respondent No.1) would be evicted by the eviction proceedings, as such, it cannot be said that he had no locus to maintain the appeal. With the above observation, the High Court allowed the application for condonation of delay moved before the appellate authority, and granted leave to file the appeal. Aggrieved by the said order dated 5.2.2010 passed by the High Court in CO No.3991 of 2009, the present appeal has been filed before this Court.

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5. Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the respondent no.1 is rank trespasser in the public premises originally let out by the Port Trust to Raj Virmani. Respondent No.1 has admittedly entered into possession of the public premises unauthorisedly under an arrangement with the original tenant, without permission of the Port Trust. It is further pointed out that since Respondent No.1 appeared before the Estate Officer as constituted attorney of Raj Virmani, as such, there was no illegality in the order passed by the appellate authority in dismissing the application of Respondent No.1 in personal capacity challenging the order of the Estate Officer.

6. On the other hand learned counsel for the Respondent No.1 argued that Respondent No.1 cannot be denied right of appeal as he is in possession of the premises, and the impugned order passed by the High Court suffers from no illegality.

7. We have considered rival submissions of the parties. It is

not disputed that Respondent No.1 contested the eviction proceedings initiated by the appellant, against Respondent

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No.2, Raj Virmani, as her power of attorney holder. It is also not disputed that Raj Virmani was the tenant in the premises in question, and her tenancy was terminated. Respondent No.1 failed to explain as to how thereafter he occupied the premises without the consent of the Port Trust. From the record it also reveals that the Respondent No 1 had the knowledge of the eviction proceedings, and he contested on behalf of Respondent No.2. As such, in our opinion, the appellate authority has rightly questioned the locus of Respondent No.1 in maintaining the appeal along with application for condonation of delay. The eviction order drawn against Respondent No.2 attained finality, who never filed nor attempted to file any appeal against the order dated 4.8.2008 passed by the Estate Officer. As such, respondent No.1 who was power of attorney holder of Respondent No. 2, cannot be allowed to maintain the appeal on his own behalf to protract the eviction proceedings. No doubt, sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Act requires issuance of notice to those in occupation of public premises before the eviction order is passed against such persons, but in the present case before us, since the proceeding has been drawn

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against unauthorised occupant (Raj Virmani), and to escape eviction, she appears to have handed over possession of the premises to Respondent No.1, as such, the subsequent occupier cannot be said to be entitled to fresh notice. If such person is allowed to maintain the appeal, by the time the eviction proceedings are over against him, he might hand over the possession of the premises to third or fourth party. Sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Act cannot be restored to protect the interest of such unauthorised occupants who enter into possession, after eviction proceeding has been initiated against their predecessor in possession.

8. Therefore, in our opinion, High Court erred in law in allowing the application of condonation of delay moved by the respondent no.1 before appellate court, and granting him leave to appeal, against order of Estate Officer. Accordingly, we allow the appeal with costs, and set aside the impugned order of the High Court passed on 05.02.2010 in C.O.No.3991 of 2009.

However, on furnishing undertaking within a period of fifteen days, by the respondent No.1, to vacate the premises and hand over the possession to the appellant within six months from
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today, we allow such time on condition that the respondent No.1 shall deposit occupational charges with the Estate Officer or the appellant, for the period from August, 2008 to September, 2014 at the rate of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand only) per month within a period of one month from today. In case the Respondent No.1 fails to furnish such undertaking or fails to comply the condition as above, the Estate Officer may execute the order dated 04.08.2008, forthwith. In case premises are not handed over as under taken, contempt proceedings may also be drawn.

.....J.
[SUDHANSU JYOTI MUKHOPADHAYA]

.....J.
[PRAFULLA C. PANT]

New Delhi;
October 09, 2014.

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ITEM NO.1A
(For Judgment)

COURT NO.4

SECTION XVI

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

I N D I A

Petition(s) for Special Leave to Appeal (C) No(s).
19835/2010

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

KALIPADA BHAKAT AND ORS

Respondent(s)

Date : 09/10/2014 This petition was called on for
pronouncement of judgment today.

For Petitioner(s)

Mr. A. V. Rangam, Adv.
Mr. Buddy A. Rangandhan, Adv.

For Respondent(s)

Ms. Susmita Lal, Adv.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prafulla Chandra Pant
pronounced the reportable judgment of the Bench
comprising Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhansu Jyoti
Mukhopadhaya and His Lordship.

Leave granted.

The appeal is allowed with cost in terms
of the signed reportable judgment.

(Neeta)

Sr. P.A.

(Signed reportable judgment is placed on the file)

(Suman Jain)

COURT MASTER