

(1930) 07 AHC CK 0018
In the Allahabad High Court

Mt. Deoraji Kuer	Vs	APPELLANT
Jadunandan Rai		RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 01-07-1930

Acts Referred:

Citation : (1930) 07 AHC CK 0018

Hon'ble Judges : Sulaiman, J

Bench : Single Bench

Final Decision : Dismissed

Judgement

Sulaiman, J.—This is an application by a rival decree-holder from an order granting rateable distribution of the assets realized by the Court. The applicant had obtained a money decree against the judgment-debtor and his property had been attached by him and put up for sale at auction. The respondent decree-holder, who also had a money decree against the same judgment-debtor from another Court, got the decree transferred to the same Court which was executing the applicant's decree. After the execution of the decree had been transferred, he filed an application on 15th March 1929, describing it as an application for execution. It was in fact on a printed tabular form prescribed for applications for execution under Order 21, Rule 11. All the particulars required for an application in execution were filled in from Cols. 1 to 9. In the last Col. 10 which has a heading "the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required" he stated that the only property which the judgment-debtor had had already been attached in execution of the other decree and was to be put up for sale on the 20th March following. He therefore prayed that the decree-holder should be paid his decretal amount by rateable distribution of the amount realized at the auction sale. He gave particulars of his own decree and the amount due from the judgment-debtor. It is not disputed that the office of the Court below treated this application as one for execution and the Court actually ordered it to be registered as such. After the assets were realized, the Court, in spite of the objection by the applicant to the contrary, ordered a rateable distribution.

2. The applicant has now come up in revision to this Court and it is urged on her behalf that the order of the Court below was either without jurisdiction or illegal because there had been no proper application for the execution of the respondent's decree before the assets were realized. This argument is based on the circumstance that in the prayer sought for there was no request either for the attachment of the property and sale or for the arrest of the judgment-debtor. The contention is that the only modes of execution of a money decree are attachment and sale or sale without attachment and arrest, and that unless one of these modes is specified there is no proper application for execution in accordance with law. Strong reliance is placed on a AIR 1929 148 (Nagpur)

3. Under Order 21, Rule 54, the way in Which immovable property can be attached is by making an order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way and all persons from taking any benefit from such transfer or charge. The order has to be proclaimed in the way prescribed in Sub-section (2) of that rule. It cannot be disputed that in the present case this procedure had already been adopted at the instance of the applicant himself. The property was already in custodia legis and there seems to us to have been no absolute necessity for a fresh attachment of the same property, that is to say, a fresh order issued to the judgment-debtor prohibiting him from transferring or charging it.

4. The explanation to Section 64 undoubtedly implies that a priority as against subsequent transferees is established by a claim for rateable distribution which is included in the claim for attachment. It seems to us to follow that one may have a claim for rateable distribution without a fresh attachment. As a matter of fact even in cases of money decrees it is not always necessary to have a fresh attachment. Order 38, Rule 11, refers to one case where there need not be an order for attachment after the decree.

5. The real point to consider is the proper interpretation of Section 73, Civil P.C., under which the Court below has acted. That section requires that before the Court has received the assets there must have been an application to the Court for the execution of the decree for the payment of the money against the same judgment-debtor which had not been satisfied. If such an application has been made it is the duty of the Court to distribute the assets rateably among all such claimants. The only question which we have to consider is whether the application of 15th March 1919 can be said to have been an application for the execution of the decree within the meaning of Section 73. We may in this connexion point out that the language of this section is not so strict, as for instance, that of Article 182, Lim. Act, which expressly uses the expression "in accordance with law." At the time when the respondent applied the property was already under attachment. In our judgment it was unnecessary for him to ask for a fresh attachment. When he wanted that the sale proceeds realized by the Court at auction should be distributed rateably he was by implication asking for the sale of the property and for the payment of the money due to him under the

decree. His application was professedly one for execution of the decree and he wanted the realization of the amount due to him in the way which was most practicable at the time. We do not think that the mere fact that he omitted to ask for the attachment of the property afresh would justify us in saying that he had not applied for the execution of his decree.

6. When an application for rateable distribution is made after an attachment has already taken place " the attachment really ensures for the benefit of all claimants and is as effective as if it had been brought about separately by each of them provided of course they had, before the assets were realized, applied for execution of their decrees. In such cases it is quite sufficient for them to ask that the sale should take place and the sale proceeds distributed amongst them proportion-lately. As we interpret the application :there was in substance an implied prayer for the sale of the property and rateable distribution. We may point out that Section 73 does not require a separate application for rateable distribution; accordingly there can be no objection to including a prayer for the distribution of the assets in the application which is really for execution of the decree itself.

7. It only remains to refer to the Nagpur case quoted above. It appears that the only application which had been made in that case was one asking for rateable distribution, pure and simple, and there was no application even ostensibly under Order 21, Rule 11. The learned Judges accordingly held that the application could not be treated as an application for execution and therefore the requirements of Section 73 had not in that case been complied with. The application before us is of an entirely different nature as discussed above. Even if there were any slight defect or irregularity in the form of the application that would not necessarily in every case make the application a void one. We are also convinced that substantial justice has been done in this case, and even if we had not taken the view that the Court below was right we would have been very loath to interfere in revision. The next ground urged is that the decree obtained by the respondent was a collusive decree and the Court below should have gone into that question. We are of opinion that it would not have been within the power of the executing Court to inquire into this allegation. The respondent holds a decree which has not been set aside and in trying to see whether he is entitled to a rateable distribution the Court could not have started an inquiry into the alleged collusion between the parties to it. The respondent is a holder of the decree the execution of which has been transferred to the Court below and that Court would not be competent to inquire into the validity of the decree on any such ground. The application is accordingly dismissed with costs.