

ORDER SHEET
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH, KARACHI
CP No.S-1280 of 2018

Date	Order with signature of Judge
1.	For hearing of CMA No.7513/2018
2.	For hearing of CMA No.7445/2018
3.	For hearing of CMA No.5272/2018
4.	<u>For hearing of Main case</u>

21.12.2018

Mr. Abdul Hamid Yousufi, advocate for petitioners.
Mr. Fasih-uz-Zaman Abbasi, advocate for Respondents.

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NAZAR AKBAR, J. The petitioner through this constitutional petition has challenged the order dated **30.04.2018** passed by XIIth Additional District Judge, South Karachi in **FRA No.57/2018**, whereby appeal filed by petitioner against the order dated **06.12.2017** passed by 1st Sr. Civil Judge & Rent Controller, South Karachi in **Rent Case No.675/2013** was dismissed and the Petitioner was directed to hand over the vacant and peaceful possession of the demised premises to Respondent No.3 within 60 days.

2. Briefly stated the facts of the case are that Respondent No.3 is owner / landlord and petitioner is his tenant in respect of Flat No.32, 5th Floor, situated in Reizk Afza Manzil previously known as Moosa Manzil / Sadiq Manzil / Irfan Manzil constructed on plot No.345 A.M Akbar Road, Saddar Karachi (hereinafter referred the demised flat) at the monthly rate of **Rs.600/-**. Respondent No.3 in the rent application averred that the petitioner paid rent upto **October, 2012** and such rent receipt was issued to the petitioner and since **November, 2012** the petitioner is in arrears of rent as well as KW&SB charges and has committed willful and deliberate default in payment of rent. Legal notice dated **04.3.2013** was sent to the petitioner through lawyer demanding arrears of rent from

November, 2012 which was served but he neither paid arrears of rent nor deliver vacant possession of the demised flat. Ultimately Respondent No.3 filed the rent case.

3. The Petitioner/opponent filed written statement and denied relationship of landlord and tenant between the parties. It was averred that Respondent No.3 is not owner of the demised flat and notice under **Section 18** of the Sindh Rented Premises Ordinance, 1979 (SRPO, 1979) was not served upon him. It is further averred by the petitioner that Respondent No.3 has received rent from him and so also from other tenants by practicing fraud. The petitioner averred that all the tenant of building including the petitioner on mis-representation and fraud of Respondent No.3 had started paying rent to him form **January, 2010** and thereafter the petitioner and other tenants started depositing rent in Court in the name of Respondent No.3 in MRC. The petitioner averred that since Respondent No.3 failed to prove his ownership as such no default is committed by the petitioner.

4. The trial Court after recording evidence and hearing learned counsel for the parties, allowed Rent Application filed by Respondent No.3. The Petitioner filed **FRA No.57/2018** before the appellate Court which was dismissed by order dated **30.04.2018**. Both the said orders are impugned herein this constitution petition.

5. I have heard learned counsel for the parties and gone through the record.

6. Learned counsel for the petitioner was directed to read the impugned order on the point of default. Learned Courts below have found him guilty of default in payment of rent both on facts and

law. The appellate Court affirmed the findings of default of the Rent Controller in the following terms:-

The respondent being landlord filed his affidavit-in-evidence and on oath claimed that the appellant has failed to pay rent since November, 2012 and so also water and sewerage charges.

*On the other hand the attorney of appellant filed his affidavit in evidence was cross examined and during cross examination he admitted **respondent used to collect rent in respect of demised premises from appellant for the period of January 2010 to December 2012. He admitted that from September 2013 MRC No.808 of 2013 was filed for payment of rent and in MRC the arrears of nine months was deposited in the month of September, 2013. He admitted that up to June 2014 he deposited rent in MRC. He admitted that he has not produced any documentary proof with regard of payment with effect from July 2014 to 31st May 2016.***

*Scrutiny of above aspects and admission on the part of the appellant filed MRC in month of September 2013 and arrears of nine months were deposited in the month of September 2013. The appellant also did not produce any evidence with regard to payment of arrears of rent w.e.f. July 2014 to 31.05.2016 in MRC. Hence the appellant has committed default. **Record speaks nothing that the appellant offered rent personally to the respondent or any money order was sent to him.** Such deposit of rent in MRC without first offering personally and then through money order itself is not valid deposit of rent, moreover depositing rent by the appellant after nine months in MRC constitute default.*

7. Learned counsel for the petitioner was unable to dispute the factual position. Once the Petitioner has started depositing rent in the name of Respondent No.3 in MRC, though without refusal from landlord to accept rent and without sending money order, the Petitioner was estopped from alleging that Respondent was not owner.

8. In view of the above facts and circumstances no case is made out to interfere with the concurrent findings of facts by the Courts below in exercise of constitutional jurisdiction, therefore, petition is

dismissed alongwith pending applications. The Petitioner is directed to vacate the premises within **30 days** from today. In case he failed to do so, the Executing Court will issue writ of possession without notice to the petitioner through police aid and permission to break open the locks. Copy of this order be sent to the learned Rent Controller forthwith.

JUDGE

Ayaz Gul/PA*