

Course Name – LL.B 4th sem
Subject- Transfer of Property
Act Teacher- Mrs. Aakanksha
Concept – Lease (Right and
Liabilities of Lessor and
Lessee)sec105-108

Section 105 of Transfer of Property defines Lease 1)A lease of immovable property is a transfer of a right to enjoy such property made for a certain time (express or implied) , or in

perpetuity , in consideration of a:

(1) Price paid or promised , or (2) Money (3) A share of crops (4) Service, or (5) Any other thing of value

2) To be rendered periodically or on specified occasions to the transferor by the transferee , who accepts the transfer on such terms

Lessor , Lessee , Premium and Rent

 The Transferor is called the lessor

🧠 The Transferee is called the lessee

🧠 The price is called the premium

🧠 The money, share, service or other thing to

be so rendered is called the rent

Rights and Liabilities of

Lessor and Lessee

🧠 Section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act lays down the right

and liabilities of Lessor and Lessee. 🧠 These rights and liabilities are applicable in absence of an agreement or a local custom to it's contrary

🧠 Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee are laid down from sub section (a) to subsection (q) of Section 108.

Liabilities of Lessor

🧠 The liabilities of lessor
are—

🧠 Duty of disclosure [Clause(a)]

🧠 Duty to give possession [Clause
(b)]

🧠 Covenant for quiet enjoyment [Clause (c)]

Duty to Disclosure
[Section 108(m)]

🧠 Clause (a) provides that the lessor is bound to disclose to the lessee any material defect in the property with reference to its intended use of which the lessor is aware but the lessee is not aware.

🧠 Defects are of two types apparent and latent . The lessor is bound to disclose latent defects because such defects cannot be discovered with ordinary care.

🧠 Duty of disclosure is especially important where defects

affect right of enjoyment or use of the property

To Give Possession [Section 108(m)]

💡 The lessor is under a duty, on the lessee's request, to put him in possession of the property. 💡 If he fails to deliver possession to the lessee, he cannot recover rent or enforce the obligations of the lessee under the agreement. 💡 However the duty of the lessor to deliver possession only arises when there is a request by the lessee in this request

Covenant for Quiet Enjoyment[Section

108(m)] 🧠 The clause provides that

if the lessee pays rent reserved by the lease and performs the contract binding on him, he may hold the property during the time limited by the lease without

interruption. 🧠 What constitutes a

breach of a covenant for quiet

enjoyment is not always easy to

determine. Some guidelines have been

provided by the Madhya Pradesh High

Court in **Daryao Singh v. Pramilabai**

(AIR 1959 M.P 191)

🧠 It was held in this case that

“ no act of a lessor can be regarded as an actionable

breach of a covenant for quiet enjoyment unless it

involves some **physical or direct interference with**

the enjoyment of the given premises and that in

determining whether the enjoyment of the

premises has been disturbed or interfered, one

must look to the purpose for which the premises

were granted.”

Rights of the Lessor

Right to Accretions [Sec.
108(d)]

💡 If during the continuance of a lease any accretion,

accession or addition is made to property given by way of

lease such accretion, accession or addition shall be deemed

to be comprised in the original lease

💡 The addition may be natural, e.g.. by flood or alluvial

activity or at the expense of the lessee or maybe a tree

planted by the tenant.

💡 However lessee cannot have title to such accretion and lessee

should surrender the accretion after the period of tenancy.

To Avoid Lease [Section 108(e)]


🧠 In the case of the destruction of the subject-matter of lease, the lessee, if he is not to be blamed for such destruction, could avoid the lease at his option 🧠 In cases where the whole rent has been paid in advance, and the property is destroyed before the period of lease expires the lessee has a right to recover the proportionate part of the rent already paid. 🧠 The application of this Section has been clearly stated by the Supreme Court in the case **Shaha Ratansi Khimji & Sons v Kumbhar Sons Hotel (P) Ltd [(2014) 14 SCC 1]**

🧠 It has to be ascertained whether the

lease was created in the structure or both in the structure as well as the underlying land. If it was a lease of the structure alone, the mere destruction of the structure would not avoid it, unless it was due to some fault on the part of the lessee. Lease of building or structure, namely, house, shop, godown, etc. normally cannot be treated as mere lease of structure. It would also include lease of site, or land on which such structure is built unless the underlying land was specifically excluded

To Charge for Repair

[Section 108(f)]

 This clause provides that If the lessor neglects to make any repairs which he is bound to make to the property after

notice within a reasonable time , the lessee may make the repair himself and deduct the expense of such repairs with interest from the rent or otherwise recover it from the lessor 🧠 The lessor is not bound to make repairs but if he has agreed at the time of the lease with the lessee that he will make the necessary repairs then he becomes bound to make therepair.

Right to Make Payments [Section 108(g)]

🧠 This clause provides that if lessor neglects to make any payment which he

is bound to make and which if not made by him , is recoverable from the lessee or against the property , the lessee may make such payment himself and deduct it with interest from rent or otherwise recover it from the lessor.

Right to remove fixtures

Section[108(h)]

🧠 The lessee may, even after the determination of the lease, remove, at any time while he is in possession of the property leased, but not afterwards, all things which he has attached to the earth. But he must leave the property in the state in which he received it. 🧠 This

clause provides an exception to the general rule that things attached to earth become part of it

Right to have benefit of Crops[Section 108(i)]

🧠 When a lease is of uncertain duration and the interest of the lessee is determined otherwise than his fault, the lessee is entitled to the benefit of all crops growing, planted or sown by him. 🧠 Lessee or his legal representative has been given the right to ingress and egress to visit the

leased property to gather and carry the grown crops

Right to Assign his Interest [Section 108(j)]

💡 In absence of any contract to the contrary , this section empowers the lessee to transfer absolutely or by way of mortgage or sub-lease the whole or any part of his interest in the property. His transferee or assignee may likewise, transfer his interest 💡 However , The

lessee shall not by reason only of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attached to lease

💡 But a lessee having an untransferable right of

occupancy cannot assign his interest

💡 Eg : the farmer of an estate in respect of which

default has been made in paying revenue or

the lessee of an estate under
the

management of a court is not
empowered to

transfer his interest in his
leasehold

Liabilities of Lessee

[Clause (k) to (q)]

Duty to disclose material facts
materially increasing the value of
property [Section 108(k)]

🧠 Under this clause the lessee is bound to disclose to the lessor any defect of which he is aware but lessor is not aware and which materially increases the value of such interest. 🧠 Where the lessee fails to disclose the fact and the lessor suffers

thereby, he can sue for compensation.

🧠 He would have no right to avoid lease unless there is an express agreement to that effect.

Duty to pay rent[Section 108(I)]

🧠 A lessee is under a duty or obligation to pay or tender the premium or rent to the lessor or his agent at proper time or place. 🧠 The obligation to pay rent arises as soon as the lessee has been put into possession 🧠 Where

the lessee fails to pay the rent and it has fallen

into arrears, the lessor has two remedies against him. Firstly, he is entitled to file a suit for arrears of rent; or he can start ejectment proceeding on ground of non payment

Duty to Maintain the property[Section 108(m)]


🧠 The lessee is bound to keep on the termination of lease to restore the property in as good condition as it was when he was put into possession

🧠 He is bound to allow the lessor and his agents at all reasonable to enter upon property and inspect its

conditions 🧠 Only the changes caused by reasonable wear and tear or irresistible force are allowed under this clause

Duty to Give Notice

[Section 108(n)] 🧠 If the lessee becomes aware that any person has initiated any proceeding to recover whole or any part of the property, or has encroached upon it or has interfered with the right of the

lessor, he must bring such a fact to the knowledge of the lessor  Where the title of the lessor is endangered, he may sue for a declaration of his rights and for a decree giving him a formal possession as against the trespasser. (**Raj Kumar v. Ali Mia**, AIR 1923 Cal. 192.)

Duty to use Property in a Reasonable way

[Section 108(o)]

💡 This Clause provides that the lessee may use the property and its products as a person of ordinary prudence would use them if they were his own. 💡 He must not cut down the trees or sell the timber , or pull down or damage the buildings belonging to the lessor 💡 Lessor must not use or allow others to use the property for a purpose other than that for which it is leased

Duty not to erect permanent Structure[Section 108(p)]

💡 A lessee is under a duty not to erect

any permanent

structure on the property except for agricultural purposes or without the consent of the lessor. 🧠 The restriction under this clause is only against a permanent

structure 🧠 What is a permanent structure is a question of fact

depending on the nature of the structure and intention with which it is erected (**Surya Properties Pvt. Ltd. v. Bimelendu Nath, (1963) 67 Cal. W.N. 977**)

Duty to restore possession [Section

108(q)]

💡 This clause provides that on determination of lease the lessee is bound to put the lessor into the possession of the property 💡 When the tenant does not vacate the tenanted premises even after the expiry of notice he becomes liable to pay damages as well as *mesne profits* to the lessor. 💡 This rule is known as the rule in *Henderson v. Square*