

CS (Comm) No. 1070/20
ICICI Bank Ltd. vs Ansar India Infratech Pvt. Ltd.

29.07.2020

Pr : Ms. Barkha Sharma, counsel for plaintiff.

Fresh suit for recovery was received by way of assignment through online today. Counsel for the plaintiff filed court fees of Rs.6,202/-. Reader is directed to report whether the court fees paid is correct or not.

An application under Order 40 Rule 1 CPC for appointment of the receiver is moved alongwith the suit for taking possession of the hypothecated vehicle. Counsel for the plaintiff relied upon the case law **M/s ICICI Bank vs Randhir Singh FAO 321/2018 decided on 06.08.2018 by Delhi High Court.**

It is stated that the defendants took a loan for purchase of the vehicle and they committed defaults in payment of the installments. According to the counsel out of 36 installments, only 32 installments were paid and committed default of 03 installments and the last installment was paid on 13.11.2019 and thereafter no payment is made due to which the loan amount has been recalled by issuing a legal notice and as per agreement defendants are under obligation to surrender the vehicle in case of non payment but they have failed to do so. There is chance of concealment of the vehicle or its unauthorised disposal by the defendants.

Plaintiff bank has also placed on record statement of account to show the defaults committed by the defendants in payment of the installments. The vehicle number **UK-07AY-0003 make JEEP COMPASS** had been purchased by the defendants from the loan amount and lateron hypothecated to the plaintiff bank.

Counsel for the plaintiff further requested for appointment of **Sh. Amit Bhargava** representative/official of the plaintiff bank as a receiver on the ground that for the better co-ordination and immediate and quick action, the official of the bank be appointed as receiver.



Keeping in view the defaults committed by the defendants in making payment of installments and apprehension of the plaintiff bank that defendants may conceal or dispose off the vehicle in question, I deem it appropriate and take it as a fit case where the receiver is to be appointed at this stage for taking possession of the vehicle in question. Accordingly, application under Order 40 Rule 1 CPC is allowed for the time being and plaintiff bank is permitted to take into possession of the vehicle bearing no. **UK-07AY-0003 make Jeep Compass** from the possession of the defendants and **Sh. Amit Bhargava**, representative/official of the plaintiff bank is authorized to seize the above mentioned vehicle and take its custody. He is permitted to take the help of the police if required. However, it is ordered that he shall also comply with following terms and conditions:

1. The vehicle shall be seized in between 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. only.
2. It shall not be seized when is moving on the road.
3. The receiver shall seize the vehicle personally and shall not delegate this power to anyone.
4. The defendant/occupant of the vehicle shall be permitted to remove their belongings from the vehicle in question at the time of seizure.
5. At the time of seizure of the vehicle, the signature of an independent person of the locality or nearby area or police official shall be obtained on the possession report.
6. The copy of the possession report shall be given to the defendant/occupant of the vehicle at the spot itself. The date and time of seizure of the vehicle must be clearly mentioned in the report.
7. The detailed condition of the vehicle as well as its accessories shall be noted in the possession report and photographs of the vehicle shall be also taken at the time of seizure.
8. The vehicle in question shall not be disposed off or sold without prior permission of the court and shall be kept in safe custody.
9. The receiver shall be under the control of the court and is required to file the report in the court within three days of the seizure of the vehicle.



10. If the vehicle is not traced out or could not be seized due to any reasons then report giving reasons shall be filed in this regard on the next date of hearing.

It is also warned to the receiver that he shall be personally liable in case of violation of any of the above conditions.

Since, at the specific request of the plaintiff bank, its officer is appointed as receiver so an obligation is also put upon the plaintiff to ensure that its employee appointed by the court as receiver must comply with above terms and conditions otherwise the appointment order of the receiver shall be cancelled or shall not be extended or the seized vehicle can ordered to be returned to the defendants unconditionally without any payment.

It is also made clear to the plaintiff that this is an interim measure and the order of appointment of receiver shall remain in force only till next date of hearing unless again extended.

If the vehicle could not be seized by the next date of hearing then this interim order may not be extended further so the receiver must take the sincere efforts for tracing out and seizing of the vehicle.

Copy of this order be given to the AR/counsel for the plaintiff bank for handing over the same to the receiver.

Issue notice of the suit and application also to the defendants for next date of hearing i.e. 28-9-2020 on PF/RC through speed post, email and whatsapp address, if available as well as through dasti service by the receiver.



(Ashwani Kumar Sarpal)
District Judge – Commercial Court-05 (Central)
29.07.2020

CS (Comm) No. 1071/20
ICICI Bank Ltd. vs Ansar India Infratech Pvt. Ltd.

29.07.2020

Pr : Ms. Barkha Sharma, counsel for plaintiff.

Fresh suit for recovery was received by way of assignment through online today. Counsel for the plaintiff filed court fees of Rs.5,665/-. Reader is directed to report whether the court fees paid is correct or not.

An application under Order 40 Rule 1 CPC for appointment of the receiver is moved alongwith the suit for taking possession of the hypothecated vehicle. Counsel for the plaintiff relied upon the case law **M/s ICICI Bank vs Randhir Singh FAO 321/2018 decided on 06.08.2018 by Delhi High Court.**

It is stated that the defendants took a loan for purchase of the vehicle and they committed defaults in payment of the installments. According to the counsel out of 37 installments, only 25 installments were paid and committed default of 02 installments and the last installment was paid on 13.11.2019 and thereafter no payment is made due to which the loan amount has been recalled by issuing a legal notice and as per agreement defendants are under obligation to surrender the vehicle in case of non payment but they have failed to do so. There is chance of concealment of the vehicle or its unauthorised disposal by the defendants.

Plaintiff bank has also placed on record statement of account to show the defaults committed by the defendants in payment of the installments. The vehicle number **UP-16BS-3260 make MARUTI ERTIGA VDI** had been purchased by the defendants from the loan amount and lateron hypothecated to the plaintiff bank.

Counsel for the plaintiff further requested for appointment of **Sh. Amit Bhargava**, representative/official of the plaintiff bank as a receiver on the ground that for the better co-ordination and immediate and quick action, the official of the bank be appointed as receiver.



Keeping in view the defaults committed by the defendants in making payment of installments and apprehension of the plaintiff bank that defendants may conceal or dispose off the vehicle in question, I deem it appropriate and take it as a fit case where the receiver is to be appointed at this stage for taking possession of the vehicle in question. Accordingly, application under Order 40 Rule 1 CPC is allowed for the time being and plaintiff bank is permitted to take into possession of the vehicle bearing no. **UP-16BS-3260 make MARUTI ERTIGA VDI** from the possession of the defendants and **Sh. Amit Bhargava**, representative/official of the plaintiff bank is authorized to seize the above mentioned vehicle and take its custody. He is permitted to take the help of the police if required. However, it is ordered that he shall also comply with following terms and conditions:

1. The vehicle shall be seized in between 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. only.
2. It shall not be seized when is moving on the road.
3. The receiver shall seize the vehicle personally and shall not delegate this power to anyone.
4. The defendant/occupant of the vehicle shall be permitted to remove their belongings from the vehicle in question at the time of seizure.
5. At the time of seizure of the vehicle, the signature of an independent person of the locality or nearby area or police official shall be obtained on the possession report.
6. The copy of the possession report shall be given to the defendant/occupant of the vehicle at the spot itself. The date and time of seizure of the vehicle must be clearly mentioned in the report.
7. The detailed condition of the vehicle as well as its accessories shall be noted in the possession report and photographs of the vehicle shall be also taken at the time of seizure.
8. The vehicle in question shall not be disposed off or sold without prior permission of the court and shall be kept in safe custody.
9. The receiver shall be under the control of the court and is required to file the report in the court within three days of the seizure of the vehicle.



10. If the vehicle is not traced out or could not be seized due to any reasons then report giving reasons shall be filed in this regard on the next date of hearing.

It is also warned to the receiver that he shall be personally liable in case of violation of any of the above conditions.

Since, at the specific request of the plaintiff bank, its officer is appointed as receiver so an obligation is also put upon the plaintiff to ensure that its employee appointed by the court as receiver must comply with above terms and conditions otherwise the appointment order of the receiver shall be cancelled or shall not be extended or the seized vehicle can ordered to be returned to the defendants unconditionally without any payment.

It is also made clear to the plaintiff that this is an interim measure and the order of appointment of receiver shall remain in force only till next date of hearing unless again extended.

If the vehicle could not be seized by the next date of hearing then this interim order may not be extended further so the receiver must take the sincere efforts for tracing out and seizing of the vehicle.

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(Ashwani Kumar Sarpal)
District Judge – Commercial Court-05 (Central)
29.07.2020