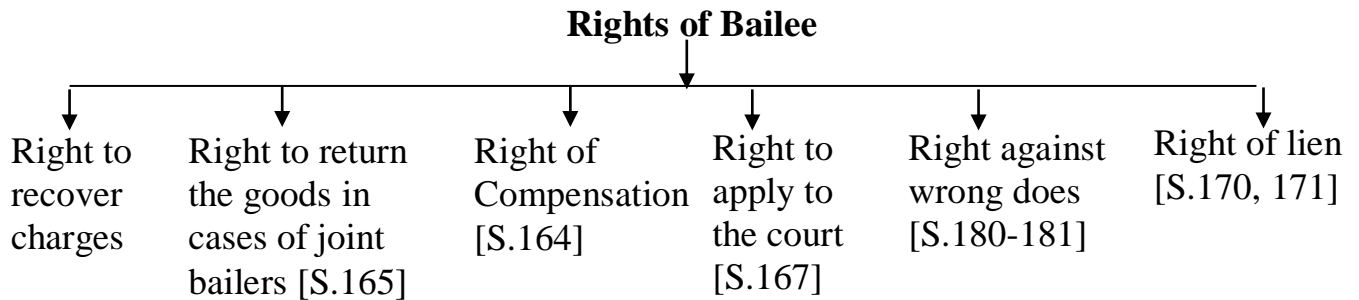


## RIGHTS OF BAILEE

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Rights of Bailee may be understood easily with the help of following chart:



**1. Right to recover charges:-**If the bailment is non-gratuitous, Bailee has right to recover agreed charges. If charges is not fix or agreed. Then Bailee can recover reasonable charges or charge which is charged by other bailee.

**For Example:**

(1) A gives suit length to B, a tailor for stitching Shirt Pant Tailor tells A that charges of Stitching will be Rs. 500. In then case Tailor B has right to recover from A Rs. 500 as stitching charges.

Similarly, Mohan gives his mobile for Repairing to Mechanic B. B does not tells the repairing charges, In this case Mechanic B can recover reasonable charges or charges which he takes from other consonner.

**2. Right to return the goods in cases of joint bailers [S.165]:-** If several joint owners of goods bail them the bailee may deliver them back to, or according to the directions of, one joint owner without the consent of all, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

Thus when the goods have been delivered by several for of owners, Bailee can return goods any one of the owner if there is no contrary Agreement.

**3. Right of Compensation [S.164]:-**The bailor is responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason that the bailor was not entitled to make the bailment or to receive back the goods. or to give directions respecting them.

Thus, bailee can recover the amount of loss which he has suffered due to defective title of Bailor.

**4. Right to apply to the court [S.167]:-** If a person, other than the bailor, claims goods bailed, he may apply to the Court to stop the delivery of the goods to the bailor, and to decide the title to the goods.

Thus, where a person, other than the bailor claims goods bailed the bailee may apply the court-

- (i) to the stop delivery of goods to the bailer; and
- (ii) to decide the title of the goods

**5. Right against wrong does [S.180-181] :-** If a third person wrongfully deprives the bailee of the use or possession of the goods bailed, or does them any injury, the bailee is entitled to use such remedies as the owner might have used in the like case if no bailment had been made; and either the bailor or the bailee may bring a suit against a third person for such deprivation or injury.

S.181:- Whatever is obtained by way of relief or compensation in any such suit shall, as between the bailor and the bailee, be dealt with according to their respective interests.

This right has been discussed in the Bailor rights.

**6. Right of lien [S.170, 117] :-**

Bailee can retain the possession goods belong to bailor until the charges due to the bailor are paid.

