

**(1924) 12 CAL CK 0030**

**Calcutta High Court**

**Case No:** None

Mohamed Golam Rabbani  
Chowdhury and Another

APPELLANT

Vs

Taranath Deb

RESPONDENT

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**Date of Decision:** Dec. 4, 1924

**Citation:** AIR 1925 Cal 1212 : 87 Ind. Cas. 657

**Hon'ble Judges:** Greaves, J; Chakravarti, J

**Bench:** Full Bench

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### **Judgement**

Chakravarti, J.

This is an appeal by the defendants and arises out of a suit brought by the plaintiff for a declaration of his title to four parcels of land and also for recovery of possession against all the defendants. But so far as Defendant No. 1 was concerned the plaintiff's case was that that defendant was his tenant but in a suit for rent brought by the plaintiff against the defendant he (the defendant) put in a written statement denying the plaintiff's title to the land and set up a title of Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 as the owners of the land. The plaintiff alleges that on such a denial having been made he withdrew the rent suit and now brought this suit for khas possession against the defendant on the ground that the Defendant No. 1 had forfeited his tenancy under the plaintiff. The defence was that the land belonged to Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 and that if it was found that the plaintiff was the owner of the land then Defendant No. 1 was ready to pay rent to him. The Court of first instance gave a decree to the plaintiff for possession against all the defendants. That decree was affirmed on appeal by the District Judge. This second appeal is on behalf of Defendants Nos. 1 and 2. So far as Defendant No. 2 is concerned, we think that the decree against him should be confirmed. So far as Defendant No. 1 is concerned the learned vakil, who appeared for him urged in this second appeal, that upon the facts found by the learned District Judge no case of forfeiture of Defendant No. 1's tenancy has been made out. He further argued that the statement upon which, the plaintiff's case of forfeiture was based was not proved in the case. The

judgments of both Courts show that those Courts found a denial by the defendants upon the evidence other than the statement itself. Upon this ground it was contended that that decree so far as it allows the plaintiff's khas possession as against Defendant No. 1 was not correct. We think that this contention is right. It appears to us that in this case there was an issue as to whether or not the plaintiff was entitled to get khas possession against the defendant. That issue raises the question of the plaintiff's right to get khas possession based on forfeiture incurred by the tenant, Defendant No. 1, by the denial of the plaintiff's title. We do not know upon the facts found whether the defendant was really, inducted on the land by the plaintiff or not. It is only in case of a tenant being inducted on the land by a landlord that the tenant cannot deny the title of his landlord at the inception of his tenancy. In cases where the plaintiff becomes the landlord by a derivative title it has been held that the tenant may without incurring any forfeiture to his landlord put him to the proof of his title. In these cases it is a clear duty of the plaintiff to allege facts, which would establish that the tenant had incurred forfeiture of his tenancy by denial of his landlord's title. Then again so far as I know the law was laid down by Sir Richard Garth in the case of *Ahullya Debya v. Bhairab Chandra Patra* (1876) 25 W.R. 147. Sir Richard Garth in the course of that decision observes as follows: The plaintiffs sue to recover khas possession of certain land on the ground that the defendant, who is the tenant occupying that land under the plaintiffs, has forfeited her tenancy by denying the plaintiffs' title in a former suit which they brought against her for arrears of rent. She is alleged to have done this in the written statement which she made in that suit. In order, therefore, to prove this allegation in this suit, it was absolutely necessary for the plaintiffs to show what the statement of the defendant actually was; and this could only be done by proving the statement itself. It was not enough for the plaintiffs to bring forward merely the judgment of the Court in the former suit. It was necessary to prove the defendant's actual statement in order that the Court might judge, what the defendant really meant to say, and whether what she said amounted to a forfeiture. There was no difficulty in proving this statement, and the issues which were raised in the case by the Munsif obliged the plaintiffs to do so, because one of those issues was, "whether the defendant's tenancy will prevail against the plaintiffs, and whether the latter are entitled to khas possession." Now the question whether the latter, that is, whether the plaintiffs, were entitled to khas possession, depended entirely on his alleged forfeiture."

2. Applying the principles laid down in that case it appears to us that the plaintiff did not lay down the foundation of his case so far as khas possession was concerned. In this case the denial is said to have been made in a written statement. The plaintiff was bound to put that statement in evidence so that the Court might determine upon the words themselves as contained in that written statement whether the forfeiture was incurred or not. Then if such a statement is contained in a written document the primary evidence is the document itself which should be placed

before the Court. This was not done in the present case. The mere statement of the opinion of the plaintiff himself upon certain words used by the defendant that the forfeiture had been incurred is no evidence at all. The learned vakil for the respondent has contended that the defendant did not deny that he had repudiated his tenancy under the plaintiff. For the reasons which I have indicated this is immaterial. It was the duty of the plaintiff to establish his case. We think that there was no evidence properly so called of the denial by the defendant. The decree as based upon that ground cannot be sustained. The learned vakil for the respondent presses upon us for a remand with a view to enable him to prove the defendant's statement. In this matter also I am supported by the authority of Sir Richard Garth, when under similar circumstances he refused to adopt that course. It is not necessary to point out that Courts of Equity do not usually lean towards giving relief on the ground of forfeiture. It only operates when the facts are clearly established that the forfeiture has been incurred and we do not think that the plaintiff should have an opportunity again to establish his case. On the ground the decree so far as khas possession against, Defendant No. 1 is concerned should be varied. In other respects the decree will stand.

3. The appeal of Defendant No, 2 fails and is dismissed with costs. The order as to costs by the lower Courts will stand.

4. It should be declared that the plaintiff will be entitled to receive rent from Defendant No. 1.

Greaves, J.

5. I agree.