
Narhari Damodar Vaidya Vs Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Second Appeal No. 462 of 1933

Court: Bombay High Court

Date of Decision: March 17, 1937

Acts Referred:

District Municipalities Act " Section 50

Citation: AIR 1938 Bom 146 : (1937) 39 BOMLR 1295 : 173 Ind. Cas. 910

Hon'ble Judges: N.J. Wadia, J; Broomfield, J

Bench: Division Bench

Final Decision: Dismissed

Judgement

Broomfield, J.

The appellants, on behalf of the caste Hindus of the town, of Mahad, sued the respondents, who represent the so-called

untouchables," for a declaration that the Choudhari Tank near the town belongs to them, and that they alone have a right to use it and the

respondents are not entitled to use it, and for an injunction against the respondents not to use it. The claim to ownership is not now persisted in and

it is conceded that, as found by the trial Court, the tank belonged to Government under the provisions of Section 37 of the Bombay Land Revenue

Code and has now vested in the Municipality of Mahad u/s 50 of the District Municipalities Act. It is also conceded now that the caste Hindus are

not entitled to exclusive user of the tank as against all the world, since Mahomedans may and do use it. It is contended nevertheless that the

appellants have the right to use it themselves and to exclude the ""untouchables"" from the use of it, and this, right is said to be based on immemorial

custom.

2. The Trial Judge found that the plaintiffs have proved a long-standing custom (he does not describe it as immemorial) of using the tank-water to

the exclusion of the ""untouchables."" He held, however, that the custom conferred no legal right upon the plaintiffs because "" mere user of a public

tank by one class and non user by another would not clothe the class making the user with any legal rights or rights of ownership." On appeal the

Assistant Judge confirmed the finding that the caste Hindus have not proved that they have any legal right to exclude the "untouchables." He has

relied to some extent on a judgment of Sir Sadashiva Ayyar in *Mcniappa v. Vaithilinga* [1913] M.W.N. 247 : 18 Ind.Cas. 979. (a case not

reported apparently in the authorised reports); but his main reason seems to be that he held that the custom is not shown to be immemorial.

3. The Chaudhari tank is a small lake or large pool, between four and five acres in extent, on the outskirts of the town. It is surrounded on all sides

by municipal roads beyond which are houses occupied by caste Hindus (and a very few Mahomedans), and the owners of these houses also own

in many cases strips of land on the edge of the tank, ghats or flights of steps to get to the water and the masonry embankments along the sides.

There are no houses of "untouchables" anywhere near. It is not known how old the tank is, except that it is admittedly not less than two hundred

and fifty years old. There is no evidence as to its origin. It is not even clear that it is artificial. The trial Judge took the view that it was "a natural

excavation in the bed of the earth, of course repaired and remodelled by human agency." If this is so and the point was not disputed in the

argument before us it is probably many centuries old. The water-supply comes from the monsoon and a few natural springs. The population of

the town of Mahad is between seven and eight thousand, of whom less than four hundred are "untouchables." The Municipality was established in

1865, but there is no evidence available, at any rate on the record of this case, as to the early history of the town or as to the time when the site

was first inhabited.

4. The plaintiffs have examined a number of witnesses, many of them old inhabitants, whose evidence may be said to have established that within

the period of living memory the tank has been used exclusively by the caste Hindus (and a few Mahomedans) and has never been used by the

untouchables." It is in fact admitted that the latter never used it before the year 1927, when a campaign against the doctrine of "untouchability" was

carried on by defendant No. 1, and some of the "untouchables" went and drank the water as a protest. They were assaulted and beaten by the

caste Hindus and there were criminal prosecutions which led to the present suit. As there is no record of any attempt having been made by the

untouchables" to use the tank before that, there is no evidence of any positive acts of exclusion. What is proved is user by the one party and

absence of user by the other. This was due, no doubt, not to any accidental causes, but to the mutual acceptance of the doctrine of "untouchability

which until recent years was not openly challenged.

5. The learned Assistant Judge comments on the fact that there is no evidence of the exclusion of the "untouchables" in pre-British times, nothing to

show that the exclusion or exclusive user was in force in the days of the Maratha rule or the Mussalman rule. It is of course not always necessary

to produce evidence going back beyond the memory of living persons. On proof of enjoyment for a period even less than that the Courts have

frequently felt justified in holding, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that a custom has existed from time immemorial. Nor, of course, is it

necessary in a case of this kind to have evidence of positive acts of exclusion of one party by the other. There could be no such evidence as long

as the enjoyment of the caste Hindus was not challenged, and it would not be likely to be challenged as long as the doctrine of "untouchability

prevailed" and was accepted. But a custom proved to have existed during the period of living memory can only be presumed to have existed from

before the period of legal memory in cases where conditions may be assumed to have been permanent and stable, so that R. 163 it is reasonable

to infer that what has happened during the period covered by the evidence has also happened from time immemorial. This is where the plaintiffs"

case in our opinion breaks down. As long as conditions were at all similar, as long as the houses of the caste Hindus have surrounded the tank

(which is not necessarily very long as the tank is on the outskirts of the town and the land round it would not be likely to be occupied until after

considerable expansion of the original settlement) it may be safely presumed that the practice was the same as at present. It would not be safe to

presume, however, that conditions have been similar for a period long enough to establish the alleged custom. The Konkan has had a chequered

history, even in comparatively modern times, and to suppose that the caste Hindus, have been in a position to exercise exclusive control over this

large natural reservoir, situated as it is, from time immemorial would be contrary to reasonable probability.

6. In this connection some of the observations of Sir Sadashiva Ayyar in *Mariappa v. Vaithilinga* are very instructive. He cites a saying of Manu's;

waters are pure as long as a cow goes to quench her thirst in them... and they have a good scent, colour and taste "and he points out that the

Shastraic writings" make a distinction between rivers, tanks and other) receptacles into whose beds cows could get down to quench their thirst,

and smaller receptacles which are more easily contaminated and where purification by time, atmospheric conditions and movement of the water is

much more difficult. "The learned Judge suggests that the dictates of the Hindu religion would not require any elaborate precautions against the

pollution of water in a large open tank, and he was dealing with a tank in a village site, considerably smaller than the Choudhari tank at Mahad. The

doctrine of "untouchability" therefore does not appear to go far enough to lend very much, support to the appellants' case, and it is doubtful

whether any attempt would be made to secure exclusive user of the water until such time as the tank came to be surrounded by the houses of the

caste Hindus.

7. This is the only case to which our attention has been drawn dealing with a claim to exclude ""untouchables"" from the use of a watering-place of

this description. The temple-entry cases, e.g., *Anandrav Bhikaji Phadke v. Shankar Daji Charya* ILR (1883) Bom. 323, and *Sankaralinga Nadan*

v. Rajeswara Dorai ILR (1908) Mad. 236 : 10 Bom. L.R. 781, are not really on all fours. In such cases long practice acquiesced in by the other

castes and communities may naturally give rise to a presumption of dedication to the exclusive use of the higher castes, and may throw upon the

untouchables"" the burden of proving that they are among the people for whose worship a particular temple exists. No such presumption of a

lawful origin" of the custom can be said to arise here.

8. We therefore, agree with the learned Assistant Judge that the appellants have not established the immemorial custom which they allege. Had

they succeeded on this point, it might have been necessary to consider whether the custom was unreasonable or contrary to public policy (though

strictly speaking that was not pleaded in the lower Courts). It would certainly have been necessary to consider the legal effect of the vesting of the

Choudhari tank in the Municipality, and the question whether in any case the appellants could be granted any relief in this suit in which the legal

owner is not a party. But as it is not necessary to decide these questions in the view we take of the case, and as they have not been very fully or

effectively argued, we prefer to express no opinion.

9. Appeal dismissed with costs.