

Bajrangi Singh Vs Manokarnika Bakhsh Singh

None

Court: Bombay High Court

Date of Decision: Oct. 31, 1907

Acts Referred:

Evidence Act, 1872 & Section 43

Citation: (1907) 9 BOMLR 1348

Hon'ble Judges: Macnaghten, J; Davey, J; Arthur Wilson, J; Andrew Scoble, J

Bench: Full Bench

Judgement

Andrew Scoble, J.

Sitla Baktah Singh, a Hindoo of the tribe of Bhale Sultan Chhatris, resident in Sultanpur, died some time before the

annexation of Oudh, leaving him surviving a widow named Daryan Kunwar and two daughters, Janga Kunwar and Jagrani Kunwar. He was

absolute owner of an estate known as Pidara Kurnai and other property, which at his death passed to his widow and, at her death, would have

passed to his daughters, but for a custom of the tribe excluding daughters and their issue from succession. The widow died on the 6 h of August

1892. having previously said the whole of the estate to her son-in-law Maheshar Bakhsh Singh, the husband of her daughter Jagrani Kunwar and

mutation of names in the Revenue Registers was effected in his favour. After the death of Maheshar, which occurred on the 3rd of April 1893, the

name of his son, Manokarnika Bakhsh Singh the present respondent was entered in the Government Records as proprietor of the estate; and the

present appellants (with one Mahpal Singh, who died while the case was pending) brought The suit now under appeal, claiming that, by reason of

the custom of the Bhale Sultan Chhatris, they were the next heirs in reversion to the estate of Sitla Bakhsh.

2. In the Courts below and before their Lordships two main questions were raised. First, whither the custom had been proved; and, secondly,

whether certain deeds confirming the sales by the widow to Maheshar, executed by the then nearest reversioners and disclaiming all title to the

property in dispute, were binding on their descendants, the appellants, who were the nearest reversioners at the time when The succession opened,

at the widow's death. In the Courts in India, the District Judge held the custom not proved and the deeds not binding the Judicial Commissioner

came to the exactly opposite conclusion on both points. The conflict of opinion in the Courts in India upon the question of custom has made it

necessary for their Lordships to examine carefully the evidence in this case, in order to ascertain whether the alleged custom has been a his facturily

proved. In making this examination, their Lordships have been materially assisted by the elaborate analysis of the evidence made by both the

learned Judges below and by the learned Counsel who argued the appeal. They will briefly state the grounds on which they consider the judgment

of the Judicial Commissioner on this point must prevail.

3. The Bhale Sultan clan appear to have derived their name, some three centuries ago, from their warlike exploits in the service of the Emperors of

Delhi. They are now settled in considerable numbers in the district of Sultanpur in Oudh, in several villages in which they constitute the bulk of the

population. It the language of the Indian Evidence Act. 1872. (section 43) they form a, ""considerable class of persons."" The evidence in support of

the custom was mainly oral and no document was produced of an earlier date than the British annexature. Thirty-five witnesses were examinpd on

behalf of the apellants. They were all members of the Bhale Sultan clan, mostly men of mature age and of good position. They all gave evidence

that in their clan it was the custom that daughters and their issue were excluded from succession to the separated as ate of their father and put

forward thirty-nine instances in which this exclusion had taken place. The Judicial Commissioner held that twenty of the so instances had been

satisfactorily proved. For the respondent no evidence was given in contradiction of these instances, though ample time was allowed but for the

production of such testimony had it been available but six witnesses were called, one of whom had signal a Ujib-ul-arz in which the custom was set

up and two gave evidence in support of the custom.

4. In corroboration of the ora1 evidence, a number of village administ"ation papers (wajib -ul-arz) were produced of which seven were admitted

by both Courts to be relevant, as relating to Bhale Sultan villages. In all these the rule is stated that a daughter and her issue do not alal-umum (that

is, as a general rule) obtain the share. One of them is attested by 44 Zemindars and Lambardars of the village another by 40, others by 8 or 10.

The dates of these documents are not given, but they were all officially recorded prior to the institution of this suit and quite independently of the

parties thereto.

5. One other piece of evidence remains to be noticed. It has been stated that Sitla Bakhsh left two daughters, Janga Kunwar and Jagrani Kunwar.

In 1876, Janga Kunwar filed a suit against her mother Daryao Kunwar and her brother-in-law Maheshar Bakhsh for a declaratory decree that she

was entitled to succeed to half her father's estate; and in answer to her claim, the Vakil for the defendants put forward the plea that "-among Bhale

Sultans daughter never succeeded to the inheritance of her father."" The Court came to no decision on the point, but disposed of the suit on another

ground reserving Janga Kunwar's right to put forward her claim on the death of her mother. The fact, however, that this defence was raised shows

that the ex sentence of the custom was present to the mind of Daryao Kunwar at the date of the transactions to which their Lordships will now

proceed to refer.

6. Although Daryao Kunwar appears to have been willing to invoke the custom as a defence against the claim of her un-married daughter, she was

at the same time endeavouring to defeat the operation of the custom in regard to her married daughter. Jagrani Kunwar and her husband,

Maheshar Bakhsh Singh, the father of the present respondent. During the period from 21st October 1872 to 24th July 1875, she executed five

deeds of sale, by which she purported to transfer, for valuable consideration, successive portions of her husband's property to Maheshar Singh.

The District Judge has found that these deeds were executed without ""legal necessity""; and it is certain that the preliminary consent of her

husband's reversionary heirs was not obtained. One of these heirs, Matadin Singh, the father of the appellants Jagdamba Singh and Bajrangi Singh,

brought a suit in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur in 1873 to set aside three of the deeds ; but on appeal this suit was dismissed

on a technical ground by the Judicial Commissioner on the 6th May 1874. Janga Kunwar's suit, already referred to, was dismissed on the 25th

August 1876. Having thus succeeded, for the time being, in the Courts Daryao Kunwar entered into negotiations with the persons who were at that

time admittedly the nearest reversionary heirs to her husband's estate and obtained from them two documents, called deeds of relinquishment, one

dated the 4th May 1877 and the other dated the 29th January 1878. The first of these was signed by five persons, four of whom died without issue

in Daryao Kunwar's lifetime and the fifth, Baijnath Singh, is the father of the plaintiff Mahpal Singh, who died while this suit was pending in the

Court of the District Judge and who is now represented by the appellants. The second was signed by Janga Kunwar, Matadin Singh (the father of

the present appellants) and Hanuman Singh, who is still living, but is not a party to this suit. In these documents, which are identical in terms, after

enumerating the sales by Daryao Kunwar to Maheshar Singh, the executants go on to say :-

We All have given our full consent to all those sale-deeds which the Thakurs in has executed in favour of the Babu and will ever remain so

satisfied. And after the death of the Thakurain we shall bring no claim against the Babu on account of the moveable and Immoveable property

owned by her; hence we have executed this deed of agreement so that it may serve as an authority and be of use in time of need.

7. "It was not disputed," said the Judicial Commissioner in his judgment, "that the executants of these deeds received consideration for ratifying the

transfer and agreeing not to dispute their validity. Indeed it was said that they were paid to execute the deeds." Upon these facts, the Judicial

Commissioner found that the transfers to Maheshwar Singh were valid and dismissed the appeal.

8. The restrictions imposed by the Hindu law upon the widow's power to alienate her deceased husband's estate have frequently been the subject

of consideration by this Committee.

For religious or charitable purposes, or those which are supposed to conduce to the spiritual welfare of her husband, she has a larger power of

disposition than that which she possesses for purely worldly purposes. To support an alienation for the last she must show necessity. On the other

hand it may be taken as established that an alienation by her which would not otherwise be legitimate may become so if made with the consent of

her husband's kindred." (Collector of Masulipatam v. Cavalry Vencata Narayanaiah (1903) 8 M.L.J. 529.

The kindred in such case," their Lordships observe in a latter case, "may generally be understood to be all those who are likely to be interested in

disputing the transaction. At all events there should be such a concurrence of the members of the family as suffices to raise a presumption that the

transaction was a fair one and one justified by Hindu law." (Raj Lukhee Dabee v. Gokool Chunder Chowdhry (1904), 13 M.L.J. 209.

9. Upon the practical application of this general principle there has been much discussion in the High Courts in India. A Full Bench of the High

Court at Allahabad, in the case of Ramphal Bai v. Tula Kauri ILR (1883) All 116, considered that:-

The plain principle deducible from these rulings of the Privy Council is that in order to validate an alienation by a Hindu widow of her deceased

husband's estate for purposes other than those sanctioned by the Hindu law, it must have the consent of all those among his kindred who can

reasonably be regarded as having an interest in questioning the transaction.

10. And they accordingly held that the consent of the heir presumptive to an alienation by a widow was not sufficient to defeat the rights of a more

remote reversioner and that an assignment by the widow to the heir presumptive had no greater effect in her favour than it would have had if he had

been a stranger "We think," say the learned Judges,

that the spirit of the Hindu law is to keep the right of succession to the deceased husband's estate open until the widow's death, free of any

control by her, except in such cases as she has a power to adopt; and that no reversioner possesses such a present vested interest as enables him

to combine with her in defeating his co-reversioners. In other words, her right and theirs have one common basis, that of survivorship to the

widow and it is incapable of anticipation.

11. The High Court of Calcutta has taken a different view, based upon a long current of authority in that Court, albeit two of the learned Judges-

Garth C.J. and Pilot J -considered that the principles on which the decision was founded were open to great objection. In the case of Nobokishow

Sarma Roy v. Hari Nath Sarma Roy ILR (1884.) Cal. 1002. a Full, Bench held that under the Hindu law current in Bengal:-

A transfer or conveyance by a widow upon the ostensible ground of legal necessity, such transfer or conveyance being assented to by the person

who at the time is the next reversioner, will conclude another person not a party thereto, who in the actual reversioner upon the death of the widow,

from asserting his title to the property.

12. The ground of the decision is thus shortly stated by Garth C.J.:-

If it is once established as a matter of law that a widow cannot relinquish her estate in favour of her husband's heirs for the time being seems impossible

to prevent any alienation which the widow and the next heir may agree to make.

13. And more fully by Hitter J. :-

Whatever conflict there may be upon the question whether a Hindu widow may sell the whole inheritance without any legal necessity, merely with

the consent of the next male heir, there is no conflict in the decisions, since the case of Jadamoney was decided in the Indian Supreme Court of

Calcutta, upon question which the relinquishment by a Hindu widow her estate to the next male heir of her husband is valid or not. Such

relinquishment by the widow has been held for a long series of years to be valid. ...But if the widow is competent to relinquish her estate to the next

male heir of her husband, it follows as a logical consequence, that she can alienate it merely with his consent without any legal necessity.

14. In a subsequent case (Radha Shyam v. Joy Ram Senapati ILR (1884) Cal. 896, the same High Court held that the consent must be of the

whole body of persons constituting the next reversion.

15. The Calcutta decision, of course, is not binding upon other High Courts, but it has been followed in Madras. In the case of Marudamuthu

Nadan v. Srinivasa, Pillai ILR (1883) Mad. 128, decided by a Full Bench of the Madras High Court in 1898, Subramania Ayyar, J., says :-

I think it unnecessary to go into the question whether the Hindu law, according to the texts or the commentaries, lends support to the doctrine that

a female holding a qualified estate can validly surrender such an estate so as to entitle the then immediate reversioner to enter upon the inheritance

and to hold it absolutely as if the succession had opened by the natural or civil death of the qualified owner. Though there has been no course of

decisions on the point in the Presidency as in Bengal, yet instances have occurred which show that parties have acted upon the view that each

surrenders are valid in these parts as well. This appears even from some of the cases which have come before the Court. Since there is nothing in the

doctrine its. If which makes it less suite to the community in this presidency than to the community in Bengal, it is not surrising that the Calcutta

rulings have in practice been followed in this Presidency also. In such circumstance the rule, as stored be the Judicial Commitee in Behari lal v.

Madho Lal LR. 19 I.A. 30, should, I think, be taken to be a rule applicable to this Presidency to, subject, no doubt, to the restriction pointed out

by their Lordships, viz., that the surrender should be absolute and " Complete and that the while limited estate should be withdrawn, a restriction

that would guard against the injurious results w.ich would follow if the rule were not so qualified.

16. The question was also considered by the High Court of Bombay in 1901 in the case of Vinayak v. Govind ILR (1901) 25 Bom. 129. In the

course of his judgment Jenkins C.J. says (at p. 133): -

There can be no question that, apart from legal necessity, a widow can validly alienate land that has devolved upon her from her husband with the

content of the revevsoner. The basis on which this rests is a matter of coourt overay. The High Court of Calcutta on me whole appears favour the

view that the consent derives its effect from the power supposed to resiib in a widow of accelarating, by the surrender of her own interest, the

interests of the reversioners. It is impossible nut to feel some difficulty as to this doctrino.... The other view is that the consent of the persons

interested to oppose the transition evidnces its proprity, if not its actual necessity. This has a parallel in the law relating to a widow"s adoption

under certain circumstaces and it finds support in the texts. . . . This view has too, in a messure, ihe aunction uf the l"rny Council.

17. And he quotes the casas of Coll etor of Masulipatam v. Cavdly Venenta (1889) 13 Moo. I.A. and Raj Lukkee Dabea v. Gokool Chunder

(1861) 8 Moo. I.A. 629. which have been already reierred to. "" Turumg then t0 Bombay,"he ges on to say,""the High Court here appears to have

accepted this view rather than that which finds tavour in Calcutta."" In the same case Ranade J. observes (at p. 139):__

The Bengal theory that the widow"s interest was a life intereat and that her surrender or realease of that intrest to the next reversioner accelerates

his cotaining the full title has never net with much acceptance on this side of India. Our leadig case-Varjvan Bangii v. Rangi Gokaldas ILR 5 Bom

563 lays down that the cons.nt must be of all ihe kindred, but that does liot rueui chat (very single member who is a kindred must actually join in

the conveyance.

18. And the conclusion to winch ruoomes is that, in order to validate an alienation by a widow otherwise than from legal necessity.

The consent of the reversinnorg must be of such kindred the absence of whose opposition raises a preemption that the alienation was a fair and

proper one.

19. The principle being thus admitted by the High Courts in India, the question or the quantum of consent necessary only remains. The High Court

of Allahabad, indeed, does not recognize the validity of surrenders in favour, or alienations with the consent, of presumptive reversioners, so as to

defeat the : title of the actual reversioner at the time of the widow's death. But this restriction is at variance with the principle itself and is not in

accordance with the practice in other parts of India in which the Mitakshara law prevails:. Their Lordships have not been referred to any cases in

the Province of Oudh in which this restriction has been acted upon; and though they would be unwilling to extend the widow's power of alienation,

beyond its present limits, they cannot adopt the further limitation which the Allahabad High Court; has sought to establish. They agree with the High

Court of Calcutta : Radha Shyam v. Joy Ram ILR (1884) Cal. 896, that ordinarily the consent of the whole body of persons constituting the next

reversion should be obtained, though there may be cases in which special circumstances may render the strict enforcement of this rule impossible.

20. Applying this rule to the case now under consideration, the Judicial Commissioner has found that ""of the reversionary heirs who executed the

deeds, Hanuman Singh and Sheo Dayal Singh were four degrees removed and Sheo Bakhsh Singh, Sheo Narain Singh, Baijnath Singh and

Matadin Singh were five degrees removed from Jai Singh, the common ancestor of themselves and Sitia Bakhsh Singh. There do not appear to

have been any other reversionary heirs alive at the time of the transfers superior in degree to Hanuman Singh and Sheo Dayal Singh, or equal in

degree to Sheo Bakhsh Singh, Sheo Narain Singh, Baijnath Singh and Matadin Singh, or indeed any other reversionary heirs at all in the line of Jai

Singh Rai."" Their Lordships agree with the Judicial Commissioner that the consent of these persons was sufficient and that it is immaterial that it

was given after the execution of the deeds. *Omnia ratihabito retrotrahitur et mandatio priori aequiparatur*. The appellants who claim through

Matadin Singh and Baijnath Singh must be held bound by the consent of their father.

21. Their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal ought to be dismissed and the decree of the Judicial Commissioner dated the

6th March 1900 confirmed. The appellants must pay the costs of the appeal.