

Ramesh Verma(D) Tr.Lrs vs Lajesh Saxena (D) By Lrs & Anr on 24 November, 2016

Equivalent citations: AIR 2017 SUPREME COURT 494, 2017 (1) SCC 257, 2017 (2) AJR 1, AIR 2017 SC (CIVIL) 734, (2017) 1 CLR 92 (SC), (2017) 135 REVDEC 352, (2017) 1 RECCIVR 285, (2017) 1 WLC(SC)CVL 122, (2017) 170 ALLINDCAS 242 (SC), (2016) 12 SCALE 529, (2017) 2 MAD LW 576, (2017) 3 MAH LJ 43, (2017) 2 MPLJ 513, (2017) 3 PAT LJR 211, (2017) 3 ANDHLD 188, (2017) 6 ALLMR 987 (SC), (2017) 3 JLJR 151, (2017) 121 ALL LR 244, (2017) 1 ALL RENTCAS 19, 2017 (1) KCCR SN 27 (SC)

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Bench: R. Banumathi, R.K. Agrawal

Reportable

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CIVIL APPEAL NOS.8665-8668/2010

RAMESH VERMA(D) TR.LRS.

Appellant(s)

VERSUS

LAJESH SAXENA (D) BY LRS & ANR.

Respondent(s)

J U D G M E N T

R. BANUMATHI, J.

1. These appeals arise out of the common judgment of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh in First Appeal Nos.29, 30 & 31 of 1991 dated 31.07.1997.

2. The parties are related as under:-

“Bhagwan Prasad Das
(Died in 1952)

Smt. Jaydevi
(Widow died in 1972)

Shri Jagan Verma
(Died in 1967)

Prabhavati
(Widow died in 1984)

Ramesh Verma					Lajesh
Saxena					
(Plaintiff)	(Def.	NO.1	died	on	10/10/2003)

Shyam Kishori Verma	Rajat Verma	Rajiv Verma	Meena Saxena
			Sanjeev Kumar (Respondent No.5)

3. The deceased first respondent herein/plaintiff had filed the suit for partition on 26.02.1970 claiming 1/8th of the share in the family properties. The trial Court by the judgment dated 31.01.1991 passed the preliminary decree for partition being Civil Original Suit No.71A/1984 and held that :-

“(i) Plaintiff Smt. Lajesh Saxena is entitled to get 1/12th share in the joint Hindu family property;

(ii) Defendant No.1 Ramesh Verma is entitled to get 1/3rd share in the property of Bhagwanprasad and 1/12th share in the property of Jagan Verma totalling 5/12th of the whole;

(iii) Defendant No.3 Rajiv Verma and defendant No.4 Rajat Verma are entitled to get jointly 1/12th share in the property of Prabhavati and 1/12th share in the property of Jaydevi i.e. total 1/6 share in the joint Hindu family property.”

4. By holding so, the trial court accepted the execution of the Wills being Exhibit D/2 dated 07.12.1969 executed by Jaydevi in favour of Rajiv Verma and Rajat Verma and also Exhibit D/1 dated 23.10.1977 executed by Prabhavati in favour of Rajiv Verma and Rajat Verma.

5. Being aggrieved by the judgment and decree of the trial Court, deceased Ramesh Verma preferred an appeal before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh (FA No.29/1991). Sanjeev Kumar, son of plaintiff Lajesh Saxena as also the plaintiff-Lajesh Saxena filed appeals before the High Court in FA No.30/91 and FA No.31/1999, respectively.

6. After hearing the parties, the High Court vide its judgment dated 31.07.1991, allowed the appeal FA No.31/91 filed by Lajesh Saxena holding that plaintiff is entitled to 1/3rd share in stead of 1/12th share in the Joint Hindu Property. Consequently, FA No.29/91 and FA No.30/91 filed by Ramesh Verma and Sanjeev, respectively, were disposed of. The High Court held that the execution of the Will Exhibit D/1 (dated 23.10.1977), Exhibit D/2 Will (dated 07.12.1969) and Exhibit D/1/C (dated 22.05.1984 executed by Prabhavati) were not proved in accordance with Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act and disbelieved the genuineness of all the three Wills.

7. Being aggrieved, Ramesh Verma (since deceased) through his legal heirs preferred these appeals.
8. We have heard learned counsel for the parties at considerable length.
9. Learned Senior Counsel for the appellants submitted that after the death of Jagan Verma 1/3rd share of the property devolved upon Ramesh Verma and the same will be governed by survivorship under the Hindu Mitakshara coparcenary law and the High Court was not right in holding that under Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act females have right to seek partition and dividing the share in property among Jaydevi, Prabhavati and his son and daughter, namely, Ramesh Verma and Lajesh Saxena. It was further submitted that the High Court has not appreciated the findings recorded by the trial Court in accepting the genuineness of the Wills Exhibits D/1 and D/2 and the High Court erred in disbelieving the genuineness of those two Wills. Learned Senior Counsel has taken us at length through Exhibits D/1 and D/2. It was further submitted that, in any event, if a dwelling house is occupied by the members of the family, then the right of any female heir to claim partition is suspended till the time the male heirs choose to divide their respective shares in terms of Section 23 of the Hindu Succession Act and the first respondent being a married daughter of the house is not entitled to claim her share and this aspect was not properly appreciated by the High Court.
10. Per contra, learned Senior Counsel appearing for the respondents has taken us through the judgment of the High Court and submitted that in the light of the contradictory statements of the attestors and scribes to the Will, the High Court rightly held that the Wills Exhibits D/1 and D/2 were not proved in accordance with Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act. It was further submitted that since Jagan Verma died in the year 1967 i.e. after the enactment of Hindu Succession Act, the succession of Jagan Verma would be governed by Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act and the High Court has rightly held that plaintiff-Lajesh Saxena would be entitled to 1/3rd share in the house property. Taking us through the relevant portion of the judgment of the High Court, learned Senior Counsel submitted that the High Court has recorded a clear finding that the house property is not “wholly occupied” by the family members and hence rightly held that the house property is also partable and that the respondent-plaintiff is entitled to 1/3rd share in the house property and the judgment of the High Court does not warrant interference.
11. On the death of Bhagwan Das in 1952, a notional partition has taken place and as per Section 82 of Madhya Bharat Land Code, his son Jagan Verma, grandson-Ramesh Verma and wife-Jaydevi are each entitled to get 1/3rd share in the property of Bhagwan Das. On such partition when a share has fallen to Jagan Verma, it became his separate property and no longer a Mitakshara property. After the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 devolution of Jagan Verma’s property is only by succession and not by survivorship.
12. We are not impressed with the submission that Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 is not applicable for the devolution of property of Jagan Verma. Section 6 deals with the question of coparcener in a Mitakshara coparcener dying after coming into operation of the Hindu Succession Act, without making any testamentary disposition of his undivided share in the joint family property. The initial part of Section 6 stresses that the Act does not interfere with the special rights

of those who are members of Mitakshara property except to the extent that it seeks to ensure the female heirs as specified in Class I of the Schedule, a share in the interest of a coparcener in the event of his death, by introducing the concept of a notional partition immediately before his death. Proviso to Section 6 operates where the deceased has left surviving him, a daughter, or any female as specified in Class I of the Schedule. In the case at hand, Jagan Verma has left the female heirs namely his wife Prabhavati and daughter Lajesh Saxena and, therefore, the devolution of the property of Jagan Verma was governed by the provisions of Hindu Succession Act and the High Court rightly increased the share of Jagan Verma's daughter Lajesh Saxena.

13. A Will like any other document is to be proved in terms of the provisions of Section 68 of the Indian Succession Act and the Evidence Act. The propounder of the Will is called upon to show by satisfactory evidence that the Will was signed by the testator, that the testator at the relevant time was in a sound and disposing state of mind, that he understood the nature and effect of the disposition and put his signature to the document on his own free will and the document shall not be used as evidence until one attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution. This is the mandate of Section 68 of the Evidence Act and the position remains the same even in a case where the opposite party does not specifically deny the execution of the document in the written statement.

14. In *Savithri v. Karthyayani Amma* reported as (2007) 11 SCC 621 at page 629, this Court has held as under:-

“A Will like any other document is to be proved in terms of the provisions of the Succession Act and the Evidence Act. The onus of proving the Will is on the propounder. The testamentary capacity of the testator must also be established. Execution of the Will by the testator has to be proved. At least one attesting witness is required to be examined for the purpose of proving the execution of the Will. It is required to be shown that the Will has been signed by the testator with his free will and that at the relevant time he was in sound disposing state of mind and understood the nature and effect of the disposition. It is also required to be established that he has signed the Will in the presence of two witnesses who attested his signature in his presence or in the presence of each other. Only when there exists suspicious circumstances, the onus would be on the propounder to explain them to the satisfaction of the Court before it can be accepted as genuine.”

15. It is not necessary for us to delve at length to the facts of the matter as also the evidence adduced by the parties before the High Court. Suffice it to note that the execution of the Wills has to be proved in accordance with Section 68 of the Indian Evidence Act.

16. Insofar as the execution of the first Will dated 07.12.1969 is concerned, the witnesses Shyam Mohan Bhatnagar and scribe Mahesh Narayan have stated that the testator Jaydevi executed the Will and witnesses Shyam Mohan and R.P. Johri have signed. Witness Johri was the brother-in-law of Ramesh Verma and thus interested witness. Scribe Mahesh Narayan is known to mother-in-law of Ramesh Verma. After referring to their evidence, High Court held that execution of the Will has

not been proved. Further, the High Court in its judgment has pointed out the contradictions in their evidences and recorded the factual finding that the Will could not have been executed in the manner as alleged by the witnesses. We do not find any reason to interference with the factual findings recorded by the High Court.

17. Likewise, insofar as the findings recorded by the High Court regarding Will Exhibit D/1-Will dated 23.10.1977, the same was said to have been notarized by the neighbour of Ramesh Verma, namely, Bhagwati Prasad Singhal and said to have been attested by Shivaji Rao Tambat. In respect of Will Exhibit D/1 also, after referring to the evidence that Ramesh Verma told that there is a Will and hence witnesses and Prabhavati signed the Will, the High Court has recorded factual finding that Ramesh has manouvred the Will and the execution of Exhibit D/1 Will is not acceptable. We do not find any reason to interfere with the factual findings arrived at by the High Court.

18. Insofar as the submissions of the learned Senior Counsel regarding the dwelling house property are concerned, the High Court in its judgment in paragraphs 17 and 18 has pointed out that a portion of the house property has been let out. After referring to the evidence of Ramesh Verma, it has been pointed out by the High Court that presently the bungalow (Kothi) is now let out for marriage purposes and at the time of his giving evidence rent of Rs.400 per day was collected.

19. As rightly submitted by learned Senior Counsel for the respondents the expression dwelling house “wholly occupied” occurring in Section 23 of the Hindu Succession Act assumes importance. When it is brought in evidence that the house property is not wholly occupied by the family members and the High Court was right in holding that the house property is also available for partition and the deceased plaintiff Lajesh Saxena is entitled to 1/3rd share. The findings recorded by the High Court are based upon facts and evidence and are unimpeachable and we do not find any reason to interfere with the conclusion arrived at by the High Court.

20. Accordingly, the appeals are liable to be dismissed and they are dismissed. Parties are to bear their respective costs.

.....J [R.K. AGRAWAL]J. [R. BANUMATHI] November 24, 2016;

New Delhi.