

Case Description

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no power to interfere because it differs however profoundly, from the conclusions of the subordinate Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact raised before him and whether he has decided the same rightly or wrongly, he had jurisdiction to decide the case and even if he has decided wrongly, no case is made out under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I, therefore, decline to interfere:"

In ~~Section 115 of the Succession Act 1925~~ ~~Section 115 of the Succession Act 1925 & 384~~ as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.

25. Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case.

K.B.A.
← Back

Petition dismissed.

Succession Act 1925-384

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Citation Name: 2023 PLD 248 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

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Mst. RAANA ALWI VS DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE, EAST KARACHI

Ss. 383 & 384---Constitution of Pakistan, Art. 199---Constitutional petition---Revocation of Succession certificate---Forum---Dispute was with regard to revocation of succession certificate already issued---Validity---Recourse under S. 383 of Succession Act, 1925, was independent of an appeal which could otherwise be filed under S. 384 of Succession Act, 1925, against the grant or refusal of a certificate---Application for revocation would lie to the Court that made the grant and in the event such application was accepted and certificate was revoked, appeal would then also lie to High Court---High Court declined to interfere in the matter---Constitutional petition was dismissed, in circumstances.

[Head Notes](#) [Case Description](#)

Citation Name: 2022 PLC(CS) 535 QUETTA-HIGH-COURT-BALOCHISTAN

[Bookmark this Case](#) █

HATIM AMEER BALOCH VS SHAHBANA KHUDA BAKHSH

R.4(10)(a)---Succession Act (XXXIX of 1925), Ss.372 & 384---Succession of pension---Entitlement---Widow of deceased civil servant sought her succession to pension which was allowed by Trial Court but claim of son was denied---Validity---Widow was dependent on her deceased husband who was a government servant and she was entitled for pension amount---High Court declined to interfere in the order passed by Trial Court as there was no illegality or irregularity committed by the Court---Appeal was dismissed, in circumstances.

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Citation Name: 2022 PLD 527 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH[Bookmark this Case](#)**ABDUL KADER VS SULEMAN**[Bookmark this Case](#)

Ss. 278, 299 & 384---Civil Procedure Code (V of 1908), O. VII, R. 10---Letter of administration---Pecuniary jurisdiction---Return of application---Scope---Appellants assailed order passed by District Judge whereby applications Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact filed by them were returned to them under O. VII, R. 10, C.P.C. for presentation before the Court having pecuniary jurisdiction---Validity---Appellants had held separate applications are not a joint application, and the entire subject property was one and only if it has decided the application case is made out under section 5 of the Letters of Administration Civil Principles of the share left by each of the deceased---Every deceased having a separate and distinct share in the subject property falling within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Trial Court, each of their respective legal representatives was entitled to file a separate application particularly when there was no bar in law that in conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned separate applications in respect of separate and distinct shares or portions in the same property could not be filed---Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity. Separate applications could be filed before the Court having the pecuniary jurisdiction to the extent of the said shares of each of the deceased---Impugned orders were set aside and the applications were remanded to the Trial Court with the direction to decide the objections filed therein by all the objectors.

25. Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case.

[Head Notes](#)[Case Description](#)

K.B.A.

Citation Name: 2021 CLC 1807 QUETTA-HIGH-COURT-BALOCHISTAN

Petition dismissed.
[Bookmark this Case](#)

SHABAN KHUDA BAKHSH VS HATIMA AMEER

Ss.373 & 384---Succession certificate, application for---Title to property---Jurisdiction---Son of deceased sought succession to amount lying in Bank account of his deceased father---Widow claimed full amount lying in the account to the exclusion of other legal heirs on the plea that amount was sale consideration of plots owned by her---Trial Court issued succession certificate to all legal heirs as per their shares---Validity---Petition for grant of succession certificate was filed under S.373 of Succession Act, 1925, and such proceedings before Trial Court were summary in nature---Intricate questions could not be resolved in such proceedings---Questions of title to property was to be left to be decided in suit before Court of plenary jurisdiction---High Court declined to interfere in Certificate issued by Trial Court---Appeal was dismissed, in circumstances.

[Head Notes](#)[Case Description](#)**Citation Name:** 2021 CLC 1498 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH[Bookmark this Case](#)**NATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED (NITL) VS MRS. SADAQAT-E-NISAR**

Ss.372&384---Succession certificate---Non-compliance---Bank account---Instructions of account holder---Deceased had invested amount in NIT/CIP (National Investment Trust/Cumulative Investment Plan) Units and authorities did not pay complete amount on the plea that the same was not re-invested after death of account holder---Validity---Authorities instead of honouring their commitment as per terms and conditions applicable at the time of purchase of NIT/CIP Units and option availed by deceased regarding Cumulative Investment Plan (CIP), had attempted to create a dispute either with mala fide intention or to wriggle out from a default on their part, whereupon ~~they have violated their legal obligation to reinvest yearly dividend as per Cumulative Investment Plan (CIP) option till its realization~~---After death of NIT/CIP Unit holder, the terms and conditions applicable to such units could not be changed unilaterally by authorities to the disadvantage of a Unit holder---All assets of deceased automatically stood devolved in favour of his/her legal heirs as per Islamic Law of inheritance in similar terms as the case of deceased was before his/her death---Authorities unnecessarily dragged the matter and also failed to comply with the orders already passed by Single Judge of High Court by raising misconceived and erroneous plea---Division Bench of High Court declined to interfere in the order passed by the Single Judge of High Court as the same did not suffer from any factual error or legal infirmity---Intra Court Appeal was dismissed in circumstances.

In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned ~~Head Notes Case Description~~ Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.

Citation Name: 2020 CLC 1053 QUETTA-HIGH-COURT-BALOCHISTAN

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25. Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case.

Mst. ANITA ANAM VS GENERAL PUBLIC

K.B.A
Ss. 372, 383 & 384---Appeal---Wrong forum---Appeal was filed directly before High Court against orders passed by Trial Court---Validity---Order passed under S. 372 of Succession Act, 1925 by an inferior court, appeal laid before District Judge---When an order was passed under S. 372 of Succession Act, 1925 by a District Judge, appeal laid before High Court--- Appeals were wrongly filed before High Court---Appeal against judgment and order passed by Trial Court under provisions of Succession Act, 1925 lay before District Judge---High Court directed appeals filed by appellant to be returned to appellant to file before the District Judge---Order accordingly.

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Citation Name: 2020 PLD 563 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

[Bookmark this Case](#)

IDARA-E-NOOR-E-HAQ VS PUBLIC-AT-LARGE

Ss. 272, 269, 299, 300 & 384---Appeal---Probate, grant of---Ownerless property---Application for grant of probate under S.272 Succession Act, 1925, was filed by appellant but Trial Court dismissed the application---Validity---Once it was found that none was available to claim ownership of immovable property in question in his own right or by way of inheritance, such property should be treated as an ownerless property---Once Court was satisfied that the property was rendered ownerless, it was the duty of Court to protect it from being misappropriated or wasted or damaged---Court could appoint Curator under S.195 of Succession Act, 1925, to takeover possession of the property pending final determination of fate of proceedings---Court could have also taken prompt action under S.269 of Succession Act, 1925, for protection of such property---Jurisdiction of High Court under S.300 of Succession Act, 1925, was concurrent with District Judge in exercise of power under Succession Act, 1925---High Court appointed its official as a Curator to protect the property in question and directed him to take over the possession immediately---High Court declined to interfere in the order passed by Trial Court---Appeal was dismissed in circumstances.

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Citation Name: 2018 PLD 325 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

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Mst. AMINA KHATOON VS Mst. NIGHAT JABEEN

Case Description

Ss. 370, 372 & 384---Stepbrother of deceased, entitlement of---Appellant sought succession certificate for assets left by her deceased husband---Grievance of appellant was that stepbrother of her deceased husband could not be arrayed in list of legal heirs under Hanafi law of inheritance---Validity---According to Hanafi law, in the first instance, property of deceased was to go to sharers and if estate was not exhausted by sharers, it was to go to residuaries and if there was no sharer and/or residuary, property was to be distributed among distant kindred---Heirs nearer in degree excluded more remote---Stepbrother of deceased was neither a sharer nor a residuary and he had no right to inherit from estate of deceased---High Court set aside order passed by Trial Court to the extent of inclusion of name of stepbrother of deceased in list of legal heirs. Appeal was allowed accordingly.

Bookmark this Case

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If the court has decided wrongly, no case is made out under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I, therefore, decline to interfere:"

Citation Name: 2017 YLR 150 PESHAWAR-HIGH-COURT.

Bookmark this Case

In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned **Judge** has not exercised its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.

Determination--Term , Presumption--TERM , Procedure--TERM , Requirement--Term , Revocability--Term ,

Succession Act 1925--373 , Succession Act 1925--384 , Succession Act 1925--387 ,

25. Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case.

Ss. 373(3), 384, 387 & 388--- Application for succession certificate---Procedure--- Issuance of succession certificate during pendency of declaratory suit--- Validity--- Holder of succession certificate--- Liability towards rightful claimant---

K.S.A. Succession certificate---Revocability---Proof of divorce of wife of deceased---Requirement---Status of widow--- Petition dismissed.

Determination--- Presumption---Application for issuance of succession certificate by widow of deceased---

Respondents took plea that the deceased had divorced the applicant during his lifetime, and only they being brothers and sisters were entitled to his legacy---Respondents (brothers and sisters) also filed a suit for declaration claiming themselves as sole legal heirs of the deceased and applicant as his divorcee having no right in legacy---Trial Court issued succession certificate in favour of applicant (widow) and respondents on the ground that court, under S. 373(3) of Succession Act, 1925, could proceed with succession application even while leaving aside issues relating to intricate questions of fact and law to be resolved by competent court and taking into account the obvious factual position---Contention raised by respondents was that succession certificate could not be issued during pendency of civil suit and without resolution of question as to divorce of applicant---Validity---Safeguard was provided to rightful claimant and liability of holder of succession certificate to rightful claimant under S. 387 of Succession Act, 1925---

Trial Court clearly found that applicant would be considered as widow of deceased unless and until her alleged divorce was established by decree of civil court and that in case in the suit the applicant was declared as divorcee of the deceased, she would be bound to return share she would collect from the legacy---Law allowed Court to grant certificate to applicant who appeared to be a person having prima facie the best title thereto, notwithstanding a rival claim appearing intricate and difficult to determine in summary proceedings---Nothing was wrong with impugned order of Trial Court after Nikkah was proved and the divorce could not be proved from record by respondents in summary proceedings for issuance of succession certificate---Appeal was dismissed in circumstances. (b) Succession Act (XXXIX of 1925)---

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Citation Name: 2015 CLC 1719 QUETTA-HIGH-COURT-BALOCHISTAN

Bookmark this Case

Mst. AISHA VS Mst. MAH GUL

PLD 1991 SC 731,

Succession Act 1925--381 , Succession Act 1925--384 , Succession Certificate--TERM ,

Ss.381 & 384---Succession certificate---Object, scope and purpose---Logic behind S.381 of Succession Act, 1925, is to enable a person to recover debts on estate of a deceased but the certificate issued for the purpose neither declares rights of persons interested, nor determine their shares in recoverable debt---Issuance of certificate is with sole purpose to protect party paying debt to holder of certificate---Duty is imposed on holder of certificate to disburse amount realized under certificate among persons entitled, in accordance with their respective rights---Certificate issued under Succession Act, 1925, does not confer any title upon a person but only enables him to recover debts.

Head Notes Case Description no power to interfere because it differs however profoundly, from the conclusions of the subordinate Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact raised before him and whether he has decided the same rightly or wrongly, he had jurisdiction to decide the case and even if he has decided wrongly, no case is made out under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I, therefore, decline to interfere:"

Mst. AISHA VS Mst. MAH GUL

In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.

Ss. 381 & 384---Succession certificate---Determining right in legacy---Trial Court, jurisdiction of---Appellants were mostly each other's revision petitioners who claimed their share in the outstanding dues with government department---Trial Court issued succession certificate to widow of deceased for collection of dues of deceased from government department, where he was employed---Validity---Issuance of certificate did not place bar on the right of appellants (legal heirs) to establish their title and entitlement in debts by a suit before a Court of competent jurisdiction---Issuance of certificate also did not confer any title to holder of certificate, rather certificate was issued with the sole purpose to recover dues from concerned department--- Person aggrieved could press his right through a suit and to recover amount received on the basis of such certificate to the extent of his share on the basis thereof--- Trial Court, in the present case, without discussing nature of dues and fact that either it covered legacy of deceased and entitlement of parties before it, ordered to exclude claim of appellants (legal heirs) decided that widow was solely and lonely entitled to receive and encash dues of her late husband and appellants (legal heirs) did not deserve to receive any share out of the dues of deceased--- High Court set aside such findings of Trial Court which erred while recording findings and the same could not hold the field---High Court modified the order passed by Trial Court--- Appeal was allowed accordingly.

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Citation Name: 2015 PLD 132 QUETTA-HIGH-COURT-BALOCHISTAN

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HIFEEZA VS GENERAL PUBLIC

Interpretation and determination--Term , Jurisdiction of court--Term , Succession Act 1925--372 , Succession Act 1925--384 , Succession Act 1925--5 ,

Ss. 5(2), 372 & 384---Application for succession certificate---Appeal under S.384 of Succession Act, 1925 against dismissal of application for certificate---Jurisdiction of court---"Domicile"---Interpretation and determination---

Case Description

Deceased was temporarily residing out of country and claimed amount lying there---Competent forum---Application for issuance of succession certificate, was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction on ground that predecessor was domiciled of a foreign country and amount claimed was lying abroad---Applicants contended that their predecessor was permanent resident to Pakistan and had gone abroad to earn livelihood where he was ~~Bookmark this Case~~.

Validity---Applicants and their predecessor were permanent residents of Pakistan---Correct criteria for issuance of succession certificate was domicile of the deceased at time of his death---Nothing was available on record that could show that the deceased had intended to abandon Pakistan for ever---Trial court while dismissing application filed Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative CIVIL Judge has decided the questions of fact under S.372 of Succession Act, 1925, had erred in facts and law while interpreting the word 'domicile'---Word raised before him and whether he has decided the same rightly or wrongly, he had jurisdiction to 'domicile' had not been defined in Succession Act, 1925---In ordinary meaning 'domicile' meant the place where a man lived or had his home---Impugned order was set aside and Trial Court was directed to decide succession application on merits in accordance with law---Appeal was accepted in circumstance.

Head Notes **Case Description** In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.

Citation Name: 2014 PLD 290 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

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MUHAMMAD NASEEM VS AHMED ISLAM SHAIKH PTONS to bear their own costs in each case.

Succession Act 1925--192 , Succession Act 1925--372 , Succession Act 1925--384 ,
K.B.A.

Ss. 192, 372 & 384---Central Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance Act (II of 1969) S.2(5) Properties forming part of deceased's "Tarka" --- "Family", scope of---Recovery of final "service dues" ---Benevolent fund and group insurance---Widow of deceased filed application for issuance of succession certificate in her favour, in respect of final "service dues" of the deceased---Contention of the appellant was that the applicant/widow had not disclosed all legal heirs of the deceased in her application, as the deceased was survived by a wife and daughters, therefore, his brothers and sisters were also legal heirs---Validity---Amounts claimed by the wife in the Succession Application were basically death benefits of the deceased, which he could not claim during his lifetime, and thus the same did not form part of his "Tarka", and therefore, the same were not divisible among all legal heirs of the deceased-Amount in question, was therefore not inheritable by all his legal heirs, and was to be paid to the family of the deceased for their sustenance and maintenance---Case of the appellant was not that either he or any brothers/sisters of the deceased were residing with the deceased or were wholly dependent on him, therefore, they did not come within the ambit of definition of "family" given under S.2(5) of the Central Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance Act, 1969---Appeal was dismissed, in circumstances.

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Citation Name: 2012 CLC 1776 LAHORE-HIGH-COURT-LAHORE

Bookmark this Case 

NASIM BEGUM VS FARAH ABSAR

Maintainability--TERM , Revision--TERM , Succession Act 1925--383 , Succession Act 1925--384 , Succession Certificate--TERM ,

Ss. 384 & 383--- Succession certificate--- Revision---Maintainability---Application of the respondent-Bank for amendment in its written reply in relation to the Bank Account of the deceased was allowed by the Trial Court---Said order of Trial Court was assailed by the petitioners---Contention of the respondent Bank was that revision against said order was not maintainable---Validity---Proceedings under the Succession Act, 1925, even if carried out by Civil Court, were always deemed to be proceedings before the District Judge---Right of appeal was available under section 384(1) of the Succession Act, 1925 in cases of granting , refusing or revoking of a [Bookmark this Case](#)  virtue of section 383(3) the High Court was provided the right to entertain revision from an order of District Judge in cases other than the ones mentioned in section 384(1) Succession Act 1925---Revision was therefore competent no power to interfere because it differs however profoundly, from the conclusions of the subordinate

Head Notes Case Description Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact raised before him and whether he has decided the same rightly or wrongly, he had jurisdiction to decide the case and even if he has decided wrongly, no case is made out under section 115 of the

Citation Name: 2010 MLD 1433 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

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Mst. UZMA REHMAN VS PUBLIC AT-LARGE
In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of 1925 jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.

Ss. 371 & 384---Grant of Letter of Administration---Jurisdiction---Scope---Deceased husband of applicant who was residing at place K had left movable and immovable properties at K as well as at place L---Earlier, a succession certificate was granted on application filed at place K however application for grant of Letters of Administration for immovable property left by the deceased at place L was dismissed on ground that property in question was situated at place A and applicant should approach the court having jurisdiction---Under S.371 of Succession Act, 1925 jurisdiction lay with the court where the deceased ordinarily resided---In the present case such jurisdiction had already been granted by the court at place K which established that the deceased resided at place K at the time of his death---No justification was available for the court at place K to dismiss the application for grant of Letter of Administration in respect of the property left by the deceased at place L---Impugned order was set aside and court was directed to proceed, with the matter accordingly.

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Citation Name: 2010 MLD 1433 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

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MUHAMMAD SOHAIL SIDDIQUI VS Mst. PARVEEN alias MUNNI

1985 MLD 1559, 1990 CLC 366, 1999 MLD 1481,

Succession Act 1925-278 , Succession Act 1925-299 , Succession Act 1925-372 , Succession Act 1925-384 , West Pakistan Civil Courts Ordinance 1962--9 ,

Ss. 278, 299, 372 & 384---West Pakistan Civil Courts Ordinance (II of 1962), S.9---Succession certificate and Letter of Administration--Consolidation of proceedings--Pecuniary jurisdiction---Two separate proceedings were initiated one for grant of succession certificate and the other for Letters of Administration in respect of immovable property---Both the proceedings were consolidated and by adding up the value of immovable property, rash and saving certificates, the Trial Court concluded that the pecuniary jurisdiction of two subject-matters had exceeded its pecuniary jurisdiction and the same was returned for presentation in High Court---Validity-[Bookmark this Case](#)
 was meant for movable property i.e. debts and securities and Letters of Administration for immovable property---Succession of immovable property was regulated by Law of country in which person had his domicile at the time of his death and succession of immovable property in Pakistan of a person deceased was regulated by Law of Pakistan Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact wherever such person might have had his domicile at the time of his death---Grant of Succession Certificate and raised before him and whether he has decided the same rightly or wrongly, he had jurisdiction to Letter of Administration were not only governed by separate sections but under separate Chapters under Succession decide the case and even if he has decided wrongly no case is made out under section 115 of the Act, 1925---Petition for Letters of Administration under S.278 of Succession Act, 1925, could be made for administration of assets belonging to deceased which were likely to come to petitioner's hand whereas Succession Certificate which was granted to petitioner under S.372 of Succession Act, 1925, was made in respect of debts and securities left by deceased---Application for Succession Certificate petition has no effect on debts due to deceased creditor in respect of portions thereof which implied that more than legal applications for grant of Succession Certificate could be made---Legal heir could make a consolidated claim by including assets and debts and securities in the same application and if resultantly the valuation had exceeded amount of Rupees Thirty Lacs, the same would have been filed before High Court---Such was true for Karachi only where pecuniary jurisdiction of 25 Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case
 District Judge had been limited to Rupees thirty Lacs under West Pakistan Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962---High Court set aside the order passed by Trial Court and remanded the matter for adjudication of two applications separately K.B.A. and speedily in accordance with law---Appeal was allowed accordingly.

Petition dismissed.

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Citation Name: 2009 YLR 1154 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

ASAD SHAUKAT VS Major (Retd.) ZAFAR SHAUKAT
 Appeal--TERM , Succession Act 1925--384 ,
 S.384---Appeal---Auction of property---Property offered to appellant having a preferential right to purchase same---Failure of appellant to deposit bid money by specified date---Sale of property to highest bidder through registered deed---Validity---Impugned order showed that appellant had never been ready to make payment of bid money nor he wanted to resolve dispute, but tried to keep same alive till last moment---Appellant sought three months' time for payment of bid money, but had not yet deposited a single penny in Court to show his bona fides to purchase property---Court had sold out property due to such conduct of appellant---Appeal could lie from order of District Judge granting or revoking certificate of sale---By virtue of impugned order, neither certificate had been granted nor revoked---High Court dismissed appeal in limine.

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Citation Name: 2005 MLD 762 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

Mst. ANWAR BEGUM VS ABDUL KHALIQ

Succession Act 1925--299 , Succession Act 1925--384 ,

---Ss. 299 & 384---Issuance of letters of administration---Modification and alteration of letters of administration---Initially letters of administration in respect of properties and assets of deceased were allowed in favour of appellant who was widow of deceased, but subsequently on filing application by respondent under S. 12(2), C.P.C. letters of administration granted to appellant were modified to the extent of one Bank account of the deceased---Respondent had claimed that said Bank account was not personal account of the deceased, but was part and parcel of partnership business---Certificate issued by the Bank had clearly shown that said Bank account [Bookmark this Case](#) of deceased---Disputed Bank account having been fully established as personal account of deceased and not covered by alleged partnership of deceased and respondents no legal impediment existed including said account number in the letters of administration issued in favour of the appellant---High Court allowing appeal directed that disputed personal account of deceased be included in letters of administration issued in favour of appellant
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 Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact raised before him and whether he has decided the same rightly or wrongly, he had jurisdiction to decide the case and even if he has decided wrongly, no case is made out under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I, therefore, decline to interfere:"

Citation Name: 2004 YLR 1244 KARACHI HIGH COURT-SINDH [Bookmark this Case](#)
 In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.
SHIREEN BANO VS D.J. CENTRAL

1999 CLC 806, PLD 1991 SC 731, PLD 1994 Kar. 237,

25. Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case.
 Succession Act 1925-370, Succession Act 1925-384.

---Ss. 370 & 384---Issuance of Succession Certificate regarding claim of group insurance of deceased---Amount of group insurance neither being 'TARKA' of deceased nor covering by terms 'debit' and 'security', but merely being a grant in favour of nominee of deceased, Succession Certificate in respect thereof could not be issued. [Petition dismissed.](#)

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Citation Name: 2003 MLD 1772 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

[Bookmark this Case](#)

Messrs COMMERCIAL TEXTILE PRINTERS VS MUHAMMAD YASIN

Appeal--TERM , Succession Act 1925--384 ,

---S.384---Appeal---Letter of administration, grant of---Appellant was brother of deceased owner of the suit property---Appellant claimed to be partner in the property in question as the same was a partnership concern---Respondents alleged that the partnership concern stood dissolved vide deed of dissolution of partnership---Further contention was that out of four partners, except the appellant, none had come forward to question the ownership of the property---Validity---Appellant had not produced any document to show that the partnership was not dissolved and was carrying on business after the date of dissolution---Such facts could have been established by producing statement of accounts and/or return submitted to Income Tax Authorities---Respondents had produced certificate issued by the Registrar of Firms according to which the appellant had retired from the firm---Entry regarding retirement of appellant was duly recorded in the Office of the Registrar of the Firms---High Court declined to interfere with the Letter of Administration, issued in favour of the respondents---Appeal was dismissed in circumstances.

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Citation Name: 2000 CLC 585 LAHORE-HIGH-COURT-LAHORE

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RUKHSANA KAUSAR VS ADDITIONAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE KHANEWAL

Succession Act 1925--384 ,

Ss. 37, 373 & 384---Succession Certificate, issuance of ---Procedure--Only a summary procedure is provided for issuance of Succession Certificate under S.373 of Succession Act, 1925---If any person wants a detailed determination of rights, remedy lies in shape of suit filed under S.37, Succession Act, 1925---Where a person is dissatisfied or aggrieved by issuance of a Succession Certificate, and appeal under S.384, Succession Act, 1925 lies.

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	<p>no power to interfere because it differs however profoundly, from the conclusions of the subordinate Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact raised before him and whether he has decided the same rightly or wrongly, he had jurisdiction to UNQUOTE</p> <p>Citation Name: 1997 CLC 1846 PESHAWAR-HIGH-COURT</p> <p>Bookmark this Case</p> <p>UNQUOTE</p> <p>wrongly, no case is made out under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I, therefore, decline to interfere:"</p> <p>Succession Act 1925--384 ,</p>

In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity. Provisions of Ss.384 & 388 of the Act compared and explained.

25. Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case.

K.B.A.

Citation Name: 1995 CLC 51 QUETTA-HIGH-COURT-BALOCHISTAN	Bookmark this Case
MUHAMMAD HASSAN MUSA VS MUHAMMAD JAVED MUSA	
Succession Act 1925--384 ,	
Succession Act 1925 S. 384---Letter of Administration relating to movable property of deceased---Validity---Appellant and respondents both being heirs of deceased were issued succession certificates jointly---Letters of Administration were issued to appellants, but were refused to be issued in favour of respondents for the fact that schedule of property was not attached with their application---Letter of Administration issued to respondents subsequently on submission of schedule of property in question, without notice to appellants was valid, in spite of the fact that such notice should have been issued---Issuance of joint letter of , administration to both parties had caused no prejudice to petitioners.	

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Citation Name: 1994 PLD 373 LAHORE-HIGH-COURT-LAHORE	Bookmark this Case
MUHAMMAD MUSHTAQ VS PUBLIC-AT-LARGE	
Succession Act 1925--384 , Succession Act 1925--388 ,	

---Ss. 384 & 388---Punjab Government Notification No.781, dated 17-7-1914--Succession Certificate---Appeal against rejection of application for grant of Succession Certificate---Forum---Order within meaning of S.384, Succession Act, 1925 was passed by a Court inferior to that of District Judge---Forum of appeal---Where any order was passed by a Court subordinate to District Judge, then an appeal from that order granting, refusing or revoking a Succession Certificate by such Court would lie to the District Judge and not to the High Court---Punjab Government Notification No.781 dated 17-7-1914, had invested the subordinate Judges of the first [Bookmark this Case](#), functions of a District Court---Regardless of the limits of pecuniary jurisdiction, any order passed under the delegated authority under S.388, Succession Act, 1925 by a Civil Judge was susceptible to an appeal to the District Judge and not directly to the High Court---Appeal against order of Civil Judge having been directly filed before High court was Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact returned for its presentation to the Court of competent jurisdiction.--[Appeal (civil)].

[Head Notes](#) [Case Description](#)

Citation Name: 1992 CLC 2515 LAHORE HIGH COURT LAHORE
 In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that this case Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.

HAMIDA BEGUM VS MUSSA'IN AKHTAR

Succession Act 1925--384 ,

25. Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case.
 Succession Act 1925 Ss. 384 & 388--Civil Procedure Code (V of 1908), S.115--Revision before High Court--Competency--Petitioner's application before Trial Court was not only confined to revocation of succession certificate which had earlier been granted to respondent but was also for issuance of same in her name in place of the one issued in favour of respondent--Trial Court's impugned order was thus also an order refusing [Petition and dismissed](#) certificate to petitioner--Such order was, therefore, appealable under S.384, Succession Act, 1925--Revision against order passed by District Judge in appeal was thus competent.

[Head Notes](#) [Case Description](#)

Citation Name: 1988 MLD 1270 KARACHI-HIGH-COURT-SINDH

[Bookmark this Case](#)

SA. MASUD AHMAD VS KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Succession Act 1925--384 ,

-----Ss.372 & 384--Succession Certificate--Succession Certificate to receive group insurance amount refused to appellant by District Judge on ground that appellant had failed to establish his entitlement--No denial coming from respondent or anybody else as to relationship between appellant and deceased as averred in application--Nobody had come forward in response to public notice--Question whether application of appellant for issue of succession certificate could have been denied in absence of finding that there was some other relation of deceased, had not been looked into by District Judge--Case remanded to District Judge with direction to dispose of application for issuance of Succession Certificate afresh after hearing parties on the above aspect after giving opportunity to produce further evidence, if any.

[Head Notes](#) [Case Description](#)

Citation Name: 1974 PLD 74 PESHAWAR-HIGH-COURT

[Bookmark this Case](#)

NAIM JAN QAZI VS MST. WAZIRZADGAI

Succession Act 1925--384 ,

Ss. 383 & 384-Succession certificate, revocation of-Applicant under S. 383 simply praying that succession certificate be revoked--On petition being dismissed prayer made in appeal that order refusing revocation be vacated and additionally appellants themselves be declared as competent to receive certificate-Held: Such additional relief cannot be granted by appellate Court ; "General or other relief" mentioned in r. 7, O. VII, C. P. C. is one which ensues from relief specially stated in plaint-Civil Procedure Code (V of 1908), O. VII, r. 7.

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[Head Notes](#) [Case Description](#)

no power to interfere because it differs however profoundly, from the conclusions of the subordinate Court upon questions of fact or law. The Administrative Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact raised before him and whether he has decided the same rightly or wrongly, he had jurisdiction to decide the case and even if he has decided wrongly, no case is made out under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I, therefore, decline to interfere:
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In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise ^{CLC Notes} of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.
[YLR Notes](#)

[PCrLJ Notes](#)

25. Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case.

K.B.A.

[Journals](#)

Petition dismissed.

March

PLD	SCMR
CLD	PTD
MLD	PLC
CLC	YLR
PCrLJ	GBLR

Miscellaneous

- > Circulars
- > General Orders
- > Notifications

New Statutes

- > Federal
- > Punjab

- > KPK
- > Balochistan
- > Sindh

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Case Description

no power to interfere because it differs however profoundly, from the conclusions of the subordinate Court upon questions of law. The Senior Civil Judge has decided the questions of fact raised before him and whether he has decided the same rightly or wrongly, he had jurisdiction to decide the case and even if he has decided it wrongly, no case stands made out under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I, therefore, decline to interfere."

In conclusion, the two appeals are treated as revision petitions. However, I hold that the learned Senior Civil Judge has not acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.

25. Each of the revision petitions is dismissed. Parties to bear their own costs in each case.

K.B.A.

Petition dismissed.