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JASWANT SINGH

v.

GURDEV SINGH & ORS.

(Civil Appeal Nos. 8879-80 of 2011)

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OCTOBER 21, 2011

[P. SATHASIVAM AND J. CHELAMESWAR, JJ.]

*Evidence Act, 1872 – ss.74,76,77 and 78 – Compromise Decree – Admissibility of – Held: Compromise Decree is a public document in terms of s.74 – Certified copy of public document prepared u/s.76 is admissible in evidence u/s.77 – A certified copy of a public document is admissible in evidence without being proved by calling witness – In the instant case, a decree was passed and drafted in the light of the compromise entered into between the parties and a certified copy of such document was produced before the Court, hence, there was presumption as to genuineness of such certified copy u/s.78 – The compromise had merged into a decree and had become part and parcel of it – Judgment and decree passed by lower appellate Court as affirmed by High Court was based upon proper appreciation of the terms of compromise – Thus, interference by Supreme Court not called for.*

**The appellant had earlier filed a suit for permanent injunction alleging himself to be in possession as a co-sharer of the suit land. In the said suit, the parties entered into a compromise and on the basis of the said compromise dated 27.11.1972, a decree was passed on 08.12.1972.**

**Subsequently, the appellant filed a civil suit for declaration to the effect that he was the owner and in possession of land situated in village Simbli, Tehsil and District Hoshiarpur and for correction of the revenue**

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entries in the Jamabandi Register wherein the respondents had been wrongly shown to be the owners. Respondent No. 1 too filed a civil suit in the same Court. The trial court decreed the suit filed by appellant and dismissed the suit filed by respondent No.1. Respondent No.1 filed appeal before the District Judge who allowed the same to an extent in view of the said compromise dated 27.11.1972. The order was upheld by the High Court.

In the instant appeals interpretation of the said compromise dated 27.11.1972 was in dispute.

Dismissing the appeals, the Court

HELD:1. It is seen that based on the terms arrived at in the compromise and the decree dated 08.12.1972, the mutation of the land situated in village Simbli was sanctioned. Even though the appellant raised an objection as to the compromise dated 27.11.1972, (Ex.D3), admittedly, the same has not been challenged by him either in his plaint or in the suit filed by him or in the written statement filed in the suit by the defendant-Respondent no.1. The compromise dated 27.11.1972 was not challenged by the appellant rather it can be said that he also relied upon it because the decree upon which he claims ownership, has been passed only on the basis of this compromise dated 27.11.1992 (Ex. D3). [Para 8] [288-E-G; 289-A-B]

2. The compromise dated 27.11.1972 became the basis of the decree dated 08.12.1972 passed by the Sub-Judge, Hoshiarpur. As rightly observed by the courts below, the compromise merged into a decree and became part and parcel of it. To put it clear, the compromise had become a part of the decree which was passed by the court of Sub-Judge 1st Class, Hoshiarpur. Hence, it was a public document in terms of Section 74 of the Evidence Act, 1872 and certified copy of the public

A document prepared under Section 76 of the Act is admissible in evidence under Section 77 of the said Act. A certified copy of a public document is admissible in evidence without being proved by calling witness. Inasmuch as the decree was passed and drafted in the light of the compromise entered into between the parties, viz. the plaintiff and the defendants, and a certified copy of such document was produced before the Court, there is presumption as to the genuineness of such certified copy under Section 78 of the Act. The appellant did not challenge the genuineness of certified copy in any manner. Although the record of the Court was proved to be burnt in a fire in Judicial Record Room, Hoshiarpur on 16.06.1998, but the certified copy of the compromise (Ex.D3), which is the part of the decree was obtained from the record room on 24.08.1988 and the Decree Ex.D4 was got issued on 12.09.1984. In those circumstances, there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of compromise (Ex.D3). Even otherwise, as rightly observed by the courts below, the appellant had not filed any other substitute of the document Ex.D3, on the basis of which the decree (Ex.D4) had been said to be passed. In view of the fact that the decree dated 08.12.1972 clearly says that the suit is partly decreed in favour of the plaintiff as per the terms of the compromise placed on file, there can be no other way to interpret the decree except in terms and conditions of the compromise (Ex.D3). [Para 9] [289-C-H; 290-A-B]

3. The decree dated 08.12.1972 is to be read and interpreted in terms of the compromise (Ex.D3) dated 27.11.1972. The judgment and decree passed by the lower appellate Court as affirmed by the High Court is based upon proper appreciation of the terms of compromise (Ex.D3) and this Court does not find any illegality or irregularity for interference. [Para 10] [290-C-D]

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Civil Appeal Nos. A  
8879-8880 of 2011.

From the Judgment & Order dated 24.9.2007 of the High  
Court of Punjab & Haryana at Chandigarh in 4473 & 4476 of  
2004.

A.V. Palli, Rekha Palli, Atul Sharma, Anupam Raina for the  
Appellant. B

Chinmay Khaladkar, Neelam Kalsi, Vimal Chandra S.  
Dave for the Respondents. C

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

**P. SATHASIVAM, J.** 1. Leave granted.

2. These appeals are filed against the common final  
judgment and order dated 24.09.2007 passed by the High  
Court of Punjab & Haryana at Chandigarh in Regular Second  
Appeal (RSA) Nos. 4473 and 4776 of 2004 whereby the High  
Court dismissed both the appeals filed by the appellant herein. D

3. Brief facts: E

(a) Jaswant Singh-appellant herein filed a Civil Suit being  
No. 3 of 1997 in the court of Civil Judge, (Jr. Division)  
Hoshiarpur for declaration to the effect that he was the owner  
and in possession of land measuring 101 kanals 16 marlas F  
situated in village Simbli, H.B. No. 272, Tehsil and District  
Hoshiarpur and for correction of the revenue entries in Column  
No. 4 of Jamabandi Register wherein the respondents herein  
had been wrongly shown to be the owners. It was claimed in  
that suit that one Shri Hazara Singh, s/o Shri Nihal Singh was G  
the owner of the properties in village Simbli, Bajraur and  
Chabbewal and after his death on 06.12.1972, by virtue of a  
Will dated 05.12.1971, he transferred his properties in favour  
of the appellant herein and the names of the respondents H

A mentioned in the Jamabandi Register were wrong, illegal and liable to be corrected.

(b) Even as early as on 05.06.1972, a civil suit was filed by the appellant herein in the court of sub-Judge, First Class, Hoshiarpur seeking permanent injunction against one Amar Kaur and others restraining them from interfering in the land situated in Simbli. During the pendency of the suit, the parties entered into a compromise dated 27.11.1972 and on that basis the suit was decreed on 08.12.1972 and Mutation No. 1536 was sanctioned in favour of the appellant herein with respect to 12-1/2 acres of land and the same was delivered to him which he had been in possession since 16.02.1973. Respondent No. 1 herein and others considered Jaswant Singh to be the owner of 8 acres and regarding the remaining 4-1/2 acres of land, he was considered to be in mere permissive possession as it was given to him in lieu of his father's share in village Simbli, Chabbewal and Bajrawar for the purposes of cultivation only. The appellant took various steps to change the names in the revenue entries but during this whole period, the revenue entries remained unchanged in the name of Hazara Singh and hence the appellant herein filed civil suit for correction of those entries in Jamabandi.

(c) Gurdev Singh-Respondent No. 1 herein, s/o Shri Karnail Singh filed a civil suit being RBT CS No. 145 of 1998 in the same Court and the matter was clubbed with Civil Suit No. 3 of 1997 alleging therein that he was co-sharer in 1/4th share of land of Hazara Singh in village Simbli, 1/2 share in village Chabbewal and 1/4th share in village Bajraur as Hazara Singh was brother of their grand father. Vide order dated 20.04.2001, the civil Judge decreed the suit filed by Jaswant Singh-appellant herein and dismissed the suit filed by Gurdev Singh-Respondent No. 1 herein.

(d) Aggrieved by the order dated 20.04.2001, Respondent No. 1 herein filed RBT Civil Appeal Nos. 68 & 75 of 07.06.2001/ H 04.06.2004 before the court of Additional District Judge (Ad-

hoc), Fast Track Court-II, Hoshiarpur. Vide order dated 28.09.2004, the Additional District Judge set aside the judgment and order dated 20.04.2001 passed by the Civil Judge (Jr. Division), Hoshiarpur and allowed the appeal filed against Civil Suit No. 3 of 1997 to the extent that Jaswant Singh-appellant herein is the owner of 8 acres of land and in possession of 4-1/2 acres of land at village Simbli, in view of compromise dated 27.11.1972. Feeling aggrieved, Jaswant Singh-appellant herein filed RSA Nos. 4473 and 4776 of 2004 before the High Court of Punjab & Haryana at Chandigarh whereby vide common judgment and order dated 24.09.2007, the High Court dismissed both the appeals. The said order is under challenge before this Court in these appeals by way of special leave.

4. Heard Mr. A.V. Palli, learned counsel for the appellant and Shri Chinmay Khaladkar, learned counsel for the respondents.

5. As stated earlier, the appellant filed a suit for permanent injunction on 05.06.1972 alleging himself to be in possession as a co-sharer of land situated in village Simbli. In the said suit, the parties entered into a compromise and on the basis of the said compromise (Ex.P1), a decree was passed on 08.12.1972. The interpretation of the said compromise is in dispute in the present proceedings. As per the appellant, he became the owner and in possession of 12 ½ acres of land situated in village Simbli whereas as per the defendants, the plaintiff was admitted to be the owner of 8 acres of land situated in village Simbli but was given possession of another land measuring 4½ acres of land in respect of his share situated in village Chhabewal and Bajrawar. The compromise decree was produced as Ex. P1 and the compromise deed was produced as Ex.D3.

6. In order to substantiate his claim, the appellant-plaintiff examined one Ajit Kumar Walia as PW-1 who deposed before the Court that the file relating to the decree is not available since

A the record was burnt due to fire which broke out in the record room on 16.06.1998. Ashwani Kumar, PW-3, was also examined who in turn, deposed that Rupt No. 242 dated 16.02.1973 is not available in his record despite best efforts made by him.

B 7. On the other hand, from the side of the respondent-Defendant, one Harbhajan Singh was examined as DW-1, who had endorsed the fact that a compromise had taken place between the parties and a decree was passed on the basis of that compromise. He along with Dhan Kaur, Pritam Kaur, Arjan C Singh, Bakshish Singh and Karam Singh were the witnesses to the compromise. He asserted that as per the compromise, the plaintiff-Jaswant Singh was given only 8 acres of land in village Simbli. Ashwani Kumar, Patwari who was examined as DW-3, had brought Mutation No. 1536 of Hazara Singh, D certified copy of which is produced as Ex. DW 3/A and the entry of mutation is at S.No. 22.

E 8. It is further seen that based on the terms arrived at in the compromise and the decree dated 08.11.1972, the mutation of the land situated in village Simbli was sanctioned. Even though the appellant-Jaswant Singh raised an objection as to the compromise dated 27.11.1972, (Ex.D3), admittedly, the same has not been challenged by him either in his plaint or in the suit filed by him or in the written statement filed in the suit by the defendant-Gurdev Singh. It is relevant to point out F that in paragraph 3 of the plaint, the appellant-Jaswant Singh categorically mentioned that the parties have compromised and the decree dated 08.12.1972 was passed. In the written statement filed by the defendant-Gurdev Singh and others, it was categorically pleaded that the decree dated 08.12.1972 G was passed solely on the basis of the compromise entered into between the parties. The details of the compromise were also given in the written statement filed on 21.01.1999 by Gurdev Singh. Though in the replication to the amended written statement filed by Jaswant Singh, the terms and conditions of H

the compromise were not admitted but were also not denied and even it was pleaded that these terms and conditions of the compromise are a matter of record. The compromise dated 27.11.1972 was not challenged by Jaswant Singh rather it can be said that he also relied upon it because the decree upon which he claims ownership, has been passed only on the basis of this compromise dated 27.11.1992 (Ex. D3).

9. Now the other question which remains to be decided is whether the compromise Ex. D3 is admissible in evidence or not? The compromise dated 27.11.1972 has become the basis of the decree dated 08.12.1972 passed by the Sub-Judge, Hoshiarpur. The perusal of Ex. D4 i.e., judgment and decree were passed as per the terms and conditions of compromise placed on file. As rightly observed by the courts below, the compromise has merged into a decree and has become part and parcel of it. To put it clear, the compromise had become a part of the decree which was passed by the court of Sub-Judge 1st Class, Hoshiarpur. Hence, it is a public document in terms of Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (in short 'the Act') and certified copy of the public document prepared under Section 76 of the Act is admissible in evidence under Section 77 of the said Act. A certified copy of a public document is admissible in evidence without being proved by calling witness. Inasmuch as the decree was passed and drafted in the light of the compromise entered into between the parties, viz., the plaintiff and the defendants, the certified copy of such document which was produced before the Court, there is presumption as to the genuineness of such certified copy under Section 78 of the Act. We have already noted that the appellant-Jaswant Singh has not challenged the genuineness of certified copy in any manner. Although the record of the Court has been proved to be burnt in a fire in Judicial Record Room, Hoshiarpur on 16.06.1998, but the certified copy of the compromise (Ex.D3), which is the part of the decree was obtained from the record room on 24.08.1988 and the Decree Ex.D4 was got issued on 12.09.1984. In those circumstances, there is no reason to doubt

- A the authenticity of compromise (Ex.D3). Even otherwise, as rightly observed by the courts below, the appellant-Jaswant Singh had not filed any other substitute of the document Ex.D3, on the basis of which the decree (Ex.D4) had been said to be passed. As stated earlier, in view of the fact that the decree dated 08.12.1972 clearly says that the suit is partly decreed in favour of the plaintiff as per the terms of the compromise placed on file, there can be no other way to interpret the decree except in terms and conditions of the compromise (Ex.D3).
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10. Thus, in view of the above discussion, it is to be held that the decree dated 08.12.1972 is to be read and interpreted in terms of the compromise (Ex.D3) dated 27.11.1972. We are satisfied that the judgment and decree passed by the lower appellate Court as affirmed by the High Court is based upon proper appreciation of the terms of compromise (Ex.D3) and do not find any illegality or irregularity for interference.
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11. Consequently, the appeals fail and are accordingly dismissed. There shall be no order as to costs.

B.B.B.

Appeals dismissed.