

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, SENDAMANGALAM

**PRESENT: Selvi. E.RIDHULA, B.A., LL.B.,
DISTRICT MUNSIF,
SENDAMANGALAM.**

Monday, 27th day of July 2026

O.S.No.32/2022

(CNR.No.TNNM13-000058-2022)

(On the file of the Hon'ble Sub-Court, Namakkal in O.S.No.19/1991, and
on the file of Additional District Munsif Court, Namakkal in O.S.No.140/2004)

1. Kalasa Sadaiyan
2. Kalasa Thangammal
3. Kalasa Sellammal
4. Sembala Ponnammal (Died) *

.... Plaintiffs

/Versus/

1. Kalasa Thiruman (Died) ***
2. Kalasa Baskar
3. Kalasa Chandrasekar
4. Kalasa Rajasekar
5. Kalasa Senthilkumar **
6. Kalasa Chinna Thiruman
7. Kalasa Muthukali
8. Ambala Lakshmi (Died) ***
9. Merry Thangammal ***
10. Kalasa Manimegalai ***
11. Kalasa Thangammal ***
12. Kalasa Ranganayagi ***
13. Palaniyammal ****
14. Hemalatha ****
15. Muthukumar ****
16. Kalasa Lakshmi ****
17. Kalasa Dhanakodi ****
18. Lakshmi ****
19. Gunasekaran ****
20. Sivapriya ****
21. Kalasa Anu ****
22. Amsalatha ****
23. Kalasa Vellaiyammal ****
24. Kalasa Nallammal ****
25. Kalasa Kaliyammal ****

.... Defendants

* (Amended as per order in IA.No.1/2022 dt.01.12.2022)

** (Amended as per order in IA.No.588/2004, dt.28.06.2004)

*** (Amended as per order in IA.No.2/2022, dt.12.04.2023)

**** (Amended as per order in IA.No.11/2023, dt.19.06.2025)

This suit came before me on 14.07.2026 for final hearing in the presence of Advocate Tr.R.Chinnusamy, Learned Counsel for the Plaintiffs and Advocate Tr.R.Tamilselvan, Learned Counsel for 1 to 11, 16 to 18, 20, 22 to 25 defendants, and Advocate Tr.S.Senthil, Learned Counsel for 14th defendant, and Advocate Tr.S.Pandiyan, Learned Counsel for the 15th defendant, and Advocate Tr.K.Sivakumar, Learned Counsel for the 19th defendant, and Advocate Tr.E.Rajagopal, Learned Counsel for the 21st defendant, and 12, 13 defendants called absent, set exparte on 07.08.2023 and 09.10.2025 respectively, and upon hearing both side arguments, after perusing the case records and having stood over for consideration till this date, this court passed the following:-

JUDGMENT

The plaintiffs have filed the present suit for the relief of Partition to divide the suit properties into 4 equal shares by metes and bounds, and allot 2 such shares to the plaintiffs and put them in separate possession, and to award costs of the suit.

2. GIST OF THE AMENDED PLAINT:

2.1) The plaintiffs submitted that, 1 to 3 plaintiffs are children of 4th plaintiff. The 6 and 7 defendants are the brothers of 1st defendants' father namely Late Kalasa Kali @ Chinnamuthu. Further, the entire suit properties are the ancestral joint family properties belonging to both the plaintiffs and the defendants. A half share in the suit properties belonged to the 1st plaintiff's father namely Kalasa Seerangan, and the 1st plaintiff. The said Kalasa Seerangan died in the year 1976,

leaving behind the plaintiffs as his legal heirs. Consequently, the half share in the suit properties devolved upon the plaintiffs. Out of the suit properties, 1 to 5 defendants are entitled to a $\frac{1}{4}$ th share, and 6, 7 defendants are entitled to the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ th share. The father of the 1st defendant namely Kalasa Kali, died about 10 years ago, and the father of 6, 7 defendants namely Kalasa Seerangan, died about 12 years ago. No partition took place among the parties in respect of the suit properties. The parties have been enjoying the suit properties jointly and in common without any partition. The plaintiffs repeatedly requested the defendants to effect an amicable partition of the suit properties and to execute a registered partition deed. However, the defendants have been postponing the matter. Lastly, on 10.12.1990, when the 1st plaintiff again requested the defendants for partition, the defendants refused to effect the same. Hence, the plaintiffs have filed the present suit seeking for partition and separate possession.

2.2) During the pendency of the suit, the 4th plaintiff died on 27.10.1998, leaving behind 1 to 3 plaintiffs as her legal heirs. Thereafter, the 1st defendant died on 07.07.2007, and 8 to 12 defendants being his legal heirs, were impleaded as per order in I.A.No.2/2022 dated 12.04.2023. In the additional written statement filed by the 3rd defendant, it was stated that the father of 1, 6, and 7 defendants had sold a portion of the property in Item No.1 to the 13th defendant. It was further stated that he had bequeathed a portion of the property in Item No.4 to his daughter, Nallammal under a Will. Thereafter, 6 and 7 defendants along with Nallammal, sold the said property to the 14th defendant on 20.10.1989. It was also stated that

one Muthusamy purchased a portion of the property in Item No.4 in a court auction and later sold it to Jothiraj, who in turn sold it to the 15th defendant on 02.06.2009. Further, the 6th defendant executed a settlement deed in favor of 16, 17 defendants in respect of a portion of the properties in 4th and 5th Items on 03.04.2014. On the same day, the 7th defendant executed a settlement deed in favor of the 18th defendant in respect of a portion of the properties in Item Nos.4 and 5. The 5th defendant sold a portion of the property in Item No.4 and also executed a lease deed in favor of the 19th defendant on 26.06.2015. Later, the 5th defendant sold another portion of the property in Item No.4 to the 20th defendant on 02.12.2022. The 4th defendant also executed settlement deeds in favor of the 21st and 22nd defendants on 21.12.2018 in respect of portions of the property in Item No.4. It was further stated that 23, 24 defendants are the sisters of 6, 7 defendants, and the 25th defendant is the sister of the 1st defendant. Hence, in order to avoid multiplicity of proceedings, 13 to 25 defendants were impleaded as per order in I.A.No.11/2023 dated 19.06.2025.

3. THE GIST OF THE WRITTEN STATEMENT FILED BY THE 1ST DEFENDANT AND ADOPTED BY 2 to 11, 16 to 18 and 20 to 25 DEFENDANTS:

The defendants have filed their written statement denying the averments contained in the plaint. They have contended that the 1st plaintiff's father, Seerangan, had migrated from Purampatti, Karumur Village, Valuppur Nadu, to the village where the suit properties are situated for his livelihood. Further, the said Seerangan's

son namely the 1st plaintiff, was a person of bad habits, quarrelsome, and violent in nature, and used to intimidate others. While attempting to encroach upon the property belonging to the 7th defendant, the 7th defendant's wife intervened to prevent such encroachment, whereupon the 1st plaintiff murdered her. For the said offence, the 1st plaintiff was convicted and underwent sentence. The defendants have further contended that, due to enmity against them, the plaintiffs have instituted the present suit by making false and fabricated allegations with the sole intention of unlawfully grabbing the suit properties from the defendants. According to the defendants, the plaintiffs have neither any right, title, interest, nor possession in respect of the suit properties. Therefore, the present suit is not maintainable in law and there is no cause of action for the suit. Hence, the suit is liable to be dismissed.

4. THE GIST OF THE ADDITIONAL WRITTEN STATEMENT FILED BY THE 3rd DEFENDANT AND ADOPTED BY THE 2, 4 to 11, 16 to 18 and 20 to 25 DEFENDANTS:

4.1) The defendants have filed their additional written statement. It is submitted that, the suit properties originally belonged ancestrally to Kalasa Thiruma Gounder's sons namely Kalasa Poocha Gounder and Kalasa Vadama Gounder. These properties were jointly enjoyed by them without any partition. Among them, Kalasa Muthu Kalika Gounder and Kalasa Periya Kaligounder were the sons of Kalasa Poocha Gounder. Kalasa Muthu Kaligounder executed a mortgage deed dated 05.12.1913 in favor of his younger paternal uncle's sons in respect of 1/3rd share out of half share in the jointly held properties and delivered possession. The said

mortgage deed has not been cancelled or modified till date. Out of the suit survey number properties, half share ancestrally belonged to Kalasa Muthu Kaligounder and Kalasa Periya Kaligounder. Thereafter, Kalasa Periya Kaligounder and his heirs sold their share to Kalasa Muthu Kaligounder under a sale deed dated 25.04.1933. Kalasa Muthu Kaligounder had two sons namely Kalasa Seeranga Gounder (father of 6, 7 defendants), and Kalasa Kali @ Kalasa Chinnamuthu Gounder (father of 1st defendant). The said Kalasa Seeranga Gounder and Kalasa Kali @ Kalasa Chinnamuthu Gounder jointly enjoyed the properties without partition. In Item No.1 of the suit property, 2.98 acres were sold to one Palaniammal under registered Doc.No.253/1990. On the same date, the remaining half share was also sold to Palaniammal under Doc.No.254/1990. Regarding Item No.4 of the suit property, S.No.394, Kalasa Seeranga Gounder executed a Will dated 13.07.1987 in favor of his daughter. After his death, 6, 7 defendants and Kalasa Nallammal sold a portion of the said property, with specified boundaries to one Hemalatha on 20.10.1989.

4.2) The Item Nos.2 to 5 of the suit properties have been enjoyed by the defendants' family without formal partition, by dividing them for convenience. The sisters of 6, 7 defendants are Kalasa Vellaiyammal, and Kalasa Nallammal. Similarly, 1st defendant has a sister namely Kalasa Kaliammal. It is alleged that 6th defendant borrowed money from one Kandasamy, and subsequently, a suit in O.S.No.520/1994 was filed before the Namakkal District Munsif Court. Pursuant thereto, 3.50 acres out of 12.84 acres in Survey No.394 (4th item of the suit property) were sold in court auction, where one Muthusamy became the auction purchaser.

The defendants contend that the auction was not genuine. Muthusamy never obtained possession through court proceedings. Later, relying on the auction sale certificate, Muthusamy sold the property to Jothiraj on 16.06.2008. Jothiraj then sold the property to Muthukumar on 02.06.2009. Based on this allegedly fraudulent sale deed, Muthukumar filed O.S.No.67/2014 against 6, 7 defendants, and 5 others. The said suit was dismissed on 06.07.2019. The 6th defendant in possession of a portion of suit property in 4th and 5th item, he executed a Settlement Deed on 03.04.2014 in favor of his daughters. Similarly, 7th defendant executed a settlement deed in favor of his wife, Lakshmi with respect to a portion of suit property in 4th and 5th items on 03.04.2014. Likewise, the 5th defendant sold a portion of 4th item of the suit property to Gunasekaran on 26.06.2015. In addition, a lease deed in favor of Gunasekaran regarding the same property was executed on 26.06.2015.

4.3) Further, another portion of the suit property was sold by 5th defendant to Sivapriya on 02.12.2022. The 4th defendant executed a Settlement Deed in favor of his daughter Kalasa Anu on 21.12.2018. On the same date, 4th defendant settled another portion of the suit property in favor of his wife Amsalatha. The 2, 3 plaintiffs are the children of Semmanda Seerangan and Sembala Ponnammal of Vallappur Nadu, Karummoorpatti Village. After separating from Semmanda Seerangan, his wife Sembala Ponnammal lived with one Ambala Pidan, and 1st plaintiff was born to them. The 1st plaintiff and his first wife Panchavarnam had one son namely Thirunavukarasu and two daughters. The plaintiff's second wife Bakiyam, had two sons, Prabhakaran and Raja. After filing the present suit, 1st Plaintiff murdered

Nainamani, the wife of 7th defendant on 03.10.1991. A criminal case in Crime No.93/1991 under Section 302 IPC was registered and 1st Plaintiff was convicted. . Despite of defendants had already informed the Sendamangalam Sub-Registrar, 1st plaintiff, the Tahsildar of Kollihills, and VAO of Vazhavandhi Nadu through notice dated 02.09.2013 about the pendency of this suit, the 1st Plaintiff fraudulently executed a Sale Agreement in favor of Latha with respect to 3rd item of the suit property.

4.4) Further, the 1st Plaintiff executed Settlement Deeds dated 14.06.2023 in favor of his sons Prabhakaran and Raja with respect to a portion of the suit properties. The defendants contend that the plaintiffs have no right in the suit properties. The 1st plaintiff and his sons, by engaging in unlawful acts, have attempted to usurp the defendants' properties by joining 2, 3 Plaintiffs in filing the present suit. The suit was dismissed on 18.07.2007, and subsequently restored pursuant to an order of the Hon'ble Madras High Court dated 13.11.2019. The plaintiffs have suppressed the existence of the various sale deeds and settlement deeds relating to the suit properties and have also failed to implead all persons having rights in the suit properties. The 7th defendant and his first wife Kanaga Pappu, has two legal heirs namely Kalasa Ganapathy, and Kalasa Rani. They also have rights in 2 to 5 items of the suit property and in other ancestral family properties. Apart from the suit properties, the defendants' family also owns other ancestral joint family properties in different survey numbers. Therefore, the defendants pray that the suit be dismissed.

5. THE GIST OF THE WRITTEN STATEMENT FILED BY THE 14th DEFENDANT:

The 14th defendant, denying the averments stated in the plaint, has filed his written statement. It is submitted that, the 14th defendant had purchased 2.16 acres in S.No.394 and 0.16 acres in S.No.393/2 through a sale deed dated 20.10.1989, from 1, 7 and 24 defendants with specific boundaries. A patta transfer order has also been issued in favor of the 14th defendant on 27.09.1990 for the same. While so, when the 1st Plaintiff attempted to interfere with the possession and enjoyment of the 14th defendant on 25.10.2012, she filed a suit in O.S.No.532/2012 seeking the relief of permanent injunction against the 1st Plaintiff. After a full-fledged trial, the suit was decreed on 01.10.2019. The 1st Plaintiff did not file any appeal against the decree, and therefore, the decree has attained finality. The 2.16 acres purchased by the 14th defendant in S.No.394, is situated within the following boundaries: East, West, and South: Lands belonging to Kalasa Thiruman and Kalasa Baskaran, North: Lands belonging to Kalasa Thiruman, Kalasa Muthukali, and Kalasa Nallammal. Since the said property is not a joint family property, and this suit is not maintainable. In the earlier suit, it was specifically held that, 6.00 acres situated on the southern side of S.No.394 belonged to the family of the 1st Plaintiff, and 2.16 acres purchased by the 14th defendant does not form part of the property belonging to the 1st Plaintiff family. Further, the 14th defendant purchased the said property prior to the present suit. The present suit was filed by the plaintiffs on 08.01.1991. However, the 14th defendant was not originally impleaded as a party to the suit. Even before the 14th defendant

was impleaded as a party, the issue regarding the title, or possession of the 1st plaintiff over the property purchased by the 14th defendant had already been decided in O.S.No.532/2012. Therefore, the present suit is barred by the principle of res judicata with to respect to above property. The plaintiffs are not entitled to claim any relief of partition in respect of the above property. The cause of action is false and without any basis. Therefore, the suit is liable to be dismissed.

6. THE GIST OF THE WRITTEN STATEMENT FILED BY THE 15th DEFENDANT:

The 15th defendant, denying the averments stated in the plaint, has filed his written statement. It is submitted that, a portion of the 4th item of the suit property was purchased by one Muthusamy in a court auction. Subsequently, on 16.06.2008, the said property was sold to one Jothiraj for valuable consideration. Thereafter, Jothiraj sold a portion of the 4th item of the suit property to the 15th defendant for valid consideration on 02.06.2009. As per the sale deed, the portion of the property became the absolute property of the 15th defendant. From the date of purchase, the 15th defendant has been in continuous possession and enjoyment of the property without any interference. The plaintiffs, despite the existence of several registered documents relating to the suit properties, have filed the present suit after a considerable delay by making false allegations. No cause of action has arisen against this 15th defendant in the present suit. The description of the property mentioned by the plaintiffs is incorrect. The plaintiffs are not legally entitled to claim the reliefs sought. Therefore, the 15th defendant has prayed that the suit be dismissed.

7. THE GIST OF THE WRITTEN STATEMENT FILED BY THE 19th DEFENDANT:

The 19th defendant, denying the averments stated in the plaint, has filed his written statement. It is submitted that, in S.No.394 the 5th defendant sold an extent of 9775 sq.ft of land, with specified boundaries to the 19th defendant on 26.06.2015 under Document No.1938/2015. From the date of purchase, the 19th defendant has been in exclusive possession and enjoyment of the said property. Further, on the same date, the 5th defendant executed a lease deed in favor of the 19th defendant in respect of the remaining extent for a period of 10 years, commencing from 26.06.2015. After expiry of the lease period on 25.06.2025, the 19th defendant handed over possession of the remaining 0.39 acres of land, to the 5th defendant. The 5th defendant and his family members thereafter taken possession and are enjoying the same. Since the lease period expired on 25.06.2025, the 19th defendant has no right, title, interest, with respect to the said 0.39 acres of land. Therefore, the suit filed by the plaintiffs claiming that the said property is liable for partition is not maintainable. Further, as per the legal principle of Estoppel, the plaintiffs, or defendants cannot dispute or deny the rights of the 19th defendant over the said portion of land. Therefore, the 19th defendant has prayed that the suit be dismissed.

8. ISSUES:

Upon perusal of the pleadings, this court has framed the following issues and additional issue on 12.07.2002 and 01.09.2023 respectively: -

1) வாதிகள் வழக்குரையில் கோரியுள்ளபடி பாகப்பிரிவினை மற்றும் தனி சுவாதீனம் பெற தகுதியுடையவரா?

- 2) தாவாச் சொத்துக்கள் பிரதிவாதிகளின் அனுபவத்தில் இருந்து வருகிறதா?
- 3) என்ன பரிகாரம்?
- 4) அவசிய தரப்பினர்களை சேர்க்காத தோஷத்தினால் தாவா பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதா?

RE-CASTED ISSUES ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

- 1) Whether the suit properties are joint family properties of the plaintiffs and 1 to 7 defendants?
- 2) Whether the suit is bad for non-joinder of necessary parties?
- 3) Whether the plaintiffs are entitled for 2/4 share in the suit properties?
- 4) Whether the plaintiffs are entitled for the relief of partition and separate possession as prayed for?
- 5) To what other reliefs, the parties are entitled for?

Since the evidence adduced by both parties is sufficient to decide the re-casted issues, this Court finds no necessity for any additional evidence and has therefore, proceeded to decide the issues and pronounce judgment.

9. EVIDENCE ON BOTH THE SIDES:

9.1) On the side of the plaintiffs, the 1st plaintiff namely Kalasa Sadaiyan was examined as PW1 and Exhibits A-1 to A-8 was marked through him. During the cross examination of PW1 by the 1 to 11, 16 to 18, 20 to 25 defendants, Exhibit B-1 to B-5 was marked.

9.2) On the side of the 1 to 11, 16 to 18, 20 to 25 defendants, the 2nd defendant was examined as DW1 and Exhibits B-6 to B-38 was marked through him. On the side of 14th defendant, One Tr.Selvaraj (husband of the 14th defendant) was examined as DW2 and Exhibit B-39 was marked through him. On the side of 15th

defendant, the 15th defendant was examined as DW3 and Exhibits B-40 to B-43 was marked through him. On the side of 19th defendant, the 19th defendant was examined as DW4 and Ex.B-44 and Ex.B-45 was marked through him.

10. ARGUMENTS ADVANCED ON BOTH SIDES:-

10.1) The learned counsel for the plaintiffs argued that the suit properties are ancestral properties belonging to the plaintiffs and 1 to 12 defendants, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to a 2/4 share therein. Further argued that PW1 was examined and Ex.A-1 to Ex.A-8 were marked, wherein Ex.A-8 is the genealogical tree and Exs.A-1 to A-7 establish the plaintiffs' joint Patta over the suit properties. Also, the documents produced by the defendants came into existence subsequent to the suit and are not binding on the plaintiffs' share. Though the sale deed in favour of the 14th defendant was executed prior to the suit, the same is also not binding on the plaintiffs' share. It was further argued that DW1 admitted in cross-examination that 1/2 share in the suit properties belongs to the plaintiffs. Therefore, the learned counsel argued that the plaintiffs have proved their case through oral and documentary evidence, and relied upon the decision reported in 2024 (4) TLNJ SC 187, and prayed that the suit be decreed as prayed for.

10.2) Per contra, the learned counsel for 1 to 7 defendants filed a written arguments that the plaintiffs have failed to produce any document establishing the identity or ancestral nature of the suit properties. It was argued that the plaintiffs do not belong to the defendants' family and that the 1st plaintiff had alienated certain

properties both prior and subsequent to the filing of the suit based on Patta, which was admitted by PW1 during cross-examination and supported by the documents marked on the defendants' side. It was further argued that the plaintiffs have failed to implead all the necessary parties, as admitted by PW1 in his cross-examination. The learned counsel also submitted that Ex.A-1 to Ex.A-7 are only sub-divided Pattas and that the extents mentioned therein are inconsistent with the plaint schedule. It was further contended that EX.B-6, Ex.B-12 and B-13 clearly establish that the suit properties are the ancestral properties of the defendants. Therefore, it was argued that the plaintiffs have filed the suit without any proof of ancestral title, and with an intention to grab the suit properties. Hence, the learned counsel prayed to dismiss the suit with costs.

10.3) The learned counsel for the 14th defendant argued that the 14th defendant purchased a portion of Item No.4 of the suit property under Ex.B-19 prior to the suit and has been in possession and enjoyment with specific boundary. It was further argued that the 14th defendant had obtained a decree for permanent injunction against the 1st plaintiff and was impleaded in the present suit only subsequently. Hence, the learned counsel prayed for dismissal of the suit with costs. The learned counsel for the 19th defendant argued that, the 19th defendant purchased a portion of Item No.4 of the suit property under Ex.B-45 and had also taken another portion on lease from the 5th defendant for a period of ten years. Upon expiry of the lease period, possession of the leased portion was handed back to the 5th defendant. It was further argued that the 19th defendant is in possession and enjoyment of the portion purchased under Ex.B-45. Hence, the learned counsel prayed for dismissal of the suit.

11. DISCUSSION AND DECISION:-

RE-CASTED ISSUES NOs.1 to 3:- (Since the Re-casted Issue Nos.1, 2 and 3 are interconnected, intertwined, the same are taken up together for consideration and determination for the sake of convenience)

- 1) Whether the suit properties are joint family properties of the plaintiffs and 1 to 7 defendants?*
- 2) Whether the suit is bad for non-joinder of necessary parties?*
- 3) Whether the plaintiffs are entitled for 2/4 share in the suit properties?*

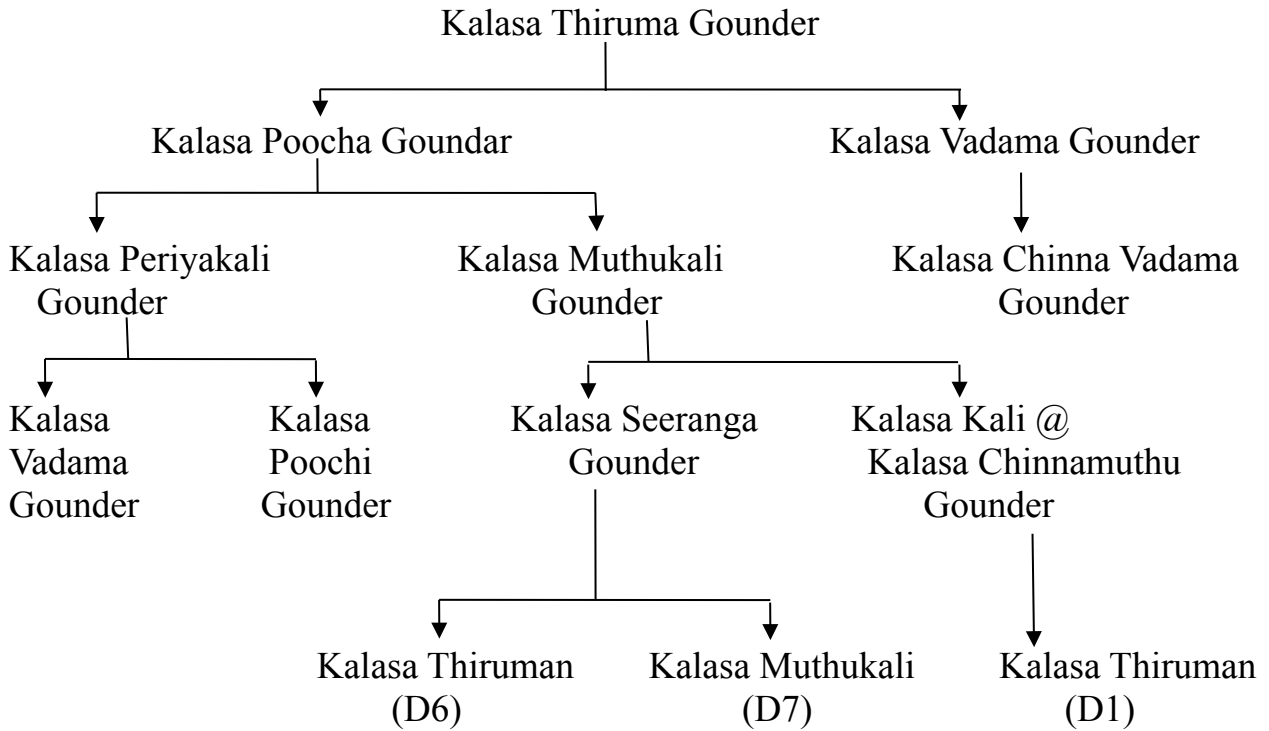
11.1) The suit properties consist of five items, namely (i) Survey No.432, measuring an extent of 5.96 acres, (ii) Survey No.400/5, measuring an extent of 54 cents, (iii) Survey No.363/4, measuring an extent of 88 cents, (iv) Survey No.394, measuring an extent of 12.84 acres, and (v) Survey No.412, measuring an extent of 2.57 acres, all covered under Patta No.309 and situated at Valavandhi Nadu Village, Kollihills Taluk, Namakkal District.

11.2) The suit was originally filed in the year 1991 against 1 to 7 defendants seeking partition and separate possession of a 2/4 share in the suit properties. The case of the plaintiffs is that, the 4th plaintiff is the mother of 1 to 3 plaintiffs. Further, 2 to 5 defendants are the children of the 1st defendant, and the father of the 1st defendant, namely Kalasa Kali @ Chinnamuthu, and the father of 6, 7 defendants are brothers. It is further pleaded that the suit properties are ancestral joint family properties of the plaintiffs and 1 to 7 defendants. According to the plaintiffs, half share in the suit properties belonged to the 1st plaintiff's father, Kalasa Seerangan, and the 1st plaintiff. Then, Kalasa Seerangan died in 1976, leaving the plaintiffs as his only legal heirs.

Thus, the plaintiffs claim that they are entitled to a $\frac{1}{2}$ share, while 1 to 5 defendants are entitled to a $\frac{1}{4}$ share and 6, 7 defendants are entitled to the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ share in the suit properties.

11.3) As per Section 101 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the initial burden lies upon the plaintiffs to prove the facts asserted by them. To substantiate their claim, the 1st plaintiff was examined as PW1 and Exhibits A-1 to A-8 were marked. It is pertinent to note that the plaint does not contain any specific pleadings explaining the relationship between the plaintiffs, and 1 to 7 defendants. Now, the main contention of 1 to 7 defendants is that the plaintiffs do not belong to the Kalasa Kulam family and have deliberately added the name 'Kalasa' to their names. They further contended that the 4th plaintiff first married one Semmanda Seerangan, through whom 2 and 3 plaintiffs were born, and thereafter she left him and lived with one Ambala Pidan, through whom the 1st plaintiff was born. In support of their case, 1 to 7 defendants filed a genealogical chart of the plaintiffs' family, and the defendants' family along with their statement and later, marked as Ex.B-6 and Ex.B-7 respectively. However, the plaintiffs did not file any reply statement denying the specific allegations raised by 1 to 7 defendants. Without any pleadings, after 1 to 7 defendants filed their genealogical chart along with the additional written statement, the plaintiffs produced a genealogical chart connecting the plaintiffs and 1 to 7 defendants, which is marked as Ex.A-8.

11.4) For the sake of convenience, the 1 to 7 defendant's family genealogical chart shown in Ex.B-7 is reproduced below:



According to the plaintiffs, they claim to be related to the defendants' family by asserting that the above-mentioned Kalasa Chinna Vadama Gounder was their grandfather, and that Kalasa Seeranga (1st plaintiffs' father) was the only son of Kalasa Chinna Vadama Gounder, as reflected in Ex.A-8. It is a settled law that no amount of evidence can be permitted to travel beyond the pleadings, and evidence without foundational pleadings cannot be relied upon to establish a case. In the present case, the plaintiffs have not pleaded the particulars of their genealogy or how they relate to the defendants' family. Though Ex.A-8 was produced, the said document was not supported by any independent oral or documentary evidence to establish that Kalasa Chinna Vadama Gounder was the grandfather of the plaintiffs or that the plaintiffs belong to the defendants' Kalasa family. In the absence of necessary pleadings and reliable evidence establishing such relationship, this Court finds that the plaintiffs have failed to prove their relationship with the defendants' family.

11.5) Secondly, the plaintiffs have merely pleaded that the suit properties are ancestral joint family properties belonging to the plaintiffs and 1 to 7 defendants. However, the plaint does not disclose the original owner of the suit properties, the manner in which the properties devolved upon the plaintiffs, or the basis on which the plaintiffs claim a 2/4 share therein. A perusal of Ex.A-1, the Settlement Patta issued in the year 1905 under Patta No.309, shows that Item Nos.1, 2 and 4 of the suit properties stood in the name of one Kalasa Vadaman. However, the said document does not disclose his father's name, and the plaintiffs have not pleaded or established any connection between the said person and the plaintiffs. Therefore, Ex.A-1 does not advance the case of the plaintiffs. Further, Exhibits A-2 to A-7 are joint pattas relating to Item Nos.2 to 5 of the suit properties after subdivision, standing in the names of the 1st plaintiff and the defendants' family members, issued on 16.06.1998. Though the said documents reflect joint revenue entries, the plaintiffs have not established the source of title or the basis on which such entries were made in their favor. Further, Ex.B-11, the legal notice dated 02.09.2013 issued by defendants 1 to 7 to the Tahsildar of Kollihills, Village Administrative Officer of Kollihills, Sub-Registrar of Sendamangalam, and the 1st plaintiff, seeking cancellation of the joint patta issued in the name of the 1st plaintiff, shows that the defendants had disputed the inclusion of the 1st plaintiff's name in the joint patta. It is settled law that Patta are not title document and cannot, by themselves, confer ownership or right over immovable property. Therefore, Ex.A-2 to Ex.A-7, being Patta cannot by themselves establish the plaintiffs' title or entitlement to a share in the suit properties. In the absence of

pleadings and proof regarding the manner in which the plaintiffs acquired their alleged share, this Court finds that the plaintiffs have failed to prove that the suit properties are ancestral joint family properties and that they are entitled to a 2/4 share therein.

11.6) Further, during the cross examination of PW1 contradictory statement were elicited and the said portion is extracted as follows:

'என்னிடம் காட்டப்படும் வா.சா.ஆ.8 வம்சாவழி பட்டியலில் உள்ள விவரங்களை நான் சொல்லி தான் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது என்று சொன்னால் சரிதான். மேற்படி வா.சா.ஆ.8ல் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள உறவுமுறைகளை குறித்து என்னுடைய வழக்கு பிராதிபலிப்பில் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை என்று சொன்னால் சொல்லியுள்ளேன்.....என்னிடம் காட்டப்படும் வழக்கு பிராதிபலிப்பில் பரிமாணப் பத்திரிக்கையில் மேற்படி சங்கதிகள் எங்கு குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது என்றால் அதில் உள்ளதா என்று எனக்கு தெரியாது என்று சாட்சியமளிக்கிறார். வழக்கு திருத்தப்பட்ட பிராதிபலிப்பில், பரிமாணப் பத்திரிக்கையில் உள்ள விவரங்கள் பொய்யானது என்றும் வா.சா.ஆ.8-ல் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள விவரங்கள் தான் உண்மையானது என்று சாட்சியமளிக்கிறார்.....நான் எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை அனுபவித்து வருகிறேன் என்றால் ச.எண்.394ல் சுமார் 3 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை அனுபவித்து வருகிறேன். ச.எண்.363ல் 88 செண்ட், ச.எண்.400/5ல் 54 செண்ட் எனது அனுபவத்தில் உள்ளது. ச.எண்.432 நிலத்தில் உள்ள சொத்து யார் அனுபவத்தில் உள்ளது என்றால் யாருடைய அனுபவத்திலும் இல்லை.

Thus, PW1 had deposed that he is in possession of 2 to 4 items of the suit property and no one is in possession of 1st of the suit property. The above statement is contrary to the claim made in the plaint regarding joint possession over the entire 5 items of the suit properties. Further, PW1 has himself stated that the plaint and proof affidavit are wrong and only the contents in Ex.A.8 are correct. Hence, the evidence of PW1 does

not support the case of the plaintiffs and are contradictory.

11.7) The case of 1 to 7 defendants is that, the suit properties originally belonged to one Kalasa Thiruma Gounder and, without any partition, devolved upon his sons, namely Kalasa Vadama Gounder and Kalasa Poocha Gounder. Thereafter, the properties devolved upon their sons, namely Kalasa Chinna Vadama Gounder, Kalasa Periya Kali Gounder, and Kalasa Muthukali Gounder, without any partition. It is further contended that the said Kalasa Chinna Vadama Gounder executed a registered mortgage deed (Bokkiyam deed) in favour of Kalasa Muthukalai Gounder in respect of their common 1/3 share in the suit properties and delivered possession thereof on 05.12.1913. The said registered mortgage deed is marked as Ex.B-12. Further, it is contended that the Kalasa Periya Kali Gounder and his two sons executed a sale deed in favor of Kalasa Muthukalai Gounder conveying their common 1/4 share in the suit properties and common 1/2 share in S.No.393/1 on 25.04.1933. The said sale deed is marked as Ex.B-13. Thus, the defendants claim that the suit properties devolved upon the said Kalasa Muthukalai Gounder and, thereafter, without any partition, devolved upon his sons, namely Kalasa Seeranga Gounder (father of 6, 7 defendants) and Kalasa Kali @ Kalasa Chinnamuthu Gounder (father of the 1st defendant).

11.8) Further, the defendants contended that Kalasa Seeranga Gounder executed a registered Will in favor of his daughter Kalasa Nallammal (24th defendant herein) in respect of the 4th item of the suit properties on 13.07.1987, which is marked as Ex.B-20. However, on perusal of Ex.B-20, it is seen that the said Will relates to

Survey Nos.417/2 and 396 and does not pertain to the suit properties. Hence, the said document is not relevant for the present suit. Further, a perusal of Ex.B-21, the legal heir certificate of Kalasa Seeranga Gounder, shows that 6, 7, 23 and 24 defendants are his legal heirs. It is contended that after the demise of Kalasa Seeranga Gounder, his legal heirs, namely 6, 7 and 24 defendants, executed a registered sale deed in favor of one Hemalatha (14th defendant herein) in respect of a portion of the 4th item of the suit properties and in S.No.393/2, with specific boundaries, on 20.10.1989, which is marked as Ex.B-19. Further, a perusal of Ex.B-14 and Ex.B-15, both dated 22.11.1990, shows that the legal heirs of Kalasa Seeranga Gounder, namely 6, 7, 23 and 24 defendants, along with the daughters of the 6th defendant, namely 16 and 17 defendants, and the children of the 7th defendant, namely Kalasa Ganapathy and Kalasa Rani, executed sale deeds conveying the entire 1st item of the suit properties in favour of one Palaniyammal (13th defendant). Thus, this Court finds that the above transactions were effected prior to the institution of the suit by the family members of the defendants in respect of the suit properties devolved upon Kalasa Muthukali Gounder through Ex.B-12 and Ex.B-13. However, the plaintiffs have not specifically denied the defendants' version regarding the manner of devolution of the properties.

11.9) A careful perusal of Ex.B-16 reveals that the 1st plaintiff, along with his minor children executed a registered sale deed dated 23.11.1990 in favour of Palaniyammal (13th defendant herein), conveying a common 1/6 share measuring 99 cents in the 1st item of the suit property. Thus, this Court finds that the 1st plaintiff had sold a portion of the 1st item of the suit property prior to the institution of the suit.

Despite the said alienation, the 1st plaintiff suppressed the said fact and instituted the present suit seeking partition of the entire 1st item of the suit property. Further, Ex.B-17 shows that on 10.01.2000, the 1st plaintiff and his minor children sold 1.99 acres in the 1st item of the suit property to Mahendiran with specific boundaries. Likewise, under Ex.B-18 dated 18.06.2015, the 1st plaintiff entered into a sale agreement with Latha in respect of 76 cents in the 3rd item of the suit property, claiming title based on ancestral property, patta and possession. During the cross-examination of PW-1, Exhibits B-1 to B-3 were admitted and marked. Ex.B-1 (also marked as Ex.B-34) shows that the 1st plaintiff executed a settlement deed with respect to a portion of 3rd item to his son Prabhakaran on 14.06.2023 with specific boundaries, stating that he was conveying the property based on patta and possession. Ex.B-2 (also marked as Ex.B-35) is the rectification deed executed by the 1st plaintiff correcting one of the boundaries in Ex.B-1. Thereafter, Prabhakaran sold the same property to Arulmani and Tamilarasu under Ex.B-3 (also marked as Ex.B-37) dated 10.07.2024. Also, the 1st plaintiff has sold a portion 3rd item of the suit property with specific boundaries in favor of another son namely Raja on 14.06.2023 by claiming title based on patta and possession, which is marked as Ex.B-36. Thus, the above documents disclose that the 1st plaintiff, during the pendency of the suit, dealt with portions of the suit properties by asserting independent title based on Patta and possession. Such conduct is inconsistent with the stand taken in the plaint that the properties are ancestral joint family properties seeking partition. Therefore, the subsequent conduct of the plaintiffs affects the credibility of their claim.

11.10) Further, the defendants have stated in their statement that portions of the 4th and 5th items of the suit properties were alienated during the pendency of the suit, and accordingly, the subsequent purchasers were impleaded as parties to the suit. A perusal of Ex.B-32 shows that the 6th defendant executed a settlement deed dated 03.04.2014 in favor of his daughters (16th and 17th defendants) in respect of a portion of the 4th and 5th items of the suit properties. Likewise, Ex.B-33 shows that the 7th defendant executed a settlement deed dated 03.04.2014 in favor of his wife (18th defendant) in respect of a portion of the said properties. Ex.B-28 and Ex.B-29 further show that the 5th defendant and his children executed a sale deed and a lease deed, both dated 26.06.2015, in favor of Gunasekaran (19th defendant) in respect of portions of the 4th item of the suit property with specific boundaries. The said 19th defendant, examined as DW-4, relied upon Ex.B-44 and Ex.B-45 and deposed that he had purchased a portion of the 4th item and held another portion under a lease for ten years, which expired on 26.06.2025, after which possession was handed over to the 5th defendant. Likewise, the 4th defendant executed settlement deeds dated 21.12.2018 in favor of his daughter and wife (21st and 22nd defendants) in respect of portions of the 4th and 5th items of the suit property, marked as Ex.B-30 and Ex.B-31 respectively. Further, the 5th defendant, along with his minor children, executed a sale deed dated 02.12.2022 in favor of Sivapriya (20th defendant) in respect of a portion of the 4th item of the suit property with specific boundaries, and thereafter, the 20th defendant conveyed the said property to Palaniyandi dated 18.10.2024, as seen from Ex.B-27 and Ex.B-38 respectively. The above documents were marked subject to the plaintiffs'

objection that the alienations relate to undivided ancestral properties and are not binding on their alleged share. However, the plaintiffs have failed to prove that the suit properties are ancestral or that they have any share therein. Hence, the said objection is not acceptable.

11.11) Furthermore, the defendants have specifically pleaded that there are other ancestral properties apart from the suit properties which have not been included in the plaint. The 19th defendant, who purchased a portion of the 4th item of the suit property and a portion in S.No.393/2 under Ex.B-19 prior to the institution of the suit, was examined as DW2, and the said sale deed was again marked as Ex.B-39 through him. During the cross-examination of PW1, the plaint and judgment in O.S.No.532/2012 were admitted and marked as Ex.B-4 and Ex.B-5. A perusal of the said documents shows that the 19th defendant had filed the suit for permanent injunction based on Ex.B-39 against the 1st plaintiff in respect of a portion of the 4th item of the suit property and S.No.393/2, and the suit was decreed on 01.10.2019. Significantly, the 1st plaintiff had pleaded in the said suit that S.No.393/2 also belonged to him as ancestral property. However, the said survey number has not been included in the present suit. Therefore, this Court finds that the plaintiffs have failed to include all the alleged ancestral properties, and consequently, the suit is bad for partial partition.

11.12) The defendants have specifically pleaded that one Kandhasamy filed O.S.No.520/1994 against the 6th defendant for recovery of money, and in the said proceedings, Muthusamy purchased a portion of the 4th item of the suit property

through court auction. It is further contended that, based on the sale certificate, Muthusamy conveyed the said property to Jothiraj on 16.06.2008, who in turn sold the same to Muthukumar (15th defendant herein). It is also contended that, based on the said sale deed, the 15th defendant filed O.S.No.67/2014 against the family members of the 6th and 7th defendants seeking partition, which was dismissed on 06.07.2019. In support of the said contentions, Ex.B-22 to Ex.B-26 were marked. The 15th defendant was examined as DW3 and Ex.B-40 to ExB-43, namely the court sale certificate, sale agreement, sale deed in favour of Jothiraj and sale deed in favour of the 15th defendant, were marked. The 15th defendant claimed that the sale deed in his favour is valid and that he is in possession and enjoyment of the portion of the 4th item of the suit property purchased by him with specific boundaries. However, in the present suit, the primary question is whether the plaintiffs have proved their right and share in the suit properties. As no counterclaim has been filed by the defendants, the dispute regarding the validity of the 15th defendant's purchase need not be decided in this suit. Unless the plaintiffs establish their share in the suit properties, the validity of the transactions between the defendants need not be decided.

11.13) Further, the defendants have contended that the plaintiffs have failed to implead all persons having right over the suit properties, including the legal heirs of 7th defendant. In this regard, PW-1 during his cross-examination, deposed as follows:

'இவ்வழக்கின் 7ம் பிரதிவாதியான கலச முத்துக்காளி என்பவரின் வாரிசுகளை இவ்வழக்கில் தரப்பினராக சேர்க்கவில்லை என்றால் அவரது வாரிசுகள் வேறிடத்தில் உள்ளதால் தரப்பினர்களாக சேர்க்கவில்லை.'

Thus, PW-1 admitted that the legal heirs of the 7th defendant were not impleaded as parties, stating that they were residing elsewhere. Such reason is not a valid ground for not impleading the necessary parties, especially in a partition suit where the presence of all persons claiming share in the suit properties is required for complete and effective adjudication.

11.14) The learned counsel for the plaintiffs contended that DW1, during his cross-examination, admitted the share claimed by the plaintiffs, which reads as follows:

'தாவா சொத்தில் வாதிகள் குடும்பத்திற்கு பேர்பாதியும், பிரதிவாதிகள் குடும்பத்திற்கு பேர்பாதியும் என்று சொன்னால் சரிதான். தாவா சொத்து பிரிக்கப்படாத பூர்வீக சொத்து என்றால் சரிதான் ஆனால் வாய்மொழியாக பாகப்பிரிவினை செய்துகொண்டும்.'

However, the said statement, when read in its entirety, cannot be treated as a clear and unequivocal admission of the plaintiffs' entitlement. The burden lies upon the plaintiffs to establish their 1/4 share through reliable oral and documentary evidence. The plaintiffs cannot succeed merely on the basis of an alleged admission or by relying upon any weakness in the defence. Therefore, this Court finds that the statement of DW1 does not discharge the burden cast upon the plaintiffs to prove their right and share in the suit properties.

11.15) In view of the above discussions, this Court finds that the plaintiffs have failed to establish their relationship with the defendants' family, the ancestral nature of the suit properties, and their alleged 2/4 share therein. The plaintiffs have

also suppressed material facts regarding prior and subsequent alienations and have not approached this Court with clean hands. Further, the non-impleadment of necessary parties and non-inclusion of all alleged ancestral properties also affect the maintainability of the suit. Therefore, the suit properties are not joint family properties of the plaintiffs and 1 to 7 defendants, and the plaintiffs are not entitled for 2/4 share in the suit properties. **Thus, Re-casted Issue Nos.1 to 3 are answered against the plaintiffs.**

RE-CASTED ISSUE NO.4:-

4) Whether the plaintiffs are entitled for the relief of partition and separate possession as prayed for?

11.16) In view of the findings rendered on Re-casted Issue Nos.1 to 3, this Court has already held that the plaintiffs have failed to discharge the initial burden cast upon them and have failed to prove their entitlement to any share in the suit properties through sufficient oral and documentary evidence. Accordingly, the plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief of partition and separate possession as prayed for. **Thus, Re-casted Issue No.4 is answered against the plaintiffs.**

RE-CASTED ISSUE NO.5:-

5) To what other reliefs, the parties are entitled for?

11.17) Having regard to the findings rendered on the preceding issues and considering the facts and circumstances of the case, this Court is of the view that the parties are not entitled to any other relief. **Thus, Re-casted Issue No.5 is answered accordingly.**

12. RESULT: -

In the result, this suit is DISMISSED and the parties shall bear their own costs.

Dictated by me to the Steno-typist, and typed by her, corrected and pronounced by me in Open Court, on this the 27th day of July 2026.

District Munsif,
Sendamangalam.

PLAINTIFF SIDE WITNESSES:-

1. PW1 – Kalasa Sadaiyan (1st Plaintiff)

PLAINTIFF SIDE DOCUMENTS:-

1.	Ex.A.1	06.09.1905	The Patta for the S.No.432, 400/5, 394/1 standing in the name of Kalasa Vadaman under Patta No.309.	Original
2.	Ex.A.2	16.06.1998	The Joint Patta for Survey No.394 (No.4)	Original
3.	Ex.A.3	16.06.1998	The Joint Patta for Survey Nos.394, 393/1, and 393/2. (Nos-2)	Original
4.	Ex.A.4	16.06.1998	The Joint Patta for Survey Nos.394 and 392.	Original
5.	Ex.A.5	15.06.1998	The Joint Patta for Survey No.412 (Nos.2).	Original
6.	Ex.A.6	15.06.1998	The Joint Patta for Survey Nos.400/5 and 363/9.	Original
7.	Ex.A.7	12.06.1998	The Joint Patta for Survey No.363/4.	Original
8.	Ex.A.8		The Genealogy Chart of the plaintiffs and 1 to 12, 23 to 25 defendants	Original

DEFENDANTS SIDE WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS:-

1. DW1 - Kalasa Baskaran (2nd defendant)
2. DW2 - Selvaraj (husband of 14th defendant)
3. DW3 - Muthukumar (15th defendant)
4. DW4 - Gunasekaran (19th defendant)

DEFENDANTS SIDE DOCUMENTS:-

1.	Ex.B.1	14.06.2023	The Settlement deed in the name of Prabhakaran	Xerox
2.	Ex.B.2	22.11.2023	The Rectification deed in the name of Prabhakaran	Certified copy
3.	Ex.B.3	10.07.2024	The Sale deed in the name of Arulmani and Tamilarasu	Certified copy
4.	Ex.B.4	--	The Plaint copy of O.S.No.532/2012	Office copy
5.	Ex.B.5	01.10.2019	The Judgment in O.S.No.532/2012	Online copy
6.	Ex.B.6	--	The Genealogy Chart of the plaintiffs	Original
7.	Ex.B.7	--	The Genealogy Chart of the defendants	Original
8.	Ex.B.8	19.08.2023	The encumbrance certificate of 1 st item of the suit property	Online copy
9.	Ex.B.9	19.08.2023	The encumbrance certificate of 3 rd item of the suit property	Online copy
10.	Ex.B.10	19.08.2023	The encumbrance certificate of 4 th item of the suit property	Online copy
11.	Ex.B.11	02.09.2013	Legal notice sent by 2 to 7 Defendants to the 1 st plaintiff, the Tahsildar of Kolli Hills, and the Sub-Registrar of Sendamangalam, along with the postal receipt and postal acknowledgment card. (Nos.2)	Original
12.	Ex.B.12	05.12.1913	The Mortgage deed executed in the name of Kalasa Muthukali Gounder.	Original
13.	Ex.B.13	25.04.1933	The Sale deed in the name of Kalasa Muthukali Gounder.	Certified copy
14.	Ex.B.14	22.11.1990	The Sale deed in the name of Palaniyammal with respect to 1 st item of the suit property (Doc.No.253/1990)	Certified copy

15.	Ex.B.15	22.11.1990	The Sale deed in the name of Palaniyammal with respect to 1 st item of the suit property (Doc.No.254/1990)	Certified copy
16.	Ex.B.16	23.11.1990	The sale deed executed by the 1 st Plaintiff and his children in favor of Palaniammal with respect to 1 st item of the suit property	Certified copy
17.	Ex.B.17	10.01.2000	The Sale deed executed by 1 st plaintiff and his children in favour of Mahendiran.	Certified copy
18.	Ex.B.18	18.06.2015	The Sale agreement deed executed by the 1 st Plaintiff in favour of Latha with respect to 3 rd item of the suit property	Certified copy
19.	Ex.B.19	20.10.1989	The Sale deed executed by the 6, 7, 24 defendants in favour of Hemalatha with respect to 4 th item of the suit property and S.No.393/2.	Certified copy
20.	Ex.B.20	13.07.1987	The Will executed by the Kalasa Seerangan in favour of 24 th defendant	Certified copy
21.	Ex.B.21	31.07.1996	The Legal heir certificate of Kalasa Seerangan	True copy
22.	Ex.B.22	--	The plaint in O.S.No.67/2014 filed by the 15 th defendant.	Certified copy
23.	Ex.B.23	--	The written statement filed by the 1, 2 defendants in O.S.No.67/2014	Certified copy
24.	Ex.B.24	--	The written statement filed by the 5 to 7 defendants in O.S.No.67/2014	Certified copy
25.	Ex.B.25	06.07.2019	The decree in OS.No.67/2014	Certified copy
26.	Ex.B.26	06.07.2019	The Judgment in OS.No.67/2014	Certified copy
27.	Ex.B.27	02.12.2022	The Sale deed executed by 5 th defendant and his children in favour of 20 th defendant	Certified copy
28.	Ex.B.28	26.06.2015	The Sale deed executed by 5 th defendant and his children in favour of 19 th defendant	Certified copy
29.	Ex.B.29	26.06.2015	The Lease deed executed by 5 th defendant and his children in favour of 19 th defendant	Certified copy
30.	Ex.B.30	21.12.2018	The Settlement deed executed by 4 th defendant in favour of 21 st defendant	Certified copy
31.	Ex.B.31	21.12.2018	The Settlement deed executed by 4 th defendant in favour of 22 nd defendant	Certified copy

32.	Ex.B.32	03.04.2014	The Settlement deed executed by 6 th defendant in favour of 16, 17 defendants	Certified copy
33.	Ex.B.33	03.04.2014	The Settlement deed executed by 7 th defendant in favour of 18 th defendant	Certified copy
34.	Ex.B.34	14.04.2023	The Settlement deed in the name of Prabhakaran	Certified copy
35.	Ex.B.35	22.11.2023	The Rectification deed in the name of Prabhakaran	Certified copy
36.	Ex.B.36	14.06.2023	The Settlement deed executed by the 1 st plaintiff in favor of his son, Raja with respect to 3 rd item of the suit property.	Certified copy
37.	Ex.B.37	10.07.2024	The Sale deed in the name of Arulmani and Tamilarasu	Certified copy
38.	Ex.B.38	18.10.2024	The Sale deed executed by the 20 th defendant in favor of Palaniyandi with respect to the 4 th item of the suit property.	Certified copy
39.	Ex.B.39	20.10.1989	The Sale deed executed by the 6, 7, 24 defendants in favour of 14 th defendant with respect to 4 th item of the suit property and S.No.393/2.	Certified copy
40.	Ex.B.40	29.08.2007	The Sale Certificate issued in REP.No.101/2006 in OS.No.520/1994	Certified copy
41.	Ex.B.41	21.04.2008	The Sale agreement executed in favour of Jothiraj.	Certified copy
42.	Ex.B.42	16.06.2008	The Sale deed in the name of Jothiraj	Certified copy
43.	Ex.B.43	03.06.2009	The Sale deed executed by Jothiraj in favour of 15 th defendant.	Certified copy
44.	Ex.B.44	26.06.2015	The Lease deed executed by 5 th defendant and his children in favour of 19 th defendant	Certified copy
45.	Ex.B.45	26.06.2015	The Sale deed executed by 5 th defendant and his children in favour of 19 th defendant	Certified copy

District Munsif,
Sendamangalam.

Fair / Draft Judgment

O.S.No.32/2022

(Old O.S.No.19/1991 and
Old O.S.No.140/2004)

Date.27.07.2026