

KADW050058392019



Presented on :11-12-2019
Registered on : 13-12-2019
Decided on : 10-08-2026
Duration : 6 years, 7 months, 30 days

**IN THE COURT OF THE I ADDL. SENIOR CIVIL JUDGE AND
CJM, DHARWAD**

PRESENT

**Sri. Venkatesha Naika V, B.Com., LL.B.
I Addl.Senior Civil Judge & CJM,
Dharwad**

Dated this the 10th day of August, 2026

O.S. No.283/2019

Plaintiff/s: 1. Kumari Sheetal D/o. Anil Randewadi,
Age: 12 years, Occ: Student,
R/o.1419, Nehru Nagar,
Alnavar, Tal & Dist: Dharwad.

**(Since minor represented by Mother & Next
Friend Smt. Vaishali W/o. Anil Randewadi,
Age: 38 years, Occ: Household work,
R/o.1419, Nehru Nagar, Alnavar, Tal & Dist:
Dharwad.)**

*The then minor represented by mother and next friend,
now having attained age of majority.*

2. Smt. Vaishali W/o. Anil Randewadi,
Age: 38 years, Occ: Household work,
R/o.1419, Nehru Nagar,
Alnavar Tal & Dist: Dharwad.

(By Sri. RMH., Adv.,)

V/s.

Defendants 1. Shri Anil S/o. Appanna Randewadi,
Age: 46 years, Occ: Business,
R/o.1419, Nehru Nagar, Alnavar,
Tal & Dist: Dharwad.

- (D-1 & 2 By Sri. BAG.,
D-3 By Sri. KBP., Advs.,)**

(Sri. Venkatesha Naika V.)
I Addl. Senior Civil Judge & CJM.,
Dharwad.

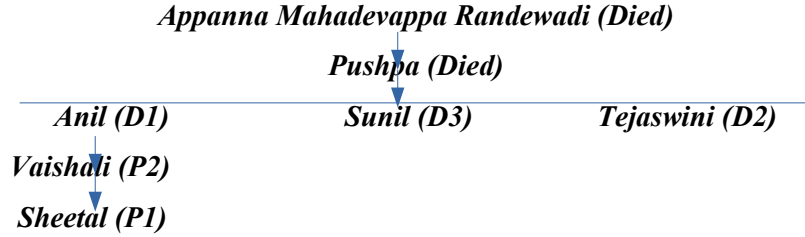
The present suit instituted claiming the relief of partition and separate possession, declare the relinquishment deed dated 30.07.2011 is null and void and not binding on the plaintiffs, the plaintiff No.2 having the right of maintenance and right of residence in the share of defendant No.1 in the suit properties and for consequential relief of permanent injunction restraining the defendants, their agents, servants or

representatives or anybody acting on behalf of the defendants permanently restraining them from alienating, transferring and disposing off the suit properties till conclusion of process of partition and separation of shares by metes and bounds.

2. The instant suit was previously partly decreed by this court vide Judgment and decree dated:05.10.2021 and same was challenged before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bench: Dharwad preferring R.F.A.No.100214 of 2021 C/W R.F.A. Coss Obj No.100029 of 2022. The matter remanded with a direction to dispose of the matter afresh affording an opportunity to file the written statement and dispose of the matter as per the guidelines issued for disposal of such pending cases. The defendants filed their written statement but not led evidence in spite of affording sufficient opportunity.

The gist of the plaintiffs case is hereunder:

3. The pedigree of plaintiffs and defendant's family is narrated in Schedule-B annexed with the plaint reproduced hereunder:



4. The suit properties as narrated in schedule 'A' annexed with the plaint are the subject matter of the present suit.

5. One Appanna S/o. Mahadevappa Randewadi was the propositus of the family of the plaintiffs and defendants. The propositus died intestate leaving behind him his wife Smt. Pushpa and children namely Anil (Def.1), Tejashwini (Def.2) and Sunil (Def.3) and granddaughter i.e., the plaintiff No.1. The plaintiff No.2 was the wife of defendant No.1.

6. The wife of propositus by name, Smt. Pushpa also died. During the lifetime of propositus managing their family affairs as Kartha and they are constituted a Hindu Undivided Family. After the demise of propositus, Smt. Pushpa acted as a Manager of the family. After the death of Smt. Pushpa the defendant No.1 being the elder son acted as a Kartha of the family of the plaintiffs and defendants.

7. The suit properties are ancestral and joint family properties of plaintiff No.1 and defendant No.1 to 3. The plaintiff No.2 was the wife of defendant No.1 and plaintiff No.1 was the daughter of defendant No.1 and plaintiff No.2. Since there was a dispute in respect to their matrimonial life between the plaintiff No.2 and defendant No.1 thus they are residing separately.

8. The property described at Sl.No.1 bearing GPC.No.1419 is the joint family property. The property mentioned in Sl.No.2 bearing GPC.No.2266 is the Commercial shop, wherein the stationary shop is run by a joint family. The stationary shop and the properties mentioned at Sl.No.1 and were stands in the name of propositus. Since there was no testamentary disposition thus after the demise of propositus the suit properties mutated in the name of the mother of defendants. The suit properties are mutated in the name of the defendants after the demise of their mother. The stationary business running at Sl.No.2 property is the family business which was established by the propositus. This business renders fabulous

income from which surplus income every year accumulates after meeting all the expenses and the needs of the family. From the said surplus income the property bearing GPC.No.2270/B purchased in the name of the defendant No.2. Later on the property developed and a two-storied building was constructed utilizing the joint family nucleus. The said property purchased in the name of defendant No.2 through their joint family income thus the property stands in the name of defendant No.2. The properties mentioned at Sl.No.4 to 6 are also purchased from joint family nucleus. The property mentioned at Sl.No.4 bearing GPC.No.1181 is an open space purchased in the name of the defendant No.1 and 3. The property mentioned at Sl.No.5 bearing GPC.No.342/55C a plot purchased in the name of defendant No.2. The property mentioned at Sl.No.6 bearing GPC.No.342/55 a plot purchased in the name of defendant No.3. The consideration amount has been paid to purchase those properties out of the surplus income derived from their business and joint labour of the members of the undivided family.

9. The plaintiff No.1 being a coparcener and member of HUF having right in the suit schedule properties. The plaintiff No.2 being the wife of defendant No.1 and she was also a member of joint family and having right of residence and maintenance in the properties fell to the share of the defendant No.1. The plaintiffs and defendants are in constructive possession of the suit properties. Since there was no severance of status by metes and bounds thus the plaintiff No.1 is entitled for her 1/6th share in the suit properties by metes and bounds.

10. Such being the state of affairs the defendant No.1 in order to overcome from the payment of maintenance amount as awarded by the competent court in CrI.Misc.No.49/2019 the defendant No.1 in collusion with the defendant No.2 and 3 got created a nominal relinquishment deed. Since the property was joint family property and plaintiff No.1 being the daughter of defendant No.1 having her right in the suit properties and the plaintiff No.2 being the legally wedded wife of defendant No.1 having right of residence

as well as maintenance right. But the defendant No.1 with a sole intention to cause hardship to the plaintiffs has created false and fabricated documents in the name of defendants No.2 and 3. The defendants are entitled for their 1/3rd share in the suit schedule properties by metes and bounds. Consequently, the plaintiff No.1 being the daughter of defendant No.1 entitled for her 1/6th share in the suit schedule properties by metes and bounds. The plaintiff No.2 being the wife of defendant No.1 having right of residence as well as maintenance in the suit properties to an extent of 1/3rd share of defendant No.1. On aforementioned grounds the plaintiffs prays to decree the suit.

11. Pursuant to suit summons, the defendants appeared before the court through an advocate and defendants No.2 and 3 have resisted the claim of the plaintiffs by filing detailed written statements. The defendants denied the entire case of the plaintiffs and further contended that the suit of the plaintiff is false, frivolous and vexatious and thus not sustainable either

in the eye of law or on facts thus the suit deserves to be dismissed at threshold.

12. The defendants further denied the entire plaint averments but not disputing the relationship between the plaintiffs and defendants. further contended that no cause of action arose to file the present suit and the present suit is hopelessly barred by law of limitation. Further the suit is not properly valued and the court fee paid thereon is insufficient. Hence, on these grounds prays to dismiss the suit.

13. The defendant No.2 contended that after completion of her graduation in the year 2002 at that time financial condition of the family was not sound thus conducting tuition and earning money and maintained their family and also purchased the property bearing GPC.No.2270 now numbered as 2270/B. Hence, the said property is/was the self acquired, absolute and independent property of defendant No.2 thus the plaintiffs have no right to claim share or right of residence and maintenance therein. The defendant No.2 has purchased another

property bearing GPC.No.342/55 for a valuable consideration amount of Rs.40,500/-. Since these properties are absolute and self acquired properties of the defendant No.2. Thus the plaintiffs have no manner of rights and thus not available for partition. Further contended that the defendant No.1 relinquished his right, title and interest in GPC.No.1419 and 1147 of Alnavar village in favour of defendant No.2 and 3 executing a registered relinquishment deed dated 30.07.2011. Hence, by virtue of execution of relinquishment deed the defendant No.2 and 3 become the absolute owners of property bearing GPC.No.1419 and 1147. Further the defendant No.1 also gifted the property bearing GPC.No.1181 of Alnavar village in favour of the defendant No.2 and 3. The plaintiffs No.1 and 2 being the daughter and wife of the defendant No.1 have lost their right to claim share or right of residence and maintenance in the suit properties already alienated in favour of defendants No.2 and 3.

14. The defendant No.3 further contended that after completion of his education he was joined for

service in a private company and out of his own earnings and savings purchased the property bearing GPC.No.1181 under registered sale deed for valuable consideration from its owner on 06.12.2003 in the name of defendants No.1 and 3, but the defendant No.1 has not contributed money for purchase of the said property. Hence and since the defendant No.1 has no right, title and interest over the properties and per contra the defendant No.3 become an absolute owner thus the plaintiffs further not entitled for any share. The defendant No.3 further contended that from his own savings from private service and raising loan from the friends and relatives started a stationary shop at Alnavar in the year 2007-08. Through the income derived from his stationary business the property bearing GPC.No.342/55 renumbered as 345/55C as mentioned at Sl.No.5 of schedule 'A' property was purchased in his name for valuable consideration amount of Rs.40,500/- through a registered sale deed dated 03.03.2011. The defendant further contended that the right and interest of defendant No.1 in

property bearing GPC.No.1419 and 1147 of Alnavar village/town was relinquished in favour of defendant No.2 and 3 through registered relinquishment deed. Further the defendant No.1 gifted the right, title and interest over the suit schedule property bearing GPC.No.1181. Therefore, the defendant No.1 lost his right and interest over the suit properties thus the plaintiffs both daughter and wife of defendant No.1 cannot claim any share or right of residence and right of maintenance even to an extent of share of defendant No.1 as the defendant No.1 himself transferred his right, title and interest vested in the suit property by way of execution of registered relinquishment deed and gift deed. Thus the plaintiffs cannot claim for any share and accordingly prays to dismiss the suit.

15. Based on the rival pleadings, my predecessor in office framed the following :

I S S U E S

- 1. Whether the plaintiffs prove that suit properties are joint family properties of plaintiff No.1 and defendants?***
- 2. Whether the plaintiffs further prove that the alleged relinquishment deed dated 30.07.2011 is illegal, null and***

void and the same is not binding on them?

- 3. Whether the plaintiff No.2 proves that she has right of maintenance and right of residence in the share of defendant No.1 pertaining to the suit property?***
- 4. Whether the defendants prove that the suit of the plaintiffs is barred by law of limitation?***
- 5. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled for the relief of partition and separate possession as prayed for?***
- 6. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled for the relief of declaration as prayed for?***
- 7. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled for the relief of Permanent Injunction as prayed for?***
- 8. What order or decree?***

16. In order to substantiate their rival contentions the plaintiff No.2 entered into witness box and her behalf and on behalf of plaintiff No.1 was examined as P.W-1. Apart from oral testimony the plaintiffs have produced as many as 20 documents and got exhibited as Ex.P1 to 20 as documentary evidence. There was no oral and documentary evidence for the defendants No.1 to 3.

17. Heard.

18. Perused the available materials.

19. My findings to the aforementioned issues are as follows:

Issue No.1 : In the Affirmative,
Issue No.2 : In the Affirmative,
Issue No.3 : In the Affirmative,
Issue No.4 : In the Negative,
Issue No.5 : In the Affirmative,
Issue No.6 : In the Affirmative,
Issue No.7 : In the Affirmative,
Issue No.8 : As per final order for the following;

: R E A S O N S :

20. **Issue No.1:** This is a suit for partition and separate possession instituted by the plaintiff No.1 through her natural mother, guardian/mother i.e., plaintiff No.2. The materials available on record goes to show that as on the date of filing of the suit the plaintiff No.1 was the minor and during the pendency of the suit the plaintiff No.1 attained an age of majority and hence the guardian was discharged.

21. Before going to discuss the available evidence on record, the material goes to show that the present suit was disposed of in an earlier vide Judgment and Decree dated 05.10.2021. Since the defendants knocked the door of the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Dharwad Bench, Dharwad preferring an

appeal and the matter remanded by the Hon'ble High Court with a specific direction that the defendants shall submit their written statement within one month from the date of their appearance and the Hon'ble High Court further directed to afford reasonable opportunity to the parties to the suit and further directed to dispose early as per the guidelines issued for disposal of pending old case on priority.

22. Pursuant to the direction of the Hon'ble High Court the defendants appeared before the court and filed their written statement. In order to substantiate the assertion of the plaintiffs concerned, the plaintiff No.2 being the mother of plaintiff No.1 her behalf and on behalf of plaintiff No.1 deposed as P.W-1 by filing an affidavit in lieu of chief examination reiterating the plaint averments. Unfortunately the defendants though they appeared and filed written statements and contested the matter, but P.W-1 was cross examined in part and further the defendants did not show interest for cross-examination of P.W.1. Hence, the evidence on record remained intact and unchallenged.

23. So far as the relationship between the plaintiffs and defendants concerned, the plaintiff averments particularly the pedigree annexed with the plaintiff that Schedule-‘B’ concerned, the contesting defendants have not raised any objections. Hence, one can infer that after the demise of propositus Appanna and his wife Smt.Pushpa the defendants No.1 to 3 being their children succeeded to the estate of the deceased propositus. Further it is clear that the plaintiff No.1 was the daughter and the plaintiff No.2 was the wife of the defendant No.1. The defendant No.1 was a biological father and plaintiff No.2 was the mother of plaintiff No.1.

24. So far as the nature of the suit properties and existence of joint family averred by the plaintiffs are empathetically denied and disputed by the contesting defendants. So far as the proof of existence of the joint family as well as some of the properties are inherited by the plaintiffs with the defendants concerned, the relevant records are produced and marked for the plaintiffs.

25. The property extract pertaining to Assessment No.1419 produced and marked as Ex.P1, the said document reveals that the said property stands in the name of the defendants jointly. The property extract pertaining to Assessment No.1419 for the year 2008-09 produced and marked as Ex.P2 and as per the said document the said property stands in the name of the mother of the defendants. Further the extract of said property for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 marked as Ex.P3 and 4 as per those documents it appears that the said property stands in the name of father of the defendants.

26. The property extract pertaining to Assessment No.2266 produced and marked as Ex.P5, the said document throws light that the property stands in the name of the defendants jointly. The property extract pertaining to Assessment No.2266 for the year 2008-09 produced and marked as Ex.P6 and as per the said document the said property stands in the name of the mother of the defendants. Further the extract of said property for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 marked as

Ex.P7 and 8 as per those documents it appears that the said property stands in the name of father of the defendants.

27. The property bearing No.15-32-23 situated at Ward No.12 bearing property assessment No.2270/B as per E-Swattu Sl.No.3 property produced and marked as Ex.P9 and as per said document the property stands in the name of defendant No.2. Similarly E-Swattu pertaining to property bearing No.13-29-63 old No.1181 produced and marked as Ex.P10 and as per said document, the said property appears to be in the name of defendant No.1 and 3 together. The property extract pertaining to property bearing assessment No.1181 produced and marked as Ex.P11 and the said document throws light that the suit property/open space stands in the name of defendant No.1 and 3 together. The certified copy of license issued by the Pattan Panchayath of Alnavar marked as Ex.P13. As per the said document it amplifies that from 2005-06 till 2011-12 the permission accorded for running business.

28. On critical analysing of the evidence placed on record it clinches that the suit properties i.e. the property Assessment No.1499, 2266, e-swattu No.15-32-23, 13-26-63 Assessment No.1181 are stands in the name of defendants. Further it is pertinent to note that initially the suit properties stand in the name of propositus and after his death mutated in the name of the wife. The documents further throw light that after the death of the mother of the defendants again the suit properties stand in the name of the defendants. The materials relied on by the plaintiffs itself established that the suit properties are ancestral and joint family properties of plaintiff No.1 and the defendants.

29. At this juncture I would like to mention that the defendants have not taken any specific contention having regard to severance of status by metes and bounds. Under such circumstances it is held that the plaintiffs and defendants constituted a Hindu Undivided Family and they are in use and enjoyment of the suit properties as joint owners.

30. Absolutely no evidence on record for the proof of severance of status by meets and bonds or the proof of their specific contention of self acquired properties. Further the presumption having regard to the existence of joint family joint in food, worship and estate was not rebutted by adducing evidence by the defendants. Further the evidence placed on record that itself is not challenged and thus remained untested.

31. From overall appreciation of material and evidence on record it is abundantly clear that the suit properties are ancestral as well as joint family properties of the plaintiff No.1 and the defendants. The defendants to substantiate the same did not enter into the witness box and tried to lead evidence. Even there was no effective cross examination of P.W-1. Since there was no proof having regard to the previous partition thus it clear that the plaintiff No.1 and the defendants constituted a Hindu undivided family and the properties acquired by the joint family members through their joint family business and joint labour. Since there was no evidence for the proof of absolute

right and interest and title of the defendants thus the suit properties even stand in the name of defendants and are construed as the family properties of plaintiffs and defendants. Hence, **Issue No.1** answered in the **Affirmative.**

32. **Issue No.2:** The plaintiffs have alleged that the relinquishment deed dated 30.07.2011 is illegal, null and void and the same is contrary to the provision of law thus not binding towards the right and interest involved in the suit properties. The assertion of the plaintiffs mainly emphasises on execution of Ex.P14. Defendant No.1 was relinquished his undivided and un declared right in respect to the property bearing assessment No.2266 situated at Ward No.3 of Alnavar and another property bearing Assessment No.1419 situated at Ward No.1 of Alnavar in favour of defendants No.2 and 3 vide Ex.P14. The court held that there was no severance of status. Absolutely no iota of evidence having regard to the severance of status by metes and bounds between parties to the suit thus it is clear that the defendant No.1 has no right to relinquish

his right in favour of the defendants No.2 and 3. Since the plaintiff No.1 being the coparcener having her coparcenary right in the said properties thus without an absolute and independent right. The execution of Ex.P14 itself whispered that the father of the plaintiff No.1 relinquished his undivided and undeclared share in favour of his brother and sister/defendants No.2 and 3 with ill will had executed the Ex.P14. Hence, as on the date of execution of Ex.P14 the defendant No.1 had no absolute and independent right to transfer the properties in favour of defendant No.2 and 3.

33. In order to justify their contention the defendants have not led evidence. Hence, the plaintiffs succeeded in their attempt to prove that the alleged relinquishment deed was certainly not binding towards the right and interest of the plaintiffs. Hence, **Issue No.2** answered in the **Affirmative**.

34. **Issue No.3:** The plaintiff No.2 appears to be the wife of defendant No.1 and mother of plaintiff No.1 and the relationship between the plaintiff No.2 and defendant No.1 appears to be in dispute due to the

difference of opinion thus they are deserted and leaving separately and thus the plaintiff No.2 was granted maintenance. These facts are evident from the Ex.P15 to Ex.P17. The plaintiff No.2 was the wife of defendant No.1 appears to be the member of Hindu Undivided family, but, during the lifetime of defendant No.1 the plaintiff No.2 cannot claim any share. Hence, plaintiff No.2 rightly sought for appropriate relief of residence in maintenance in the share that may devolve on defendant No.1. Even in order to disbelieve or distrust the evidence placed on record concerned, the defendants did not enter into the witness box and led evidence. Hence, the plaintiff No.2 proved the facts. Thus **Issue No.3** answered in the **Affirmative**.

35. **Issue No.4:** In this case the defendants have taken a specific contention that the present suit is hopelessly barred by law of limitation. The contention of the defendants appears to be based on the execution of Ex.P14. Even though the Ex.P14 executed by the mother of defendants, such transfer was without authority and it appears that Ex.P14 was executed

against the interest of plaintiff No.1 and to defeat an absolute right and interest of the plaintiff. Further such transfer is not for the benefit of their joint family. Hence, execution of Ex.P14 itself does not extinguish the right of the plaintiff No.1 to claim her legitimate share in the suit properties. Hence, the plaintiffs filed the suit within reasonable time. Hence, the suit is well within the time thus the contention of the defendants is not sustainable. Thus **Issue No.4** answered in the **Negative**.

36. **Issue No.5 to 7:** So far as to grant the reliefs as sought for by the plaintiffs concerned, in this case the plaintiffs have produced the substantial piece of evidence in support of their assertion. The documentary evidence particularly the property extracts throwing light that the suit properties earlier originally belongs to the propositus Appanna S/o. Mahadevappa Randewadi and during his lifetime and from their joint family business the properties were purchased in the name of defendant No.2 and 3 vide Ex.P18 and 19. The defendant No.2 and 3 are not

stepped into witness box and led evidence to show their independent avocation and income to purchase the properties.

37. The plaintiff No.1 being the daughter of defendant No.1 and the suit schedule properties as on the date of birth of plaintiff No.1 existed and stands in the name of grandfather of the plaintiff No.1 i.e., Appanna S/o. Mahadevappa Randewadi and propositus died intestate leaving behind the plaintiffs and defendants as his heirs. Such being the facts the plaintiff No.1 certainly entitled for the relief of partition and separate possession. Since the defendant No.1 has no right to execute or relinquish the right in the suit properties in favour of the defendants No.2 and 3 thus the relinquishment deed registered on 30.07.2011 is not binding on the rights of the plaintiff No.1.

38. The plaintiff No.2 being the wife of defendant No.1 and there was no any iota of evidence having regard to the defendant No.1 settled the claim of plaintiff No.2 and several litigation are still pending before different courts of law such being the facts the

plaintiff No.2 certainly entitled for the relief of residence as well as maintenance against the defendant No.1.

39. It is the specific allegation and averment of the plaintiffs that on the basis of entries in concerned records i.e., suit schedule properties the defendants are trying to transfer, alienate and create charge over the suit properties. The apprehension of the plaintiffs are not at all disproved placing reliable and cogent evidence by the defendants. From over all appreciation of the materials placed on record it is crystal clear that the plaintiffs are certainly entitled for the reliefs sought for.

40. In this case the plaintiff No.1 was the daughter of defendant No.1. The defendants No.1 to 3 are the children of propositus Appanna S/o. Mahadevappa Randewadi and there was no evidence having regard to the previous partition. Such being the facts the defendant No.1 to 3 are entitled for their 1/3rd share each in the suit schedule properties by metes and bounds. The plaintiff No.1 being the

daughter of defendant No.1 is entitled for her 1/2 share in the share of defendant No.1 to an extent of 1/6th share each by metes and bounds. The plaintiff No.2 being the wife of defendant No.1 is entitled for the right of residence as well as maintenance in the share of defendant No.1. Hence, from all materials placed on record, I am of the view that the plaintiffs succeeded in their attempt. Thus **Issue No.5 to 7** are answered in the **Affirmative**.

41. **Issue No.8:** In view of my findings to the aforementioned issues, I proceed to pass following;

ORDER

The suit of the plaintiffs is hereby decreed with cost.

The plaintiff No.1 entitled for her 1/6th share in the suit properties by metes and bounds.

The plaintiff No.2 being the wife of defendant No.1 is entitled for the right of residence as well as maintenance in the share of defendant No.1.

The defendants No.1 to 3 are entitled for their 1/3rd share each in the suit schedule properties by metes and bounds.

The relinquishment deed dated:30.07.2011 executed by the defendant No.1 in favour of the defendants No.2 and 3 is null and void and thus not binding towards the right and interest of the plaintiff No.1.

The defendants are hereby restrained by way of permanent injunction from alienating or creating charge over the suit properties till drawing final decree by metes and bounds.

Draw preliminary decree accordingly.

(Dictated to the stenographer, transcription typed by her, corrected and Judgment is pronounced in the open court by me on the 10th day of August, 2026).

**(Sri. Venkatesha Naika V.)
I Addl. Senior Civil Judge & CJM.,
Dharwad.**

: ANNEXURE :

1. List of witnesses examined for plaintiffs:

PW-1 : Vaishali Anil Randewadi

2. List of documents marked for plaintiffs:

Ex.P-1 : Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.1419
of 2019-2020

Ex.P-2 : Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.1419
of 2008-2009

Ex.P-3 : Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.1419
of 2007-2008

- Ex.P-4 : Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.1419 of 2006-2007
- Ex.P-5 : Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.2266 of 2019-2020
- Ex.P-6 : Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.2266 of 2008-2009
- Ex.P-7 : Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.2266 of 2007-2008
- Ex.P-8 : Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.2266 of 2006-2007
- Ex.P-9 : E-Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.2270/B of 2019-2020
- Ex.P-10 : E-Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.1181 of 2019-2020
- Ex.P-11 : E-Property Register Extract bearing TPC.No.1181 of 2012-2013
- Ex.P-12 : School Leaving Certificate issued by A.C.Hiremath English High school
- Ex.P-13 : Letter dated 13.10.2014 issued by Town Panchayath, Alnavar
- Ex.P-14 : C.C of Relinquishment deed dated 30.07.2011
- Ex.P-15 : C.C of Order in Crl.R.P.No.10057/2016
- Ex.P-16 : C.C of Judgment in Crl.Appeal No.41/2015
- Ex.P-17 : C.C Order in Crl.Misc.No.130/2010
- Ex.P-18 : C.C of property extract bearing House No.342/55/C of Kadabagatti Village

Ex.P-19 : C.C of property extract bearing House
No.342/55/D of Kadabagatti Village

Ex.P-20 : Non registered Special Power of Attorney dated
06.06.2026

3. List of witnesses examined for defendants:

-Nil-

4. List of documents marked for defendants:

-Nil-

**(Sri.Venkatesha Naika V.)
I Addl. Senior Civil Judge & CJM.,
Dharwad.**
