

Govt. of Karnataka

TITLE SHEET FOR JUDGMENTS IN SUITS

Form No.9 (Civil)
Title Sheet for
Judgment in
Suits (R.P.91)

**IN THE COURT OF THE PRL.CIVIL JUDGE
& JMFC, AT KUNIGAL.**

Dated this the 19th day of FEBRUARY 2016

PRESEENT: **Smt. DAKSHAYINI G.K,**
B.Sc.,LL.B.
Prl. Civil Judge & JMFC,
Kunigal.

O.S. No.321/2010

Plaintiffs : 1. Smt.Huchamma
W/o Eshwaraiah,
aged about 42 years,
Residing at Narasandra,
Kudur hobli,
Magadi Taluk.

2. Smt. Lakshmamma
W/o Shivanna,
aged about 36 years,
Residing at No.548,
Near Sheneshwara Temple,
Ind cross,
Ullal Upanagar,
Bangalore -56.
(By pleader Sri.C.G.C. Adv., for Plaintiff)
VS-

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Defendants: 1. Smt. Gangamma ,
W/o Late Huchaiah @
Chikkathiammaiah,
Aged about 78 years.

2. Sri. Rangaswamy,
S/o Late Huchaiah @
Chikkathammaiah,
Aged about 60 years.

3. Smt. Kamalamma
W/o Gangaraju,
Aged about 40 years,
All are residing at
Vanigere , Kothagere hobli,
Kunigal Taluk,
Tumkur District.

(Deft.No.1 : By pleader Sri.B.R.R.
Defendant no.2: by Pleader Sri.A.R.R.
Defendant no.3: Exparte.)

Date of institution of the suit.	18.10.2010
Nature of the (suit on pronote, suit for injunction etc.) suit.	Partition and Separate possession.
Date of the commencement of Recording of the evidence.	21.11.2012
Date on which Judgment was pronounced.	19.02.2016
Total duration.	Year/s Month/s Day/s 05 04 01

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(Smt. DAKSHAYINI G.K)
Prl. Civil Judge & JMFC,
Kunigal.

J U D G M E N T

The plaintiffs have filed the above suit for Partition and Separate Possession of their legitimate share over the suit schedule properties and for costs and such other reliefs.

2. The plaintiff's case in brief is as follows:-

The common propositors of the family of the Plaintiffs and defendants is one Huchaiah @ Chikkathammaiah. Among the children of Huchaiah @ Chikkathammaiah the plaintiff and defendant no.2 and 3 are alive. Other children of said Huchaiah @ Chikkathammaiah were passed away issueless. The defendant no.1 is the mother of plaintiff and defendants and no.2 and 3. The said Huchaiah @ Chikkathammaiah died about 30 years back leaving behind the plaintiff and defendants as his legal heirs.

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The suit schedule properties are the ancestral and joint family properties of plaintiff and defendants. After the death of said Huchaiah @ Chikkathammaiah, the plaintiff and defendants have been in possession and enjoyment of the suit schedule properties as an absolute owners. There was no partition of suit properties till today amongst plaintiff and defendants. The defendant no.1 by colluding with revenue officials created revenue documents in respect of suit schedule properties. The plaintiffs are also entitled for their legitimate share in the suit schedule properties. The plaintiffs have demanded the defendants to allot their share in the suit schedule properties. The defendants have refused to allot the share of the plaintiffs. On the strength of revenue entries, defendant no.2 trying to alienate the suit schedule properties in favour of

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third person in order to deprive the legitimate share of the plaintiffs over the suit schedule properties.

3. The cause of action for the suit arose on 10.10.2010, when the defendants denied the share of the plaintiffs over the suit properties. Hence, plaintiffs have constrained to file the above suit.

4. After due service of suit summons, the defendants No.1 and 2 have appeared before the court and filed their written statement. Defendant no.1 have admitted the entire case of the Plaintiff and prays to allot her legitimate share over the suit schedule property and she is ready to pay required court fee. Defendant no.2 has denied the entire plaintiff averments except their relationship between plaintiff and defendants. It is further submitted that the plaintiffs were not at all in possession and enjoyment of any portion of the suit schedule

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properties. The court fee paid by the plaintiffs is not proper. The marriage of plaintiff was took place during the year 1980-81. The father of the plaintiff and defendant no.2 and 3 and husband of defendant no.1 is no more. The Plaintiff and defendant no.3 used to residing in their matrimonial house. So, they never constitute joint family members and they are not coparceners with these defendants. The defendant no.1 is an oilman(Ganiga) by profession. He is running his own Oil manufacturing unit. Thereby he is receiving handsome earning from his own business. Out of his self earnings, this defendant has purchased the suit item no.2, 6, 7 and 12. There is no contribution from anybody either by plaintiff or defendant no.1 or 3 for acquisition of said properties by this defendant. Further submitted that the suit item no.1 ,4 and 5 ,8 and 9 ,11,14 and 15 are the self acquired properties of father of plaintiff

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and defendants no.2 and 3. During the lifetime of Huchaiah @ Chikkathammaiah, he had purchased the said properties. During his lifetime, the said Chikkathammaiah bequeathed the said properties in favour of defendant no.2 under a Will dated 13.8.1973. Huchaiah @ Chikkathammaiah was died on 1980. Immediately after the death of his father, second defendant was put in possession of suit schedule properties. After death of his father, this defendant had acquired absolute title right, interest, and possession over the suit schedule properties. So, he is the absolute owner of the suit schedule properties. The Plaintiff has no right to claim partition and allotment of share. The marriage of plaintiff was performed by this defendant out of his hard earnings. In order to meet the marriage expenses he had sold two properties for sale consideration and out of sale consideration

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purchased golden jewellery etc. The father of plaintiff and defendants no.2 and 3 had six sons by name Rangaswamy, Bulchaiah, Muddarangaiah, Gangarangaiah, Chandraiah and Lakshmana. The plaintiff has come up with the above suit by suppressing about all the sons of their father. Hence, prays to dismiss the suit.

5. In spite of due service of suit summons the defendant no.3 fails to appear before the Court. So defendant no.3 is placed exparte.

6. Based on the above pleadings, the following issues have been framed by my Learned Predecessor:-

ISSUES

1. Whether the plaintiffs prove that, the suit schedule properties are ancestral joint family properties of themselves and defendants. ?

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2. Whether the defendant no.2 proves that the suit item no.2,6,7, 12 properties are his self acquired properties. ?

3. Whether the defendant no.2 proves that his father Huchaiah @ Chikkathammaiah bequeathed the suit schedule items no.1,4,5,8,9, 11,14 and 15 properties to him under a Will dated 13.08.1973 as they are his self acquired properties.

4. Whether the defendant no.2 proves that court fee paid by the Plaintiff is not proper.?

5. Whether the plaintiffs are entitle for share in the suit properties.?

6. What order or decree.?

7. In order to prove the case of the Plaintiffs, the Plaintiff No.2 herself has got examined as Pw.1 and got marked Ex.P.1 to P.16 . In order to prove the defence of defendants, defendant no.2 has got examined as Dw.1 got examined other 3 witnesses as Dw.2 to Dw.4 and got marked Ex.D.1 to D.27.

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8. Heard the arguments of Learned Counsels for both plaintiff & defendants. On appreciation of oral as well as documentary evidence adduced by the parties and after hearing the arguments, my findings on above issues are as follows:-

Issue No.1- In the Affirmative

Issue No.2- In the Negative

Issue No.3:- In the Negative

Issue No.4- In the Negative

Issue No.5- In the Negative

Issue No. 6:- As per final order;

for the following:

R E A S O N S

9. Issue NO.1 and 2 : These two issues are interlinked with each other. Hence, in order to avoid repetition of reasonings, these issues are taken together for my common discussion.

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10. The burden is on the plaintiffs who have approached the court of Law with a positive assertion that the suit schedule properties are their ancestral and joint family properties, to prove the same, by adducing cogent and convincing evidence. Pw.1 is the plaintiff no.2 has deposed as per the plaint averments by filing examination in chief affidavit. To substantiate her oral evidence, produced, Ex.P.1 to P.16. Ex.P.1 is the Geneological tree alleged to be pertaining to the family of plaintiff and defendants. Ex.p.2 to P.16 are the Certified copies of R.T.C. extracts pertaining to the suit schedule properties, wherein, Khatedar in respect of all the suit schedule properties are stands in the name of defendant no.1. Percontra, the defendant has taken a specific defence that, suit item no.2,6,7,12 are his self acquired properties and suit item no.1, 4,5,8,9,11,14 and 15 are the self acquired

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properties of his father. The father of the defendant was running a Oil Machine (ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಗಾಣಿ) out of the earning derived from said Oil business, the father of the plaintiff and defendant has purchased those properties. Similarly the defendant also running oil machine (ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಗಾಣಿ) out of the earning derived from his oil business purchased suit item no.2,6,7,12. In order to prove his defence, the defendant No.2 has got examined as Dw.1 and filed affidavit by way of examination in chief by reproducing the written statement averments .

11. To substantiate his oral evidence that he had purchased suit item no. 2, 6. 7 and 12 produced Ex.D.1 to D.3. Ex.D.1 to D.3 are the original sale-deed dated 29.5.2012, 17.12.1990, 13.08.2001. Under Ex.D:1, purchased property bearing sy.no.162/1e, 162/f. Suit item no. 2,3, 6

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and 7 were purchased under Ex.D.3 and suit item no.12 is purchased under Ex.D.2. But, defendant no.2 is not claiming that suit item no.3 is his self-acquired property. Further, in order to substantiate that his father had purchased suit item no.1,4,5 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15 out of his own earnings under a registered sale-deed produced Ex.D.4 to D.9. Under Ex.D.4, the father of the plaintiff and defendant purchased property bearing sy.no,161/1, 161/3, . However, these properties are not the subjects matter of the suit. Similarly, property berating sy.no.160/1 and 160/2 i.e. suit item 8 and 9, property bearing no.161/,1 161/3. under ex.D.5. However, sy.no.161/1 and 161/3 were not the subject matter of the suit. Further, purchased suit item no.13 under Ex.D.6, property bearing sy.no, 160/2 under Ex.D.7, property bearing sy.no. 160/5 i.e. suit item no.4 under Ex. D.8 and suit item no.11 under

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Ex.D.9. The property bearing sy. no. 160/2 is not the subject matter of the suit. Ex.D.4 to D.9 reveals that the father of the plaintiff and defendant purchased suit item no.4,8, 9 ,11 and 13 only and remaining properties purchased under above said sale-deeds are not the subject matter of the suit. The plaintiff fails to prove that suit item no.1, 5, 14 and 15, were purchased by his father under registered sale-deeds. However, the certified copy of Mutation register marked as Ex.D.10 and D.12 reveals that khata in respect of suit item no.1 and 14 was accepted in the name of plaintiff on panchayath palupatti and suit item no.,15 was accepted on pavathi varasu. Neither the plaintiff nor defendant produced documentary evidence to show that how suit item no.1 , 5,14 and 15 were acquired by the defendant no.2 or his father.

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The learned counsel for the plaintiff argued that the suit schedule properties are all the ancestral and joint family properties of plaintiff and defendant. However, as already discussed above, the plaintiffs not produced piece of documentary evidence to show that any of the suit schedule property is stands in the name of their father Huthaiah @ Chikkathammaiah. However, during the course of cross examination of dw.1 by learned counsel for plaintiff, it was elicited that : ದಾವಾ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಿತ್ರಾರ್ಜಿತ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳು. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾತನ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಭಂಡರು ಭೂವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ರಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ನನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ಮರಣಾನಂತರ ದಾವಾ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸದರಿ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ಖುರ್ಚಿ ಕಳೆದು ಸುಮಾರು 15ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಿತ್ರಾರ್ಜಿತ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಆದಾಯದಿಂದ ಉಳಿದ ದಾವಾಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪಿತ್ರಾರ್ಜಿತ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಆದಾಯದಿಂದ ಉಳಿದ ದಾವಾಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. The claim of the defendant

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no.,2 is that his father was running a Oil machine and out of income derived from said business, purchased aforesaid properties. Further claiming that he is also doing oil business and purchased suit item no.2,6 7 and 12 properties. Then heavy burden of proof lies upon the defendant to prove the same by adducing material evidence. The defendant no.2 not produced single piece of documentary evidence to show that his father as well as himself were running oil machine and there was an sufficient income to purchase the respective properties as asserted by him. The admissions given by the Dw.1 during the course of cross examination by learned counsel for the plaintiff is inconsistent with his pleadings as well as documentary evidence. Further more, it is pertinent to note that suit item no.1, 5, 14 and 15 are not the subject matter of sale-deeds. However,

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in the name of defendant no.2. The revenue entries in respect of those properties and admissions given by the dw.1 at the time of cross examination by opponent counsel and in the absence of title documents, in respect of these properties reveals that the defendant is deposing falsely before the Court. Under Hindu Law the presumption can be raised regarding joint family and no presumption in respect of joint family properties and it has to be proved by the parties to the suit by producing convincing evidence. Then, it is obvious for the court to consider the relevancy of admissions given at the time of cross examination. The admission given by the dw.1 cannot be construed as a stray admissions and it is a specific admission because the defendant no.2 fails to substantiate his claim that the properties claiming by him that they are his and his fathers self acquired properties. Therefore, the court

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cannot believe the oral testimony of dw.1 that the properties claiming by him are the self acquired properties of himself and his father. This is not the claim of the defendant tno.2 that there is no income from the properties purchased by his father. Under these circumstances and in the absence of material evidence to show that the defendant no.2 has his self earnings, the claim of the defendant that suit item no.2,6, 7 and 12 are his self acquired properties is not trustworthy. Even though the khata in respect of suit item no.1, 14 and 15 are stands in the name of defendant no.2, neither the plaintiff nor the defendant produced the revenue documents to show that how defendant no.2 has acquired those properties. There is no piece of documentary evidence adduced by both parties to show that khata in respect of said properties are stands in the name of their father or their common ancestors. It is no

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doubt true that in Ex.P.12 khata in respect of suit item no1 and 14 are accepted in the name of defendant no.2 on panchayath palupatti. But, neither the plaintiff nor defendant disclosed the persons mentioned in Ex.D.12 -how they are related to the plaintiff and defendant The name of the persons mentioned in Ex.D.12 are not shown in Ex.P.1 Geneological tree. This itself created doubt in the mind of court on what basis khata in respect of suit item no. 1 and 15 are accepted on the strength of panchyath paluapatti. Moreover, the defendant not produced alleged Panchayath palupatti. Similarly, Ex.P.10 khata in respect of suit item no.14 property accepted in the name of defendant no.2 on Pavathi varasu. But, the defendant no.2 not produced revenue documents to show that the khata in respect of said property is stands in the name of father of the plaintiff and defendant no.2. The mere

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admissions made by Dw.1 during the course of cross examination by Learned counsel for plaintiff is not suffice to rely upon the admissions of Dw.1. Per- contra, the Ex.D.4 to D.9 reveals that those properties were purchased by plaintiff and defendant no.2 and Ex.D.1 to D.3 reveals the properties therein were purchased by defendant no.2. This is not the claim of the defendant no.2 that there is no sufficient income from the properties mentioned in Ex.D.4 to D.9. When the defendant no.2 fails to establish his source of independent income, the court can draw an adverse inference against the defendant no.2 that they are not his self acquired properties and they were purchased out of the earnings derived from properties mentioned ex.D.4 to D.9. After the death of father of the plaintiff and defendant, subject matter of ex.D.1 to D.9 became the joint family property of plaintiff and defendants. But, plaintiff

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fails to prove that all the suit schedule properties are joint family properties of plaintiff and defendants. So, I am of the considered opinion that plaintiff fails to prove that suit schedule properties are the ancestral properties and from the oral as well as documentary evidence adduced by both plaintiff and defendant it was proved that some of the suit schedule properties are joint family properties.

13. Further, the claim of the defendant is that, his father bequeathed the properties purchased by him under a Will dated 13.8.1973 marked as Ex.D.14. Wherein, suit item no.1, 14, 11 14, 15, 5, 6 and 7 including property bearing Sy.no. 41, 53/1, 60, 160/6 and one vacant site, was bequeathed in favour of defendants. But, as discussed supra, there are no title documents produced by the defendant no.2 to establish that suit item no. 1 , 5,14, 15,

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property bearing sy.no.,41, 53/1, sy .no. 60 and 160/6. in the name of his father enable him to bequeathed the said properties in favour of this defendant. In order to prove Ex.D.14, Defendant No.2 got examined three witnesses who are alleged to be attesting witnesses and Scribe of Ex.D.14 as Dw.2 to Dw.4. They have deposed specifically about the execution of Will by deceased Huchaiah @ Chikkathammaiah, in favour of plaintiff. The Learned counsel for the plaintiff argued that, the alleged Will is created and concocted by the defendant by colluding with witness and Scribe of Ex.D.14. The alleged Will was made appears to be Old by scrubbing the same against Wall and putting black marks here and there. Per contra, the Learned counsel for the defendant vehemently argued that there is no pleading regarding alleged Will and this is not the claim of the plaintiff that the alleged Will is

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not binding on their share. Moreover, pw.1 is plaintiff no.2, plaintiff no.1 has not given evidence, and not execute power of attorney in favour of plaintiff no.2 to depose on her behalf also. But, there is no Law compelling all the parties to the suit to given evidence in order to prove their case. Further, there is no necessity for the parties to execute power of attorney in favour of any one of the party to depose on their behalf. There fore, the arguments urged by the learned senior counsel for the defendant no.2 in this regards cannot be conceded by this court.

14. The Will was proved by defendant by examining attesting witness and scribe of the said will. i.e. according to Section 68 of Indian Evidence Act, the will was duly proved by defendant. Even though, the learned counsel for the Plaintiff argued that the alleged will is created and concocted by the

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plaintiff fails to elicit contradictory evidence from the mouth of Dw.1 to Dw.4 during the course of cross examination except mere denial of suggestions. Dw.2 to Dw.4 specifically deposed that at the time of execution of Ex.D.4, Huchaiah @ Chikkathamamiah was wound minded, healthy and put his thumb impression on Ex.P.14, in their presence. However, the settled principles of Law is that, the mere production of document itself is not suffice. The document has to be proved in accordance with Law. Herein, it is no doubt that defendant proved Ex.D.14 according to Section 68 of Indian Evidence Act. In spite of that, it is necessary for the court to go into the depth of the document. Admittedly, the deceased Huchaiah @ Chikkathamamiah had 10 children and among them, plaintiff and defendant no.3 are daughters. There is a recitals in the Ex.D.14 to the

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effect that : ನನ್ನ 6 ಜನ ಗಂಡುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಯಾವ ಹಕ್ಕು

ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ. This itself creates suspicious in the genuineness of alleged Will. Because , as per recitals in Ex.D.14, the children of deceased Huchiaiah @ Chikkathammaiah were physically challenged persons. Under these circumstances, it creates doubt in the genuineness of alleged Will. Because, generally the parents have taken care of their children who are incapable to maintain themselves and they have make arrangement for their life. If it is true that all the other sons of deceased Huchiaiah @ Chikkathammaiah are physically challenged persons, what would enable the father of the plaintiff to bequeathed all his properties in favour of defendant no.2 only without making alternative arrangement for the life of all other sons.

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15. As discussed above, the father of the plaintiff and defendant purchased suit item no. 4, 8, 9, 11 and 13 only. When such being a case, how the father of plaintiff can dispose of other properties without having title or right over remaining properties mentioned in the Will.

16. But, there are no title documents of his father in respect of suit item no. 5, 14 and 15. Ex.D.12 reveals that the khata of suit item no. 5, 14 are accepted in the name of defendant on panchyath palupatti and suit item no. 15 on pavathi varasu. Moreover, there are no revenue documents in respect of remaining properties stands in the name of father of the plaintiff and defendant.

17. The settled principles of Law is that, the plaintiff has to prove his case independently and not taken shelter under the weakness of the defendants

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case. But, in the instant case, as already discussed above, no piece of documentary evidence adduced by the defendant to establish that all the properties bequeathed under Ex. D14 are the self acquired properties of his father. In the absence of title documents of father of the plaintiff and defendant in respect of properties mentioned in Ex. D14 creates doubt in a mind of court regarding genuineness of alleged Will. It is no doubt true that evidence of Dw.2 to Dw.4 corroborated the case of the defendant no. 2. But in spite of that when the defendant no. 2 fails to prove that all the subject matter of Ex. D14 are the self acquired properties of his father, the Will cannot be treated as proved beyond preponderance of probabilities. Hence I am of the considered opinion that, plaintiff has proved the suit schedule properties are the ancestral and joint family properties of plaintiff and defendants. Further defendant no. 2

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fails to prove that subject matter of Ex. D1 to D9 are the self acquired properties of himself and his father respectively. Further defendant no.2 fails to prove the Will under which his father bequeathed the properties mentioned therein. Hence I answer Issue No. 1 to 3 accordingly.

18. **Issue No.4:** The contention of the Plaintiffs is that the Court fee paid by the plaintiffs is not proper. The plaintiff has paid court fee of Rs.80/- in respect of their respective share over the suit schedule properties. The burden is on the defendants to prove that share claimed by the plaintiff is more than the value assessed by the plaintiff in the Valuation slip and Court fee paid by the plaintiff is not suffice. Except the mere allegations, no evidence were adduced by the defendants to establish that the court fee paid by the plaintiff is insuffice. So, in the

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absence of contradictory evidence, there are no reasons to believe the version of the defendants. Hence, I answer this issue in the Negative.

19. **Issue no.5** : As discussed in issue no.1, the subject matter in Ex.D.1 to D.9 are the joint family properties of plaintiff and defendants. The father of the defendant no.2 is no more. As discussed above, the defendant no.2 fails to prove the alleged Will in dispute. So, the plaintiff and defendants have entitled for equal share including their mother in the properties mentioned in Ex.D.1 to D.9. As discussed supra, all the subject matter of Ex.D.1 to D.9 are not the subject matter of the suit. Some of the R.T.C.Extracts were produced by the plaintiff in respect of those properties, without including of the subject matter in Ex.D.1 to D.9. The suit of the plaintiff is bad for partial partition and not

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maintainable. Hence, the plaintiffs are not entitled for the relief as sought for. Hence I answer Issue No. 5 in the Negative.

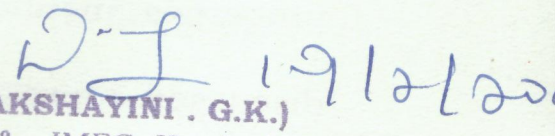
20. Issue No. 6: For my aforesaid reasoning, I proceed to pass the following:

ORDER

The suit of the plaintiff is dismissed with cost.

Office to draw decree accordingly.

(Computerized to my dictation by the Stenographer, corrected by me and then pronounced in the open court on this the 19th day of February 2016.)


(Smt. DAKSHAYINI . G.K.)
Prl. C.J. & JMFC, Kunigal.

ANNEXURE

1. List of witnesses examined by the plaintiffs:

PW.1: Smt.Lakshmamma


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2. List of documents marked by the plaintiff:

Ex.P1 :- Geneological Tree

EX.P.2 to 16: 15 RTC Extracts

3. List of witnesses examined by the defendants:

Dw.1- Rangaswamaiah

Dw.2- Rangappa

Dw.3- Narayanagowda

Dw.4- Ramanna

4. List of documents marked by the defendants:

Ex.D.1- Original Registered Sale-deed dated
29.5.2002

Ex.D.2 : Original Registered Sale-deed dated
17.12.1990

Ex.D.3: Original Registered Sale-deed dated
13.08.2001

Ex.D.4: Original Registered Sale-deed dated
25.06.1964

Ex.D.5: Original Registered Sale-deed dated
16.08.1967

Ex.D.6- Original Registered Sale-deed dated
28.08.1961

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Admitted in
Original Suit
IN THE COURT
Plaintiff

Ex.D.7- Original Registered Sale-deed dated
27.05.1964

Ex.D.8: Original Registered Sale-deed dated
31.08.1959

Ex.D.9: Original Registered Sale-deed dated
05.05.1964

Ex.D.10 to 13: certified copies of Four
Mutation Register Extracts.

Ex.D.14 : Death Will dated: 13.08.1973.

Ex.D.15 to 27: R.T.C.extracts.

Ex.D.14(a) : Signature of Rangappa

Ex.D.14(b): Singature of Beclaimdar

Ex.D.14©: Signature of Ramanna.

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**Prl.Civil Judge & JMFC
Kunigal.**