

PETITIONER:
JOGINDER PAL

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY & ORS.

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 29/09/2000

BENCH:
K.T. THOMAS , R.P. SETHI , & S.N. VARIAVA

JUDGMENT:

L...I...T.....T.....T.....T.....T.....T.....T.....T.....T..J
S. N. VARIAVA, J.

Leave granted.

This Appeal is against a Judgment of the Punjab & Haryana High Court dated 5th October, 1999 by which the second Appeal filed by the Appellant herein has been dismissed.

Briefly stated the facts are as follows:

One Ms. Raj Mohini possessed moveable and immovable properties. She was unmarried and did not have any issue. She executed a Will dated 2nd April, 1985 in favour of the 1st Respondent, which is the Indian Red Cross Society. The Appellant is related to Ms. Raj Mohini. He is the son of the maternal uncle of the lady. On 12th June, 1987 Ms. Raj Mohini executed another Will by which she cancelled the earlier Will and bequeathed all her properties to the Appellant. The said Raj Mohini died on 27th April, 1998. (For sake of convenience she will hereinafter be referred to as the said deceased.) The 1st Respondent applied for a Succession Certificate in respect of the movable assets of@@

the Will dated 2nd April, 1985. When the Appellant learnt about this Application he got himself impleaded as a party to that Application. The Appellant also filed a Petition for probate of the Will dated 12th June, 1987. The 1st Respondent applied for stay of this Petition under Section 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure on the ground that the parties and issues, in the Probate Petition and in their Application for Succession Certificate; were the same. The Probate Petition was stayed. In the Application for Succession Certificate the Court raised issues as follows:@@

"1. Whether Miss Raj Mohni executed a valid Will dated 2.4.1985 in favour of the Red Cross Society-appellant as alleged ?"

2. Whether Miss Raj Mohni executed a valid Will in favour of Joginder Pal, respondent no. 2 on 12.6.87 as alleged?"

Parties were allowed to lead oral and documentary

evidence. Ultimately by an Order dated 30th March, 1993 the Application was dismissed. The operative part of the Order reads as follows:

"5. For the above stated reasons I do not find any merits in the instant application and therefore the same is dismissed. However, the respondent namely, Joginder Pal is entitled to receive the liquid assets of deceased Raj Mohni as her only legal heir on the basis of will executed in his favour by deceased Rajmohni during her life time in sound disposing mind. The said will is Ex. R.1 dated 12.6.87 on the record. The respondent no. 2 is directed to file security in the sum of Rs. 2,50,000/- by filing a personal bond and surety bond. The application is disposed of accordingly. File be consigned to the record room."

Court that rights flowing from a succession certificate cannot be ignored without getting it annulled. It has been held that the lower Court committed a serious error of law in ignoring the Will and the succession certificate which unequivocally clinched the issue. It must, however, be noted that these observations are made in the context of the facts of that case. In that case, the plaintiff had filed a suit claiming her share in the property of the deceased on the basis of a Will and a Succession Certificate obtained by her. The lower Court had, on basis of oral and documentary

evidence, concluded that the plaintiff had no right in the assets of the deceased. The lower Court had ignored the Will and the Succession Certificate. It is in that context that the above observations had been made. Mr. Sohal also relied upon the case of Mohan Lal v. Kartar Singh reported in 1995 Supp (4) SCC 684. In this case, the effect of Sections 43 and 47 of the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 were considered. This Court held that even though proceedings under Section 43, were summary in nature the legislature did not exclude from the purview of Section 43 cases where disputes were complicated because of facts and pleas raised by the contesting parties. This Court held that the decision of the Collector becomes final in the sense that it could not be called in question in any Court. The finality attached to the decision of the Collector was in view of Section 47. This Section barred jurisdiction of Civil Courts in matters which were required to be settled, decided and/or dealt with by the Collector. Relying on these two decisions Mr. Sohal submitted that even though proceedings for successions certificate are summary in nature, the finding given therein and the succession certificate issued cannot be ignored without getting it annulled. He further submitted that in cases like the present case where issues had been raised, evidence had been led by the parties and the Court did not proceed in a summary fashion the finding would also become final and would operate as res-judicata between the same parties. In order to consider the submission of Mr. Sohal the provisions of the Indian Succession Act require to be looked into. The Indian Succession Act deals with grant of Letters of Administration (with or without the will being annexed thereto) or grant of Probate or grant of Succession Certificates. It is admitted that, by virtue of Section 57, it is not necessary to apply for Letters of Administration or Probate in the States of Punjab and Haryana. The deceased Mohini was a resident of Punjab and, therefore, no probate was required. It must, however, be noted that Section 273 of the Indian Succession Act, provides that probate or letters of administration have effect over all the property and estate, movable or immovable, of the deceased throughout the State in which they have been granted and such probate should be conclusive as to the representative title of the executor or legatee. Part X of the Indian Succession Act deals with Succession Certificates. Sections 373, 383(e) and 387 are relevant. They read as follows: "373. Procedure on application.- (1) If the District Judge is satisfied that there is ground for entertaining the application, he shall fix a day for the hearing thereof and cause notice of the application and of the day fixed for the hearing- (a) to be served on any person to whom, in the opinion of the Judge, special notice of the application should be given, and (b) to be posted on some conspicuous part of the court-house and published in such other manner, if any, as the Judge, subject to any rules made by the High Court in this behalf, thinks fit, and upon the day fixed, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, shall proceed to decide in a summary manner the right to the certificate. 2. When the Judge decides the right thereto to belong to the applicant, the Judge shall make an order for the grant of the certificate to him. 3. if the Judge cannot decide the right to the certificate without determining questions of law or fact which seem to be too intricate and difficult for determination in a summary proceeding, he may nevertheless grant a certificate to the applicant if he appears to be the person having prima

facie the best title thereto. 4. When there are more applicants than one for a certificate, and it appears to the Judge that more than one of such applicants are interested in the estate of the deceased, the Judge may, in deciding to whom the certificate is to be granted, have regard to the extent of interest and the fitness in other respects of the applicants. (emphasis supplied)

383. Revocation of certificate.- A certificate granted under this Part may be revoked for any of the following causes, namely:- xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx (e) that a decree or order made by a competent Court in a suit or other proceeding with respect to effects comprising debts or securities specified in the certificate renders it proper that the certificate should be revoked.

387. Effect of decisions under this Act, and liability of holder of certificate thereunder.- No decision under this Part upon any question of right between any parties shall be held to bar the trial of the same question in any suit or in any other proceeding between the same parties, and nothing in this Part shall be construed to affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of any debt or security, or any interest or dividend on any security, to account therefor to the person lawfully entitled thereto." These Sections make it clear that the proceedings for grant of succession certificate are summary in nature and that no rights are finally decided in such proceedings. Section 387 puts the matter beyond any doubt. It categorically provides that no decision under Part X upon any question of right between the parties shall be held to bar the trial of the same question in any suit or any other proceeding between the same parties. Thus Section 387 permits the filing of a suit or other proceeding even though a succession certificate might have been granted. This question was also considered by this Court in the case of Madhvi Amma Bhawani@

reported in JT 2000 (5) SC 336. In this case after having considered the provisions of Sections 370 to 390 of the Indian Succession Act as well as Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it has been held that any adjudication under Part X does not bar the same question being raised between the same parties in a subsequent suit or proceeding. It has been held that Section 387 of the Indian Succession Act takes a decision given under Para X of the Indian Succession Act outside the purview of Explanation VIII to Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It has been held that Section 387 gives a protective umbrella to ward off from the rays of res judicata to the same issue being raised in a subsequent suit or proceeding. We are in full agreement with the view expressed in this case. In view of the specific provisions of law it is not possible to accept Mr. Sohal's submissions. Section 387 specifically permits the 2nd Respondent to file a subsequent suit. Merely because issues were raised and/or evidence was led, does not mean that the findings given thereunder are final and operate as res-judicata. Even in summary proceedings issue can be raised and/or evidence can be led. The proceedings remain summary even though the Court may, in its discretion, permit leading of evidence and raising of issues. So in a subsequent suit the crucial issues must be decided afresh untrammelled or uninfluenced by any finding made in the proceedings for grant of Succession Certificate. In this

