

(2008) 07 SC CK 0128

In the Supreme Court Of India

Case No : Civil Appeal No. of 2008 (Arising out of SLP (C) No. 18128 of 2006)

Damara Venkata Murali Krishna Rao

APPELLANT

Vs

Gurujupalli Satvathamma

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 14-07-2008

Acts Referred:

Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (CPC) — Order 21 Rule 1
Evidence Act, 1872 — Section 45

Citation : (2009) 3 ALT 6 : (2008) 4 AWC 3790 Supp : (2009) 1 CLR 733 :
(2008) 4 LW 687 : (2009) 1 MLJ 1359 : (2008) 152 PLR 224 : (2008) 10 SCALE
240 : (2008) 12 SCC 170

Hon'ble Judges : P. Sathasivam, J;Arijit Pasayat, J

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : Y. Raja Gopala Rao, Y. Ramesh, Y. Vismai and B.V. Niren, for the
Appellant;

Final Decision : Dismissed

Judgement

Arijit Pasayat, J.—Leave granted.

2. Challenge in this appeal is to the judgment of learned Single judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court dismissing the Civil Revision Petition filed by the appellant. Challenge in the Civil Revision Petition was to the order dated 7.8.2006 passed in I.A. 546 of 2006 in OS No. 9 of 2004 on the file of learned Senior Civil Judge at Bobbil. Learned Senior Civil Judge had dismissed the application filed by the defendant i.e. present appellant for action in terms of Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (in short the 'Act'). Prayer was to send Exh. B1 to B12 to Government Expert for comparison of signatures of CW 1 therein with the admitted signatures appearing on his deposition and summons served on him.

3. Background facts in a nutshell are as follows:

The respondent-plaintiff filed a suit against the petitioner defendant for recovery

of Rs. 2,28,150/- basing on a promissory note purportedly executed by him over Rs. 1,50,000/- on 25.3.2001 and executed a suit promissory note agreeing to repay the same with 18% interest. The petitioner-defendant disputed the suit promissory note. He took the plea that he had some transactions with the son of the plaintiff and towards the said transactions he had paid various amounts under Exs. B 1 to B 12 and he discharged his liability by paying the amount on various dates. The plaintiff closed his evidence and so also the defendant. When the case came up for arguments, the petitioner-defendant filed I.A. No. 432 of 2005 with a prayer to reopen the case for his evidence and I.A. No. 433 of 2005 to summon the son of the plaintiff by name Garujupalli Sriramamurthy and the said applications were dismissed by the trial court. The petitioner filed C.R.P. Nos. 4684 & 4883 of 2005 and this Court by order dated 29.3.2006 allowed the Civil Revision petitions and thereby permitted the petitioner-defendant to summon the son of the plaintiff by name Garujupalli Sriramamurthy.

The relevant portion of the order passed by the High Court in the aforesaid CRPs reads as under:

The trial Court took the view that once the evidence is closed, it cannot be reopened. It is rather difficult to accept such a wide proposition. The very occasion to reopen the evidence would arise, after it is closed. Further, it is not as if that the suit was pending for several years and that the petitioner is indifferent in taking necessary steps. Between the date of filing of the suit and filing the instant applications, there was hardly one year gap. The petitioner deserves to be given an opportunity, so that there can be effective adjudication from all possible angles. For the foregoing reasons, the Civil Revision Petitions are allowed and the orders under revisions are set aside. Consequently, I.A. Nos. 432 and 433 of 2005 shall stand allowed. The trial court shall take necessary steps for summoning the son of the respondent, by name Gurujubilli Sriram Murthy. There shall be no order as to costs.

In terms of the order passed by the High Court in the above referred CRPs, the trial Court issued summons to the son of the plaintiff by name Garujupalli Sriramamurthy. He came to be examined as CW 1. During the course of evidence, the petitioner-defendant invited the attention of the witness to Exs. B.1 to B. 12 receipts said to have been issued by him. The witness denied the signatures appearing on Exs. B 1 and B 12. The trial Court closed the evidence and posted the case for arguments. Again, the petitioner filed IA No. 546 of 2006 purportedly u/s 45 of the Act with a prayer to send Exs. B.1 to B.12 to Government Expert for comparison of the signatures of C.W.1 appearing thereon with his admitted signatures appearing on the deposition as well as summons served on him. The plaintiff resisted the said application by filing counter. The learned trial judge on considering the material brought on record and on hearing the counsel for both the parties dismissed the application by order dated 7.8.2006. It was held that the opinion of the expert is not conclusive proof but it is only a piece of evidence.

The High Court dismissed the application primarily on the ground that intention of the appellant is to protract the litigation. It was noted that the very conduct of the appellant in making an application to send Exhs. B1 to B12 to hand writing expert after the close of the evidence and when the case came up for argument indicated that the object was to protract the litigation.

4. Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the High Court has proceeded on erroneous premises. The cross examination was conducted on 24.7.2006 and the application in question was filed on 1.8.2006. The application was filed in terms of Order XIX Rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (in short the 'CPC'). There is no appearance on behalf of the respondent. The conclusions of the High Court, that the sole object in making the application was to protract the litigation, is not factually correct as the factual scenario goes to show. The earlier Civil Revision Petition was disposed of on 29.3.2006. On 24.7.2006, son of the respondent (CW 1) was examined after being summoned. According to the appellant, the occasion for making the application arose only after such examination, on account of the statements made denying the suggestions. The application was made immediately on 1.8.2006.

5. In view of the above, we set aside the impugned order of the High Court. Trial Court shall pass necessary orders in terms of the prayer made by the appellant. The appeal is allowed to the aforesaid extent without any order as to costs.