
(1909) 06 AHC CK 0011
In the Allahabad High Court

Daryao Singh

APPELLANT

Vs

Jahan Singh and Others

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 30-06-1909

Acts Referred:

Citation : 3 Ind. Cas. 903

Hon'ble Judges : George Knox, Acting C.J.;Griffin, J

Bench : Division Bench

Final Decision : Dismissed

Judgement

1. The facts which gave rise to the suit out of which this appeal has sprung are briefly as follows: One Mukhtar Singh who held a share in village Hisanda on the 28th November, 1905, exchanged that share for a share of property held by Daryao Singh the present appellant in village Billochpura. Jahan Singh, and Sarup Singh minor under the guardianship of his brother Jahan Singh, claimed that in consequence of this exchange, a right of preemption arose in their favour. They base their right of pre-emption upon the wajib-ul-arz of 1860 in which they mainu in that in every case of transfer by a co-share", a preferential right of pre-emption exists in favour of own brothers or other "ekjaddi" relatives. Jahan Singh and Sarup Singh are admittedly the own brothers of Mukhtar Singh. In defence it was contended that the provision in the wajib-ul-arz relating to preemption was the record of a contract not of custom and that it came to an end when the Settlement of 1870 determined. It was further contended that if the Court was not prepared to hold that it was the record of a contract, the provision in the wajib-ul-arz in question did not really give a preference in favour of own brother, that the proper construction to put upon it was that own brother stood upon an equal footing with bhai ekjaddi. It was further contended that the plaintiffs had consented to the exchange. There was also a plea to the effect that the wajib-ul-arz gave no right of pre-emption in case of an exchange. The Court below has held that the provision in the wajib-ul-arz was a record of custom and not of contract, that it gave preference to own brothers over all others, that there was

to reliable evidence to prove that plaintiffs consented to the exchange. It followed a ruling of this Court to the effect that an exchange does give rise to a right of preemption when such right arises on a sale. It, therefore decreed the suit in plaintiff's favour. The defendant comes here in appeal and repeats the pleas to which we have already referred. The learned Advocate who appeared for the appellant has argued the case with great care and has advanced all that, could possibly be said on behalf of his client. We also feel that this is a case in which we should have been glad to hold that there was no right of pre-emption particularly in view of the consequences that must arise on our decision, but we find ourselves constrained to hold otherwise. The exchange effected the settlement of a dispute in a suit brought by the appellant against Mukhtar Singh in a matter of profits and the exchange was decided upon by a punchayat and does seem, for the time, to have put an end satisfactorily to the dispute between the parties. But after a careful consideration of the wajib-ul-arz we are satisfied that it is a record of custom, not of contract. Great stress was laid upon the case reported in Gulab Singh v. Jag Ram 3 A.L.J. 646 : A.W.N. (1906) 249 In that case however, there was satisfactory evidence that there had been no custom of pre-emption existing in the village in the year 1836 and there was apparently strong evidence to the effect that even afterwards there was no instance of pre-emption being claimed in the village. In the case before us there is no evidence as to what were the circumstances prior to the wajib-ul-arz of 1860. That wajib-ul-arz has also been placed before us, and it is, in our opinion, as clear a record of custom as is the wajib-ul-wrz of 1870. There is some difference in the terms in which the two wajib-ul-arzes of 1860 and 1870 record the custom, but as regards the preference to own brothers there is really no difference and it is after all with that with which we are concerned in this appeal, and that is all that we find, viz., that in the village there was a custom by which on a transfer, a right of pre-emption arose in favour of the own brother of the transferor. We, have also been taken through the evidence and we agree with the view expressed by the Court below that it has not been proved that the plaintiffs-respondents consented to the exchange. Nothing was said to us on the 4th plea taken in the memorandum of appeal and we see no reason to differ from the rulings cited. The result is that all the pleas taken in the memorandum of appeal fail. We dismiss the appeal, but under the circumstances we direct that each party bear his own costs.