

*Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of Rajah Suttosurran Ghosal v. Moheschunder Mitter, and Same v. Tarinee Churn Ghose, from Bengal; delivered 18th January, 1869.*

Present :

LORD CHELMSFORD.

SIR JAMES W. COLVILLE.

LORD CHIEF BARON.

SIR LAWRENCE PEEL.

THE question raised on these Appeals is, whether the Respondents (being Plaintiffs in two different suits) have established, as against the Appellant, their right to enhance the rent payable by him in respect of 134 beegahs and 2½ cottahs of land situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

This parcel of land is alleged in both suits to form part of a Zemindary, of which somewhat more than ten undivided sixteenths belong to Moheschunder Mitter, the Respondent on the first Appeal, and the remainder, being somewhat less than six-sixteenths, belong to the Respondent in the second Appeal, or, rather, his master, Degumber Mitter.

Moheschunder Mitter claims title to his portion of the Zemindary as the nephew *ex parte materna* and representative in estate of one Gunganarain Ghosal, who purchased it at a sale for arrears of Government revenue in 1839, and died in 1851. Degumber Mitter's title to his portion is derived through several successive alienations from some person who purchased that portion at a similar sale

in 1837. From the fact that these undivided portions of the Zemindary were thus sold at different Government sales, it is to be inferred that before those sales they were held by different parties, each of whom was separately liable for his share of Government revenue.

In these circumstances the two Mitters have brought separate suits for the enhancement of the rent of the lands in question; and for the purposes of these Appeals their Lordships will assume that in the Courts below they have been properly held entitled so to do, though there certainly appears to have been a well-grounded objection to the form in which the plaints were originally framed.

In each case the Plaintiff rests his claim to enhance on the statutory rights of a purchaser at an auction sale, meaning thereby a sale for arrears of Government revenue; and the statute under which each of the sales in question took place was Regulation XI of 1822.

The defence in the two suits was very much the same. The Appellant insisted that of the land in question, 67 beegahs and 3 cottahs had been held by him and his ancestors under a pottah dated in 1786, at a fixed rent of sicca rupees 163:13:10; that of the rest of the lands, 42 beegahs and 14 cottahs were lakheraj; and the remainder, either including, or perhaps with the exception of a very small portion which had been resumed by Government as a towing path, was held by him as part of a different talook, under one Ramtonoo Dutt. He further insisted that the suits were barred by lapse of time, twelve years having in each case elapsed since the date of the purchase at the auction sales. And in Degumber Mitter's suit he further questioned the right of one who was a mere purchaser by private contract from one who had bought at a Government sale, to institute such a suit. He also raised the question whether the suit ought not, under the 23rd section of Act X of 1859, to have been brought in the Collector's instead of the Zillah Court.

Their Lordships think it will be convenient, in the first instance, to consider the Respondent's claim to enhance, as if all the lands in question were covered by the Pottah of 1786.

Both the Courts below which dealt with the questions of fact have affirmed the genuineness of

that Pottah, and their Lordships see no reason for impeaching it.

Again, though the document is not in the form of the ordinary instruments which create an Istemrari tenure, it is in terms a grant of the lands on a fixed rent, for it specifies the sum. And upon the principle laid down by this Committee in the case of *Gopal Lall Thakoor v. Teluckchunder Rai* (10 Moore, 191), the absence of words importing the hereditary character of the tenure is here, as in that case, supplied by the evidence of long and uninterrupted enjoyment, and of the descent of the tenure from father to son, whence that hereditary character may be legally presumed.

Upon the evidence their Lordships have no doubt that at the date of the earliest of the Government sales those whom the present Appellant represents were, by virtue of the Pottah, in possession of the land which it covers at a fixed rent, under a sub-tenure binding upon the then Zemindars.

It follows that the Respondent's right to enhance the rent, which implies a right to vary the terms of the sub-tenure, and to set it aside if that title to enhance be disputed on grounds inconsistent with the obligations of such a dependent tenure, must, if it exists at all, depend upon the peculiar and statutory powers acquired by a purchaser at a sale for arrears of revenue. And accordingly, both in the Plaints and in the notices given in pursuance of Regulation V of 1812, sec. 9, those powers are put forward as the foundation of the right.

The first question, then, is—are the Respondents, or is either of them, entitled to exercise those powers? That neither is so entitled has been strongly argued by the learned Counsel for the Appellant upon the following among other grounds. The sales took place under Regulation XI of 1822; and the rights of the purchasers through whom the Respondents claim were defined by the 30th and three following sections of that Regulation. Those enactments were repealed by the 1st section of Act XII of 1841; and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of the first and second sections, were again repealed by Act I of 1845, which, as modified by some subsequent Acts, is the existing Sale Law. Neither of the two last mentioned statutes contains any saving of

rights acquired under the statutes which it repealed; and though each gave to purchasers at sales for arrears of Government revenue powers equal to or even larger than those given by the repealed statutes, it expressly limited those powers to purchasers at future sales, *i.e.*, "Sales under this Act." The Respondents, therefore, cannot invoke Regulation XI of 1822, as the foundation of their alleged rights, because that has been absolutely repealed; and they cannot call in aid the subsequent statutes, because they have given no power to purchasers at sales which took place before they were passed.

This point, though it seems to have been overlooked in many cases in India, is not now adjudged here for the first time. It was fully considered and determined by this Committee in the case of *The Ranee Surnomoye v. Maharajah Sutteeschunder Rai* (10 Moore, p. 123). The Judges of the High Court have attempted to distinguish that case from the present, on the ground that in the former the sale relied upon was made under Regulation XLIV of 1793. But that statement proceeds upon a misapprehension of the facts of the earlier case. In that, as in these, the sale on which the power to enhance depended had taken place under Regulation XI of 1822; and it was not until they found that they could not support their case, either on that repealed Regulation, or on the subsequent Acts, that the learned Counsel for the Respondent, the Maharajah, fell back upon the 5th section of Regulation XLIV of 1793, which, though suspended by the subsequent legislation on the subject, had never been expressly repealed.

Their Lordships must also observe that in the Judgment delivered in that case it was carefully considered whether a sale for arrears of revenue of itself merely, and without any act, proceeding, or demonstration of will on the part of the purchaser, altered the character of the tenure. And it was decided that the sale law had not "that hard and rigid character." It is true that the Judgment, assuming that the powers given by Regulation XI of 1822 had been swept away by the repeal of that Statute, dealt only with the effect of a sale under Regulation XLIV of 1793. But what it laid down concerning such a sale may, even *à fortiori*, be predicated of a sale under any of the subsequent

sale laws, and, in particular, of one under Regulation XI of 1822. For the words of the Regulation of 1793 (sec. 5) are, that all engagements of the former proprietor, and all under-tenures granted by him, shall "stand cancelled from the day of sale;" whereas the Regulation of 1822 (sec. 30) enacts that "all tenures which may have been created by the defaulter or his predecessors, being representatives or assignees of the original engager, as well as all tenures which the first engager was competent to set aside, alter, or renew, shall be liable to be avoided and annulled by the purchaser, &c."—expressions which, far more strongly than those of the earlier Regulation, import that the estate is not, upon a sale for arrears of revenue, necessarily and *ipso facto*, changed in its nature and incidents. And, if this be so, the repeal of the Regulation which destroys the power to change the estate, must leave its freedom from change, independent of mutual will, unimpaired.

Their Lordships, then, being clearly of opinion both upon principle and the authority of the decision in the 10th Moore, L. A., that the Respondents cannot now for the first time exercise powers which, if they ever existed, existed only by virtue of the repealed sections of Regulation XI of 1822, do not deem it necessary to consider whether the stringent powers given by those enactments to purchasers, *eo nomine*, could in any case be exercised by the heirs or assignees of such purchasers. Justice and sound policy alike require that inasmuch as the law has given them for the particular purpose only of enabling the purchaser again to make the income of the estate an adequate security for the public revenue assessed upon it, and the exercise of them cannot but occasion great hardship to under-tenants, and insecurity to property, they should be exercised within a reasonable time. And their Lordships believe that that object has now been in some measure secured by Acts X and XIV of 1859.

Their Lordships have further to remark that in the case of the Ranee Surnomoye, to which they have already referred, this Committee, whilst it carefully abstained from determining whether, upon the true construction of all the Regulations taken together, the 5th section of Regulation XLIV of 1793 ought to be taken to have been repealed,

nevertheless proceeded to consider whether that enactment, if assumed to be still in force, would support the Respondent's case. And after putting upon the clause the construction stated at page 147 of the Report, the Judgment ruled that the purchaser had an option to confirm the existing rate of rent, and must, upon the evidence in the particular case, be taken to have exercised that option in favour of the dependent talookdar.

Their Lordships must reiterate the doubts expressed by those who decided the case of the Ranee Surnomoye whether the Clause in question can be held to be in force for any purpose but that of declaring the general principles upon which all the subsequent legislation has proceeded, viz., that of putting a purchaser at a sale for arrears of revenue in the position of the party with whom the perpetual settlement of the estate was made. They do not think that a party who has lost the particular rights which were given to him, or to the purchaser whom he represents, by any of the subsequent statutes, can fall back upon the old law which has been so repeatedly modified.

It is to be observed, however, that, even if the section be in force, the tenure here in question is not one which, upon the strictest interpretation of that clause, could stand cancelled. It existed at the time of the Decennial Settlement, and their Lordships apprehend that the only right which the Zemindar with whom that settlement was made could have exercised over it was that conferred by Section 51 of Regulation VIII of 1793. No attempt has been made to bring the present cases within that section, which seems to cast upon the Zemindar the burthen of proving particular grounds for enhancement of rent.

Upon the whole, then, their Lordships are of opinion that the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen and the High Court of Calcutta were in error in holding that the Respondents had established their right to enhance the rent of the lands covered by the Pottah of 1786.

It may be said that this does not dispose of the question as to the other parcels of land. But the foundation of the suits is, that the Respondents have the powers of purchasers at sales for arrears of revenue; and if that foundation fails, the failure

is fatal to the whole suit. Their Lordships, however, are of opinion that there are further objections to the maintenance of the present suits in respect of these parcels of land. There is no evidence that the Appellant has ever paid to the Respondents any rent except the sum of sicca rupees 136:13:10, being the rent reserved by the Pottah in respect of the 67 beegahs and 3 cottahs. He disputes the title to rent in respect of the other parcels, treating one parcel as lakhiraj, the other as held of a different landlord. A suit for enhancement implies such a privity of title or tenure existing between the parties that a claim to some rent is legally inferrible from it, and there is here proof that that relation is denied to have existed at any time between the parties in respect of these two parcels of land. As to the latter portion, where the Respondents' title is denied and the right of another Zemindar set up, the proper remedy seems to be by a suit in the nature of an ejectionment. Again, if the lands alleged to be lakhiraj lie within the Respondents' Zemindary, the law has given them an appropriate remedy in a suit for resumption and re-assessment.

The present decision will not deprive them of either remedy, if sought by them in the character of ordinary Zemindars. But it is to be observed that a suit of either kind is now subject to a particular law of limitation, and that consideration is a strong ground for not allowing such rights to be irregularly litigated in a suit like the present, which is subject to a different, if it is subject to any, rule of limitation. Upon the whole, therefore, their Lordships have come to the conclusion that they must recommend to Her Majesty to allow these Appeals to reverse the Decrees of the Court below, and in lieu thereof to order that both suits be dismissed with costs. The Appellant will be entitled to the costs of these Appeals; but it will be for the Registrar, in taxing those costs, to consider whether the costs of more than one case should be allowed.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that should be followed when recording transactions. It details the steps from identifying the transaction to posting it to the appropriate ledger accounts.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of reconciling the accounts. It explains how regular reconciliations help to identify and correct errors, ensuring that the books are balanced and accurate.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation. It highlights the need to keep all supporting documents, such as invoices and receipts, organized and accessible for review.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of regular backups. It stresses that backing up the accounting data is essential to protect against data loss in the event of a system failure or disaster.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on accounting software and industry trends. It encourages users to seek out training and resources to ensure they are using the most effective tools and practices.