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language which is very different in its connotation and in its import.

Under the circumstances we are of the opinion that the learned Judge was right in the view that he took. The result is that the appeal fails and must be dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for Appellants : *Little & Co.*

Attorneys for Respondents: *Amarchand & Mangaldas.*

Appeal dismissed.

P. M. P.

APPELLATE CIVIL

Before Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Dixit.

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Dec. 1

SHRI CHHOGUMAL JASHARAM BHATIJA v. DISTRICT JUDGE,
THANA AND ABDUL KADAR UPPAL.*

Administration of Evacuee Property Act (XXXI of 1950), ss. 27 (2), 2 (d) (iii)—Jurisdiction of High Court in reference under s. 27 (2)—Whether High Court on reference can interfere with a finding of fact arrived at by District Judge—Whether property seized after August 14, 1947, must be evacuee property at date of seizure within the meaning of s. 2 (d) (iii).

On a reference under s. 27 (2) of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 the High Court can only exercise that jurisdiction which the Custodian General himself may exercise under s. 27 (1). It must be confined to the High Court satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of the order passed by the District Judge and cannot be extended to an inquiry into the correctness of the decision of the District Judge on a question of fact unless the decision is manifestly wrong or perverse or based upon no evidence whatever.

The person seizing any property after August 14, 1947, without paying for it or without giving any other property in exchange would come within the ambit of s. 2 (d) (iii) of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, if such property is subsequently declared to be evacuee property; it is not necessary that the property seized should have been evacuee property at the date of seizure.

CIVIL Reference made by the Deputy Custodian General of India on a decision of V. S. Bakhale, Esquire, District Judge, Thana, reversing the order of the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay.

The facts are sufficiently set out in the Judgment.

M. P. Amin, Advocate-General, with *R. M. Kantawala*, instructed by *Little & Co.* for the Referor.

H. M. Choksi, Government Pleader, for the District Judge of Thana.

A. A. Peerbhoy, instructed by *Nagindas Husseinaly & Co.* for the Applicant.

B. K. Keswani, for *C. J. Bhatija*, Informant.

Chagla C. J.—This is a reference made to us by the Deputy Custodian General of India under s. 27 (2) of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, and it raises some interesting questions as to the proper construction of that Act.

An order was passed by the Deputy Custodian on the October 23, 1952, declaring Mahomed Abdul Kadar Uppal an evacuee and the Deputy Custodian declared him an evacuee under s. 2 (d) (iii) holding that he had, after August 14, 1947 obtained otherwise than by way of purchase or exchange, right to or interest in or benefit from a property which is treated as evacuee or abandoned property under the law for the time being in force in Pakistan. Abdul Kadar appealed against this decision to the District Judge of Thana and the District Judge of Thana held that the facts on which the informants relied had not been established and allowed the appeal. Against that decision the informants went in revision to the Custodian General and the Custodian General differed from the view taken by the District Judge and made this reference under s. 27 (2) to the High Court.

The facts on which the informants relied may be briefly stated. It appears that there was a property in Karachi belonging to one Ratanchand and one Bhagwandas Kripalani had a flat in that property. It was alleged that on October 9, 1947 an allotment order was issued in respect of this flat in favour of Abdul Kadar. Abdul Kadar occupied this flat as a tenant and paid rent to Ratanchand. Counterfoils of rent receipts were produced by Ratanchand to show that rent had been paid by Abdul Kadar till March 31, 1948. It was also alleged by the informants that Bhagwandas left Pakistan finally to come to India in May 1948, and Ratanchand finally left Pakistan to come here in March 1948, and it was the case of Ratanchand that in January 1949, Abdul Kadar paid a sum of Rs. 105 by cheque to him towards the arrears of rent, this amount constituting rent for three months, and that subsequently Abdul Kadar had not paid any rent to him. As against this the case of Abdul Kadar was that he had been to Pakistan only twice, September 14, 1948 to October 5, 1948 and December 29, 1948 to January 31, 1949, that he had been living in India since 1927 and was a citizen of this country and had never migrated to Pakistan. According to him he had a brother by the name, Ashraf who was in postal service in Pakistan, that he was living in Lahore and serving in Lahore, that he had taken long leave in January 1948, and the flat was allotted to him by the Rent Controller and was never allotted to his brother. On these facts the Deputy Custodian came to the conclusion that the flat belonging to Bhagwandas Kripalani was allotted to Abdul Kadar and therefore he came within the ambit of s. 2 (d) (iii). The District Judge on an appreciation of the same evidence came to a contrary conclusion and he held that the informants had failed to establish that the flat of Bhagwandas had been allotted to Abdul Kadar. The Deputy Custodian

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General on reviewing the evidence and the materials disagreed with the District Judge and made this reference to us.

The first and the most important question that arises is, what is our jurisdiction on this reference. Section 27 (1) confers revisional jurisdiction upon the Custodian General and that jurisdiction is confined to his satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by an authority mentioned in the Act. Sub-section (2) provides:

“Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-s. (1), where in respect of any proceeding called for under sub-s. (1), the Custodian-General is of opinion that the District Judge is in error in holding any person not to be an evacuee or any property not to be evacuee property, he shall not pass any order in relation thereto but shall refer the matter, with his own opinion thereon, to the High Court to which the District Judge is otherwise subordinate.”

It is clear that s. 27 (2) prevents the Custodian General from exercising his revisional jurisdiction in a case where the order he is seeking to revise is the order of the District Judge. In such a case the revisional jurisdiction is to be exercised by the High Court and not by the Custodian General.

It is conceded by the Advocate General who appears for the Custodian General that the question which is referred to us is a question of fact, and what we are being asked to do is to interfere with the decision of the District Judge on a finding of fact, and the question is whether we have jurisdiction to interfere with such a finding of fact. It is difficult to dispute the proposition that a revisional jurisdiction conferred upon the authority to satisfy itself as to the legality or propriety of any order cannot include the right or the jurisdiction to set aside a finding of fact or interfere with a question of fact. The expression “legality or propriety” occurs in various statutes, it has been judicially considered, and the authorities have clearly laid down that the jurisdiction conferred by this expression is a revisional jurisdiction and not an appellate jurisdiction to interfere with findings of fact. Apart from anything else, the very fact that the Legislature has conferred revisional jurisdiction upon the Custodian General and not appellate jurisdiction must mean that revisional jurisdiction is different from appellate jurisdiction. It cannot possibly be suggested that when the Custodian General makes this reference to us, appellate jurisdiction is conferred upon us and we become entitled to interfere with findings of fact arrived at by the Custodian General. The jurisdiction that we can exercise in a reference under s. 27 (2) can only be the jurisdiction which the Custodian General himself can exercise under s. 27 (1). That jurisdiction must be confined to satisfy ourselves as to the legality or propriety of the order passed by the Custodian-General and that jurisdiction cannot be extended to inquire into the correctness of the decision given by the District Judge on a question of fact. It is true that in certain cases a decision on facts may be reversed by a revisional authority. But that case only arises when the Court

is satisfied that the decision of the revisional authority is manifestly wrong or is perverse or that there was no evidence whatever to justify the finding of fact. The Advocate General concedes that in this particular case he cannot characterise the decision of the District Judge either as perverse or as manifestly wrong or being passed on no evidence at all. If that be the true position, then whatever may be the legal inferences which arise from the finding of the District Judge, it is not open to us in this reference to interfere with that finding. It may also be pointed out that the Legislature has advisedly given a right of appeal in certain cases to the District Judge and made that decision final subject to revision. The inquiry held by the Deputy Custodian to determine whether a particular person against whom notice has been served is or is not an evacuee is not a judicial inquiry in a proper sense of the term. It is true that in that inquiry he must observe rules of natural justice, but the Deputy Custodian is not a Court and he does not follow the practice or procedure which is followed in a Court when the Court hears a suit or an application. In this very case our attention has been drawn to the fact that the witnesses here called to dispose to facts could not be cross-examined by Abdul Kadar's counsel because that practice is not permitted by the Deputy Custodian. It is unfortunate that in an inquiry which may result in serious consequences to the person against whom notice is served, that person has not been given the right to cross-examine the witnesses. Anybody who has anything to do with administration of justice knows what an important right cross-examination is in order to test the evidence given by witnesses and in order to find out the truth. We have found in the notes of evidence serious lacunæ which could only be explained on the grounds that the inquiry was not a judicial inquiry. Realising this our Legislature, always conscious of citizen's rights in important and serious matters, conferred a right of appeal upon the person aggrieved to the District Judge, and that high judicial Officer's decision on facts was made final, subject to the limited right which this Court would have on a reference being made by the Custodian General to satisfy ourselves whether his decision was legal or proper.

Therefore, in our opinion, on the preliminary point whether we have jurisdiction to question the finding of fact arrived at by the District Judge, we must hold that we have no such jurisdiction.

We may point out in passing that the Advocate General has severely criticised the judgment of the District Judge and has pointed out what according to him are serious errors in appreciation of the evidence. It may be that another Court may have come to a different conclusion than the one arrived at by the District Judge on the evidence and materials before him. But we must say that even if we had the jurisdiction to interfere with the decision of the District Judge, in a case like this we

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should be extremely loath to do so unless we were satisfied that the decision of the District Judge was a decision which was so untenable that it should not be permitted to stand. When we realise, as we have pointed out, the handicaps from which the aggrieved party suffers in an inquiry held by the Deputy Custodian, it would not be right for us to interfere with the decision of the District Judge which has been given in his favour. It is true that neither the District Judge nor we have had the benefit of seeing the witnesses, but that benefit must be considerably discounted when we realise that the inquiry officer has given his decision on facts on evidence led before him which has not been properly cross-examined upon. It should also be borne in mind that in an inquiry like this the burden must lie upon the informant to satisfy the District Judge that he has discharged that burden, and in fairness to the District Judge we must say that his decision largely turns upon this point of view that the burden has not been as properly discharged as it should have been and in default of that the aggrieved party, viz. Abdul Kadar, was entitled to succeed.

An important point of law has also been raised in this reference—strictly that only arises if we do not accept the decision of the District Judge—but the District Judge himself has considered this question of law and he has held that even on the facts as alleged by the informants Abdul Kadar cannot be deemed to be an evacuee within the meaning of s. 2 (d) (iii). We have already set out that sub-section and it is clear that the mischief aimed at in that sub-section is that an evacuee is a person who was depriving a person in Pakistan, who was compelled to leave his country owing to the serious situation prevailing there, of his property without paying for that property. In other words, if a person in Pakistan who becomes an evacuee by the law of that land loses his property or the enjoyment of his property without any consideration being paid for it, the person who deprives him of the property, if he is subject to the law of our country and if our law can reach him, is declared an evacuee and his property here becomes evacuee property. It is giving effect to a fair and just principle that if you take away property of an evacuee in Pakistan, you must suffer by having your own property here declared evacuee property. It is bearing in mind this principle that we must construe this section.

The admitted facts here are that Bhagwandas Kripalani was a tenant of Rafanchand. He himself has said, and the learned District Judge has accepted that fact, that in September 1947 he opted for India and his flat was allotted—we assume for the purpose of this argument—to Abdul Kadar on October 9, 1947. The view taken by the Deputy Custodian General is that on the October 9, 1947 Abdul Kadar obtained the tenancy rights of Bhagwandas without paying anything for the tenancy rights and thereby brought himself within the ambit of s. 2 (d) (iii). It is clear that if the rights of the evacuee are paid for either by

purchase or by exchange, then the obtaining of the rights of the evacuee does not bring the person obtaining those rights within the ambit of this sub-section. Therefore, it would seem that the right to or interest in or benefit from any property referred to in this sub-section must be a right, interest or benefit which must be capable of being purchased or exchanged. The question is whether on the relevant date Bhagwandas had any right to or interest in or benefit from any property which could be purchased or exchanged. One might go even further and ask the question whether on the relevant date Bhagwandas had any right to or interest in or benefit from any property, because really the two questions are identical. If Bhagwandas had no right to or interest in or benefit from any property, then there was no right, interest or benefit which could be purchased or exchanged. It is clear from the record that the allotment order was made by the Rent Controller in Karachi acting under the Rent Control Act. Therefore, on October 9, 1947 as a result of the allotment order which was issued under the ordinary law of the land, Bhagwandas had no tenancy rights left in him which could be exchanged or purchased by anyone. It is equally clear that what Abdul Kadar obtained on October 9, 1947 was no right or interest of Bhagwandas in any property. He obtained the flat as a result of the allotment order which terminated the tenancy of Bhagwandas. According to Ratanchand, he paid rent for his flat, otherwise it might have been said that he obtained a right or interest in property belonging to Ratanchand without paying for it. But it is nobody's case that Abdul Kadar displaced Ratanchand in his property and thereby came within the mischief of s. 2 (d) (iii). It is difficult to understand how it is possible to urge that as far as Bhagwandas was concerned he was being deprived of any right in property. As we have already pointed out, he himself had opted for India a month earlier. He was giving up his tenancy by reason of that option, and whether he was giving up that tenancy or not, he was required by law to give up possession by reason of the provisions of the Rent Control Act to which our attention has been drawn. Therefore, Abdul Kadar came in possession of this flat not as a result of any action he took against Bhagwandas, not as a result of any deprivation by him of Bhagwandas's interest in the property, but as a result of Bhagwandas being deprived of the flat by an order issued by the legal authority of the land under the law prevalent in that land at that time. So the possession of Abdul Kadar cannot be attributed to his obtaining anything from Bhagwandas, but it must be attributed to the allotment order issued by the proper authority. In the taking possession of the flat there was no privity whatever of any sort between Bhagwandas and Abdul Kadar. His right emanated from a document which he obtained from the proper authority. It is clear, therefore, that on the facts as alleged by the informants and as found by the Deputy Custodian, the case of Abdul Kadar does not fall within the definition of s. 2 (d) (iii).

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The Advocate General has contended that even though an allotment order might have been issued and even though the flat might have been requisitioned, Bhagwandas had tenancy rights still left in him which rights were taken over by Abdul Kadar without paying anything. It is suggested that the rights that Bhagwandas had were rights which would arise if the premises were derequisitioned. The Advocate General has relied on a decision of Mr. Justice Coyajee in *Tarabai Jivanlal v. Padamchand*,⁽¹⁾ where the learned Judge held that where Government requisitions premises, under statutory powers, in the occupation of a tenant, the tenancy does not thereby come to an end. On derequisitioning of the premises by Government, the tenant is entitled to the possession of the premises. That decision does not apply to the facts of this case because here the requisitioning was not for purposes of defence under the Defence of India Act, but this requisition is under the Karachi Act which is similar to our Land Requisition Act. In the second place, the English decisions on which reliance has been placed by Mr. Justice Coyajee and on which reliance has also been placed by the Advocate General, deal with cases where there was a lease for a term and the lessee was disturbed in his enjoyment before the lease had expired, and it may be that in a case like that the lessee may continue to be liable to his lessor for the payment of rent and may seek compensation from the Government authorities for depriving him of his possession. But the position here is entirely different. It is not the case of Bhagwandas being disturbed in his enjoyment of his flat. If he had opted for India and if he wanted to leave the flat, then it would be a case of actual vacancy or legal vacancy. Therefore, the requisitioning authority was really requisitioning property belonging to Ratanchand and not any right of Bhagwandas. Hence the only party who would be entitled to compensation against the requisitioning authority would be Ratanchand and not Bhagwandas. The real question which we have to decide is whether on October 9, 1947 Bhagwandas had any subsisting right to enjoy this property, which right was interfered with by Abdul Kadar. If Bhagwandas had such a right, then undoubtedly Abdul Kadar did not pay anything to Bhagwandas for that right and Abdul Kadar would come within the mischief of s. 2 (d) (iii). But if we take the view that on the allotment order being passed, no right of enjoyment to this property was left in Bhagwandas, then it is difficult to understand why Abdul Kadar was expected to pay anything to Bhagwandas for the right which he obtained and which right he did not obtain from Bhagwandas for the simple reason that Bhagwandas had no such right left in him.

The District Judge has also taken the view that the property which has been seized must be evacuee property at the date when it is seized. We are unable to accept that view. As rightly pointed out by the Deputy Custodian General, the expression which is used in this sub-section is "which is treated as evacuee

or abandoned property under any law for the time being in force in Pakistan" and not "which was treated". Therefore, if any property is taken hold of after August 14, 1947 and that property is subsequently declared to be exacuee property, even so the person, if he seizes that property without paying for it or without giving any other property in exchange for it, would come within the ambit of s. 2 (d) (iii).

Therefore, in our opinion, the reference must fail on the preliminary ground that we have no jurisdiction to interfere with the finding of fact arrived at by the District Judge. We are also of the opinion that even if we were to go into the question of fact and accept the view of the Deputy Custodian General that the flat belonging to Bhagwandas Kripalani was allotted to Abdul Kadar on October 9, 1947, even so the case of Abdul Kadar cannot fall under s. 2 (d)(iii) and he cannot be declared an evacuee.

—The result is that the reference must be rejected. The petitioner to pay the costs of Abdul Kadar. No order as to costs of the other parties.

Reference rejected.

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Before Mr. Justice Chainani and Mr. Justice Vyas.

LAXMAN BALVANT BHOPATKAR AND OTHERS, APPELLANTS
 (ORIGINAL APPLICANTS) v. THE CHARITY COMMISSIONER;
 BOMBAY, RESPONDENT (ORIGINAL OPPONENT)*

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 Feb. 2

Bombay Public Trusts Act (Bom. Act XXXIX of 1950), ss. 2 (13), 9 (4) 11
*—Lokmanya Tilak's Will relating to 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' Chap-
 khana—Trust-deed to carry out the objects of the Will—Whether the
 Kesari Maratha Trust a 'public Trust' as defined in the Act—Con-
 struction of Trust-deed.*

The Trust Deed executed on August 16, 1920 to fulfil the wishes expressed by Lokamanya Tilak in his Will dated April 5, 1918, stated the following as the purposes of the Trust:—

- (1) Awakening in the minds of the people a consciousness of their political rights by spreading the knowledge of politics through the "Kesari" and the "Maratha" being two newspapers; and
- (2) Organising various public movements calculated to promote the national ideal.

Held, (i) that the first purpose being an object of general public utility, was a 'charitable purpose' within the meaning of cl. (4) of s. 9 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act;

(ii) that the second purpose did not amount to a 'charitable purpose' under s. 9 of the Act as the nature and character of the public movements which were to be promoted for furthering the national ideal were not even indicated, much less specified in the Deed;