

Assam schedule VII, Form No. 132

HIGH COURT FORM NO. J (2)

HEADING OF JUDGMENT IN ORIGINAL SUIT

District : Baksa

IN THE COURT OF MUNSIFF, BAKSA, MUSHALPUR

PRESENT : - Smt. Dikshya Rani Dutta LL.M, AJS.

Munsiff , Baksa, Mushalpur

On this 11th January, 2021

Title Suit No- 32 of 2018

1. Sri Kamal Biswas,
2. Sri Hirindra Biswas @ Erendra Biswas,
3. Sri Kaushal Biswas @ Kashal Biswas,

All are son of Late Kukil Biswas

4. Sri Prasenjit Biswas @ Purna Biswas
5. Sri Pranoy Biswas @ Pramon Biswas

Both are son of Gandhi Biswas @ Gandhi Chanrda Biswas,

All are resident of

Vill & PO- No. Bogorikhuti,

Mouza- Defeli, P.S. Tamulpur,

Dist.: Baksa, BTAD, Assam.

.....Plaintiffs

Versus.

1. Sri Ranjan Biswas
2. Sri Swapan Biswas

Both are S/O Late Bhabendra Biswas @ Bhupendra Biswas,

3. Smti Basona Biswas

Wife of Late Bhabendra Biswas @ Bhupendra Biswas

All are resident of Vill. & PO- No. 2 Bogorikhuti

Mouza- Defeli, P.S. Tamulpur

Dist.: Baksa, BTAD, Assam.

.....Defendants

4. Sri Madan Biswas

Son of Late Bhabendra Biswas @ Bhupendra Biswas,

5. Sri Kajal Biswas

Son of Dhirendra Chandra Biswas @ Dhirendra Biswas

All are resident of Vill & PO- No. Bogorikhuti,

Mouza- Defeli, P.S. Tamulpur,

Dist.: Baksa, BTAD, Assam.

.....Proforma Defendants

This suit/case coming on for final hearing on 09.12.2020 in the presence of :

Sri Champak Kumar Dutta, Advocate for the Plaintiffs; and

Sri Phanidhar Rajbongshi, Advocate for the Defendants

And having stood for consideration to this 11th day of December, 2020, the

Court delivered the following Judgment:

J U D G M E N T

Suit for declaration of right, title, interest, partition, recovery of possession and permanent injunction and counter claim for declaration and confirmation of possession and issuance of precept for mutation.

Plaintiff's Case in brief:

1. Plaintiff's case, in brief, is that plaintiffs are the absolute owner and possessor of a plot of land measuring 3 bigha 19 lessa covered by Dag No.385 of K.P.Patta No.4 situated at village No.2 Bogorikhuti Gaon under Defeli Mouza in the district of Baksa, Assam which is described more specifically in the Schedule KA of this plaint. Schedule KHA land situated at the middle of the Schedule KA land is exclusively held by the plaintiffs and that the plaintiffs have also been paying land revenue for the whole plot of the land. Schedule KA land, which is an ancestral property of late Kukil Biswas, late Gandhi Biswas and Sri Kajal Biswas who are brothers and has equal share in the same. Kukil Biswas is the father of the Plaintiff Nos 1 to 3 and Gandhi Biswas is the father of plaintiffs Nos. 4 and 5. Although the share of land possessed by Sri Kajal Biswas have also been dispossessed by the defendants, but Kajal Biswas has not filed any case against the defendants, hence, he is arrayed as proforma defendant. In the year 1986, the father of the defendant Nos. 1 to 3, late Bhupendra Biswas along with his brother Hirendra Biswas attempted to dispossess the father of the plaintiff Nos.1,2,3 and the father of the plaintiff nos. 4 & 5 by constituting an illegal group for which the father of plaintiff 4 & 5, late Gandhi Biswas had instituted two cases before the executive magistrate. The said suit land was attached by the executive magistrate and subsequently when the proceedings were dropped the fathers of the plaintiffs have been possessing the suit land.
2. On 03.08.2016, the defendant Nos. 1 to 3 forcefully entered into the KHA Schedule land and dispossessed the plaintiffs from the same and the defendants using force have unlawfully been possessing the suit land till date.
3. As the defendant Nos. 1 to 3 have denied to vacate the suit land, hence it has necessitated on the part of the plaintiffs to institute this suit for declaration and partition, for khas possession and for permanent injunction.

Defendant's Case

4. The Defendant Nos. 1 to 3 contested the suit by filing their written statement along with counter-claim. The defendant Nos. 1 to 3 have claimed that the suit land measuring 3 bigha 19 Lessa mentioned in the Schedule KA land is the property of the defendants wherein the defendant have a house, plantations and

has been possessing and residing on the said land since the days of their father. The defendant's father late Bhupendra Biswas had right, title and possession over the said suit land and after his demise in the year 1999, the defendants being the legal heirs of late Bhupendra Biswas have been enjoying the possession of the said land. The plaintiffs illegally mutated the said land in the name of late Dhirendra Biswas on 30/06/2016 vide the order of the Circle Officer and henceforth the plaintiffs being the legal heirs mutated the same land in their names. Late Dhirendra Biswas had 4(Four) brothers namely Jitendra Biswas, Hirendra Biswas, Barindra Biswas and Bhupendra Biswas and that late Dhirendra Biswas was the head of the family/Karta. The said Schedule KA land which was the joint property of the family was acquired in the name of late Dhirendra Biswas as he was the head of the family/Karta and that the said land was later on mutated in the name of late Dhirendra Biswas. Dhirendra Biswas and his four brothers partitioned all the joint properties amongst themselves and by the said partition the said Schedule KA land in the plaint belonged to the defendant's father late Bhupendra Biswas .The defendant Nos 1 and 2 filed a revenue case against the said illegal mutation by the plaintiffs which is sub judice. With the above pleadings, the answering defendants prayed for dismissal of the suit.

Counter Claim of Defendants:

5. The Defendant Nos 1,2,3 by way of counter claim have pleaded that Bhupendra Biswas i.e. the father of the defendants acquired right over the said 3 Bigha 19 Lecha land mentioned in the Schedule KA land of the plaint by the right of share received in partition. Accordingly, he built house over the suit land and had lived in the said land along with his family till his death. The plaintiffs have no right, title , interest over the suit land and they have illegally mutated their names in the suit land. Accordingly the Counter claimants sought for declaration of right, title, interest in favour of defendant Nos. 1 to 3 over the Schedule KA land mentioned in the plaint and also sought for recovery of the possession of the Schedule KA land or part thereof if during the suit they have been dispossessed, and also to issue precept to the revenue authority for mutation of the names of defendants Nos. 1,2,3 in the entire land mentioned in the schedule of the counter claim i.e. Dag no.

385 in Patta No. 4 land measuring 3 bigha 19 lecha in village no. 2 Bagarikhuti, Mouza Defeli. of the plaintiff/opposite party.

Written Statement of plaintiff against the Counter Claim:

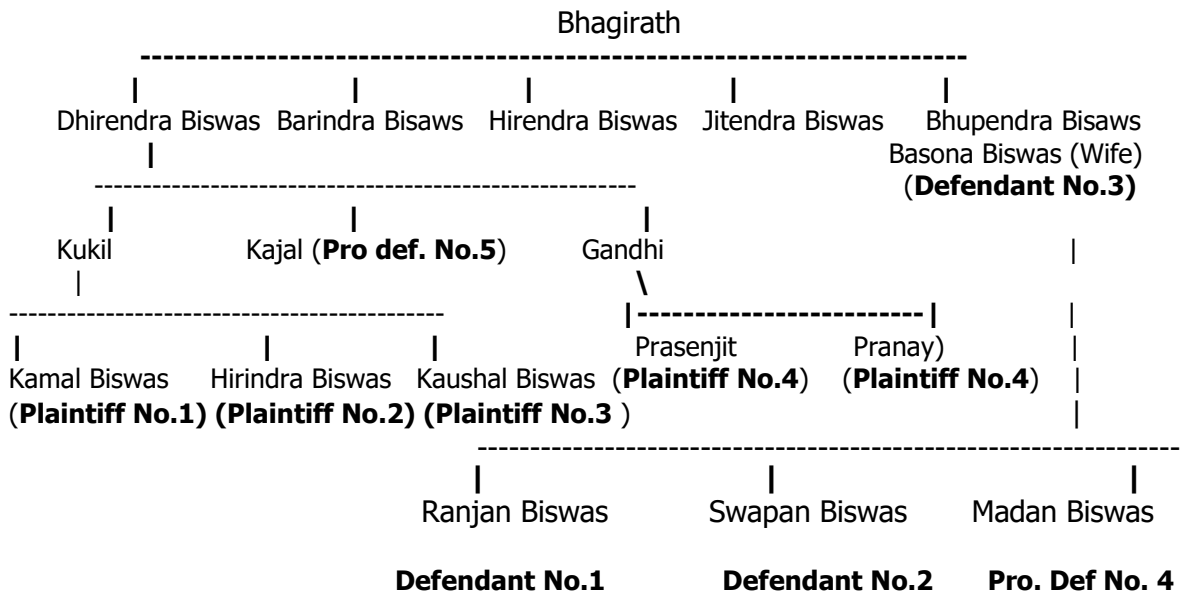
6. The plaintiffs filed their written statement against the counter-claim. Plaintiffs denied that the counter-claimants are possessing the suit land from the days of their ancestors. The plaintiffs have further denied that the suit land was belonged to Bhupendra Biswas as per the partition. The plaintiffs also denied that the suit land was acquired and mutated in the name of Dharendra Biswas as the karta of the family of the plaintiff and defendants. The plaintiffs stated that the suit land was self acquired property of ancestors of the plaintiffs Late Dharendra Biswas and he had the exclusive right, title and interest over the suit land. Accordingly his name was mutated in the land records and subsequently, the names of the plaintiffs have been mutated over the suit land as the legal heirs of Late Dharendra Biswas. The plaintiffs prayed to dismiss the counter claim of the defendant Nos 1,2,3.

7. On the above pleadings, my Learned Predecessor-in-office has framed the following issues :-
 - a. Whether there is any cause of action for this suit?
 - b. Whether the Suit is maintainable?
 - c. Whether the suit is bad for non joinder of necessary parties?
 - d. Whether the plaintiffs have right ,title , interest over the suit land described in schedule KHA of the plaint?
 - e. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to a decree as prayed for?
 - f. Whether the Counter claim is maintainable?
 - g. Whether the defendants/counter claimants have right, title, interest over the suit land described in the Schedule of the Counter claim?
 - h. Whether the defendants/ counter claimants are entitled to a decree as prayed for?
 - i. To what other relief (s) the parties are entitled to?

8. During trial, both the sides adduced evidence in support of their respective cases. Plaintiff side examined Sri Kamal Biswas as P.W. 1, Sri Dilip Biswas as P.W.2, Sri Subhas Mallik as P.W.3, Sri Sukumar Das @ Suku Das as P.W.4. They were duly cross-examined and discharged. Defendant's side examined Sri Ranjan Biswas as D.W.1, Sri Babul Biswas as D.W.2, Sri Ramani Rai as D.W.3, Sri Badal Chakraborty as D.W.4. Both the sides produced some documents.
9. I have heard oral arguments of the Learned Counsel for both sides and gone through the record.

DECISION AND REASONS THEREOF :-

10. For a better understanding of the case in hand it is important to understand the relationship that exists among the parties to the case and hence a Family Tree of both the Plaintiffs and Defendants has been drawn hereunder:



Issue No.1 :- Whether there is any cause of action for this suit?

11. This issue relates to cause of action for the suit. Cause of action means every fact, which, if traversed, would be necessary for the plaintiff to prove in order to support his right to a judgment of the court. It is a bundle of facts which taken with the law applicable to them gives the plaintiff a right to relief against the

defendant. It must include some act done by the defendant since in the absence of such an act no cause of action can possibly accrue. It also implies a disputed fact which requires an interference and adjudication by a court of law. In the case in hand, the plaintiffs state that they are absolute owners of the suit land and that the defendants have dispossessed them. Defendants on the other hand state that the plaintiffs have never been in possession of the land whereas the defendants have been residing there since the time of their ancestor. The defendant contended that the suit land was belonged to their ancestor Bhupendra Biswas by right of share in partition and the defendants being the legal heirs of late Bhupendra Biswas have been enjoying the possession of the said land. Whether the contentions and allegation of the parties correct or not, will be seen in the subsequent issues. At this stage, it has come into light that there is cause of action for filing the instant suit.

Issue No. 2: Whether the suit is maintainable?

12. The defendants stated in Written Statement that the suit is not maintainable. There is no averments in the written statement of the defendants as why the suit is not maintainable. Regarding the maintainability of the instant suit the defendants have not advanced any argument to support of his stand. Proper court fee has been also paid by the plaintiff. There is also cause of action for the suit. Hence, I deem it fit to hold that the suit is maintainable.

Issue No.3 :- Whether the suit is bad for non joinder of necessary parties?

13. The primary contention of the defendants is that the suit is bad for non-joinder of parties as the brothers of late Dhirendra Biswas, namely Sri Jitendra Biswas, legal heirs of late Hirendra Biswas and legal heirs of Barindra Biswas have not been made a party to this suit.
14. P.W. 1, in his evidence in affidavit deposed that the KA schedule land is the ancestral property of the late Kukil Biswas, Late Gandhi Biswas and Sri Kajal Biswas. Further, P.W.1 stated that the suit land was acquired by the ancestors by clearing the bushes.

15. P.W. 4 in his cross examination admitted that Dhirendra Biswas was the ancestor of family of plaintiffs and defendants and was the head of the family and hence all the properties were mutated in his name.
16. The Jamabandi of the suit schedule land in Exhibit 1 produced by the Plaintiffs exhibits that the land was mutated in the name of late Dhirendra Biswas.
17. From the evidence of the plaintiff witnesses it can be inferred that there exists an ancestral nucleus in the suit schedule property.
18. In a suit for partition all the co- sharers must necessarily be impleaded and in the absence of such co-shares suit is not maintainable. A necessary party is one without whom no order can be made effectively. Since the present suit has been also instituted for the relief of partition, the other living brothers or the legal heirs of brothers of Dhirendra Biswas are necessary parties to this Suit and all of them have not been impleaded in the present suit. Therefore, the suit is bad on the ground of non joinder of necessary parties.
19. Further, the plaintiff has not included all the joint family properties and therefore, the same is bad for partial partition.
20. Decision: The issue is decided in affirmative and against the plaintiff.

Issue No.4:- Whether the plaintiffs have right, title, interest over the suit land described in schedule KHA of the plaint?

21. Contention of the plaintiff is that the suit schedule KA land is the absolute and exclusive property of the plaintiffs as they are the bonafide legal heirs of the ancestral property. That on 03/08/2016, the defendants forcefully entered into the Schedule KHA land (part of Schedule KA land) and took possession of the same by dispossessing the plaintiffs. In any civil suit the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff(s), and hence herein it is important to establish whether the witnesses of the plaintiffs in their oral testimony have been able to establish the right, title, interest of the plaintiffs over the suit land or not.
22. The P.W.-1, Kamal Biswas in his evidence in affidavit reiterated the same facts as in the plaint and also deposed that the suit land was self-acquired property of their ancestor, late Dhirendra Biswas. Hence, subsequently the suit land was mutated in the name of Dhirendra Biswas and thereafter it was mutated in the name of his legal heirs i.e. the plaintiffs.

23. But, in the cross examination P.W.1 stated that the suit land was acquired by his ancestors by clearing jungle. He further deposed that he did not know whether the whole family lived jointly in the earlier years and also he is unaware whether they have partitioned the suit land among themselves.
24. P.W. 2, Dilip Biswas deposed in his cross examination that he did not know how the suit land was acquired by Dhirendar Biswas and his brothers,
25. P.W. 4, Sukumar Das alias Suku Das stated in his cross examination that Late Dhirendra Biswas was the karta of the family of plaintiff and defendants and all the properties were acquired and mutated in his name.
26. From the appreciation of evidence of the PWs witnesses, it appears that the witnesses could not give a coherent statement towards the source of title of Dhirendra Biswas over the suit land, whether the suit land was self acquired property of Dhirendra Biswas or it was a joint property of the family.
27. P.W. 3, Subhash Mallik in his cross examination stated that he has no knowledge what is being written in the evidence in affidavit submitted by him and hence such a testimony have no credit.
28. P.W. 2 in his cross examination deposed that since his childhood he has seen the defendants being in possession of the suit land. The age of P.W. 2 on the date of cross examination is 38 years. Therefore, from his testimony it can be inferred that the defendants have been in possession of the suit land for a considerable period of years.
29. P.W. 4 in his cross examination deposed that the defendants have been in possession of the suit land since the time of their father.
30. From the appreciation of evidence of P.W. 2 and P.W. 4, it is evident that the fact of dispossession of the plaintiffs from the suit land on 03/08/2016 i.e. the date of cause of action is not proved by the oral testimony of the plaintiffs witnesses.
31. Plaintiff's own witnesses do not corroborate the case of the plaintiffs.
32. Proceeding further it is pertinent to examine the documentary evidence that has been furnished by the plaintiffs in support of their case. The certified copy of the jamabandi has been exhibited as Exhibit 1. The names of plaintiffs appear in the jamabandi. Plaintiff has also exhibited the revenue paying receipts for the year 2016, 2017 and 2018.

33. Jamabandi is not a document of title and it does not create or extinguish title, but the record of rights as provided under sections 40 and 41 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation shall always be deemed to be correct unless the contrary is proved and that presumption which is attached to the record of rights must be given due weightages. Regarding mutation entries it cannot be brushed aside and it must receive due consideration at the hand of the Court. It must be ascertained that the mutation entries were done properly. If it is found that the mutation entries were not done properly and/or if it is collusive or fraudulent the mutation entries will not create any right.
34. No doubt presumption of truth is attached to the copy of jamabandi, but this presumption is always rebuttable and the question required to be examined is as to whether the entries in revenue record such as carrying presumption of truth stand rebutted by the defendant.
35. D.W. 1, Ranjan Biswas in his evidence in affidavit stated that Dharendra Biswas who was the elder brother of his father was the family headman, hence the property acquired was mutated in the name of Dharendra Biswas. His father and his brothers namely Bhupendra Biswas, Jitendra Biswas , Hirendra Biswas , Barindra Biswas orally partitioned the entire joint family property and in the said partition the said schedule KA land belonged to the share of the father of the defendants i.e. Bhupendra Biswas. Since then his father had been living in the Schedule KA land and also built houses over the suit land.
36. D.W. 1 also affirmed the fact of partition in his cross examination. He deposed that they have partitioned the property of their ancestors through oral partition. In his cross examination he further deposed that in the Schedule KHA land the father of defendants have planted valuable zirat.
37. D.W. 2 in his cross examination deposed that the defendant have their house within the suit land.
38. D.W. 3, Ramani Roy in reply to suggestion in his cross examination denied that the suit land was not in possession of Bhupendra.
39. Presumption of truth attached to the record-of-rights can be rebutted if there is a fraud in the entry or the entry was surreptitiously made or that prescribed procedure was not followed. Defendants have produced the certified copy of Chitha which is exhibited as Exhibit Ka. On careful scrutiny of the said copy of

Chitha it appears that there are discrepancies pertaining to the dates mentioned in the certified copy of Chitha i.e. the date of order and the date of signature.

40. Although the mutation entries can't be brushed aside, but that alone can't be the foundation of title. In the present case, the plaintiffs failed to exhibit and prove the source of title of late Dhirendra Biswas i.e. the order of settlement of land. Basis the mere entries of jamabandi and without any satisfactory source of title from which Dhirendra Biswas i.e. the grandfather of the plaintiffs had acquired the suit land, the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs over the Schedule KA land can't be declared and thus the same holds true for the schedule KHA land.
41. Decision: The issue is decided in negative and against the plaintiff.

Issue No.5 Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to a decree as prayed for?

42. Based on the discussion made in the forgoing issue, more particularly in Issue No.4 it can be said that the plaintiffs have no right, title and interest over the suit land. And in absence of his right being established in respect of such suit land the plaintiffs are not entitled to the other consequential relief(s) i.e. recovery of possession of the suit land and also permanent injunction. The plaintiffs are not entitled to a partition decree in this suit on the ground of partial partition and also for non joinder of necessary parties.
43. This issue is accordingly decided in negative against the plaintiffs.

Issue No. 6: Whether the Counter claim is maintainable?

44. The plaintiff stated in the Written Statement against the counter claim that the counter claim is not maintainable. There is no specific averments as to why the suit is not maintainable. Regarding the maintainability of the instant Counter claim, the plaintiffs have not advanced any argument to support of his stand. Proper court fee has been also paid by the defendant in the counter claim. There is also cause of action for the counter claim. Hence, I deem it fit to hold that the counter claim is maintainable.
45. This issue is accordingly decided in favour of the defendants/counter claimants.

Issue No.7: Whether the defendants/counter claimants have right, title, interest over the suit land described in the Schedule of the Counter claim?

46. The defendant Nos. 1,2,3 by way of counter claim have claimed right, title, interest over a plot of land measuring 3 Bigha 19 Lecha covered by Dag No 385 of K.P Patta No 4 of Village –No. 2 Bogorikhuti, Mouza- Defeli claiming that same has been in possession of them since the time of their predecessor, Bhupendra Biswas and the defendants have acquired the same by way of inheritance. Defendants further case is that they have been in possession of the suit land since the time of his ancestors but this fact is not supported by any documentary evidence.
47. D.W. 1, Ranjan Biswas in his evidence in affidavit stated that Dharendra Biswas who was the elder brother of his father was the head of the family, hence the property acquired was mutated in the name of Dharendra Biswas. His father and his brothers namely Bhupendra Biswas, Jitendra Biswas , Hirendra Biswas , Barindra Biswas orally partitioned the entire joint family property and in the said partition the said schedule KA land belonged to the share of the father of the defendants i.e. Bhupendra Biswas. Since then his father had been living in the Schedule KA land and also built houses over the suit land.
48. D.W. 1 also affirmed the fact of partition in his cross examination. He deposed that they have partitioned the property of their ancestors through oral partition. In his cross examination he further deposed that in the Schedule KHA land the father of defendants have planted valuable zirat.
49. D.W. 2 in his cross examination deposed that the defendant have their house within the suit land.
50. D.W. 3 Ramani Roy in reply to suggestion in his cross examination denied that the suit land was not in possession of Bhupendra.
51. P.W. 2 in his cross examination deposed that since his childhood he has seen the defendants being in possession of the suit land. The age of P.W. 2 on the date of cross examination is 38 years. Therefore, from his testimony it can be inferred that the defendants have been in possession of the suit land for a considerable period of years.

52. P.W. 4 in his cross examination deposed that the defendants have been in possession of the suit land since the time of their father.
53. From the careful scrutiny of the evidence witnesses of both plaintiffs and defendants, it can be safely held that the defendants have been in possession of the suit land for a considerable length of time. But, mere possession, however long it may be cannot confer any right on the possessor.
54. The D.W. 1 also has produced no document to show about the oral partition by which his grand father late Bhupendra Biswas received the suit land as his share. The same is a mere statement and there is no written document to that regard. From the documents exhibited nothing can be extracted which shows that Defendant has acquired right over the suit land from his predecessor in interest by way of partition.
55. The defendants had provided revenue receipts of the year 1990, 1994, 2000, 2001 whereby it appears that the plaintiff had been asserting their right over the land in these years. The land revenue paying receipts are not sufficient to hold the defendants have right, title and interest over the Suit land.
56. Having said so, the defendants have failed to probalilise that they have right, title and interest or possession over the suit land, in such premises, the defendants/counterclaimants are not entitled to the decree of declaration and recovery of khas possession of the suit land or a decree of injunction. Having regard to the emanations as discussed hereinabove, in my view, the counter-claim is liable to be dismissed.
57. Thus, from the foregoing discussion it appears that Counter claimants/defendants have failed to substantiate their claim over the suit land mentioned in the schedule of the Counter claim.
58. Hence the issue is decided in negative and against the defendants/counter claimants.

Issue No. 8: Whether the defendants/ counter claimants are entitled to a decree as prayed for?

59. Based on the discussion made in the forgoing issue, more particularly in Issue No. 7 it can be said that the counter claimant/defendant has no right, title and interest over the suit land and in absence of his right being established in respect

of such suit land the defendant/counter claimant is not entitled to the relief of confirmation of possession and to the relief of issuing precept for mutation of the name of the defendant over the suit land.

60. This issue is accordingly decided in negative and against the defendants/counter claimants.

Issue No. 9: To what other relief(s) the parties are entitled to?

61. From the discussion made above, it is can be held that the plaintiffs and counterclaimants/defendants are not entitled to any other relief(s) under the present circumstances of the case.

62. This issue is accordingly decided in negative and against both the plaintiffs and defendants/counter claimants.

ORDER

The suit of the plaintiffs as well as counter claim of the defendants /counter claimants are dismissed on contest.

Prepare decree accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court on this the 11th day of January, 2021 at Baksa.

APPENDIX

A. PLAINTIFFS' WITNESSES

PW1- Sri Kamal Biswas
PW2- Sri Dilip Biswas @ Dilip Rai
PW3- Sri Subash Mallik
PW4- Sri Sukumar Das @ Suku Das

B. PLAINTIFFS' EXHIBITS

Exhibit--1 – Certified Copy of Jamabandhi in K.P. Patta No. 4, Vill-
Bogorikhuti, Mouza- Defeli.

Exhibit – 2 – Trace Map of Dag No. 385 of No.2 Bogorikhuti Gaon.

Exhibit – 3 - Land Revenue receipt for the year 1422(Bangla).

Exhibit– 4 – Certificate from Mouzadar dated 04.03.2017 for the
payment of Land Revenue for the year 1423 (bangla)

Exhibit– 5 – Certificate from Mouzadar 04.03.2017 for the payment of
Land Revenue for the year 1424 (bangla)

Exhibit– 6 – Order dated 22.05.2018 passed in case number
R.A.01/16-17.

Exhibit- 7 - Certified copy of order sheet passed by executive
Magistrate Nalbari in 107M/1986.

Exhibit – 8 - Certified copy of order sheet passed by executive
Magistrate Nalbari in 253M/1986.

C. DEFENDANTS' WITNESSES

DW1- Sri Ranjan Biswas
DW2- Sri Babul Biswas
DW3- Sri Ramani Rai
DW4- Sri Badal Chakaraborty

D. DEFENDANTS' EXHIBITS

Exhibit- Ka - Certified copy of Sitha.

Exhibit-Kha- Certificate dated 02.01.2017 from Mouzadar, Defeli Mouza for payment of land revenue till 2017 in K.P. Patta No. 4, Bogorikhuti gaon.

Exhibit- Ga - Certified copy of order sheet passed by executive Magistrate Nalbari in 107M/1986.

Exhibit- Gha - Certified copy of order sheet passed by executive Magistrate, Nalbari in 253M/1986.

Exhibit- Unga - Certified copy of Petition in 253M/1986.

Exhibit- Cha – Certificate dated 01.01.2018 from Mouzadar, Defeli Mouza, for payment of land revenue upto the year 2018 and Land revenue payment receipts for the year 1995,1996,2014,2017,2018 and 2016.

Exhibit – Cha(2)- Photographs of the house of the defendants of the suit land.

