



WEB COPY

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 01.09.2021

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE R. MAHADEVAN

W.P. No. 16813 of 2021

J. Rajasekaran

.. Petitioner

Versus

1. The District Collector
Chennai.

2. The Tahsildar
Guindy Taluk,
Chennai 600 032

.. Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus to call for the records of the second respondent in Na.Ka No.TN-7202106231668/2021 dated 20.07.2021, quash the same and direct the second respondent to issue legal heir certificate to the deceased late Lakshmiammal.

For Petitioner : Mr. S. Bharathirajan

For Respondents : Mr. G. Krishnaraja
Government Counsel

ORDER

This writ petition has been filed to quash the order dated 20.07.2021 passed by the second respondent and consequently direct the second respondent to issue legal heir certificate to the deceased late Lakshmiammal.

2. According to the petitioner, her maternal grandfather late. Natesa Mudaliar had two daughters namely Lakshmi Ammal and Pushpammal. The petitioner is the only son of Pushpammal. Lakshmi Ammal, maternal aunt of the petitioner married one Devaraj but out of such wedlock, no children were born. According to the petitioner, Devaraj pre-deceased Lakshmi



WEB COPY

Ammal and on 27.08.1997, Lakshmi Ammal also died. The petitioner, who was taking care of Lakshmi Ammal till her death, has performed all the rituals and ceremonies relating to her death. Since Devaraj and Lakshmi Ammal died without any children, the petitioner's mother Pushpammal has become the sole surviving legal heir to succeed to their estate. Subsequently, the petitioner's mother Pushpammal also died. Therefore, the petitioner submitted an application on 23.06.2021 along with all other documentary evidence to prove the claim of legal heirship. The second respondent, after conducting an enquiry with the neighbours rejected the application seeking legal heir certificate on the ground that the petitioner is not Class I legal heir, but Class II legal heir and therefore, the second respondent is not empowered to issue legal heir certificate. Challenging the said order, the present writ petition has been filed.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that in similar circumstances in WP (MD) No. 15901 of 2018 [N.R.Raja and others v. the Tahsildar, Madurai South] by order dated 03.08.2018, this Court directed the respondent therein to grant legal heir certificate to class II legal heirs also. The relevant passage of the said order is usefully extracted below:.

4. Subsequently, this Court, in various orders passed in writ petitions, have been deprecating the practice of the Tahsildars in refusing to issue the certificate for class-II legal heirs. The orders passed in some writ petitions are extracted hereunder:-

"(i). In M.Arumugam & Others vs. The Tahsildar, Madurai South, Madurai and another reported in CDJ 2013 MHC 6017, it has been held as follows:-

"9. The petitioners are claiming themselves to be class II heirs. The Tahsildar pleads his inability to consider the case, as according to him, it would be very difficult to collect the details of the class II heirs. I am not inclined to accept the said submission.

10. The Revenue Department is having lower level officers, who are familiar with the people living in the concerned Village. There are revenue officers under the Tahsildar. There are also village officers functioning in the villages and they would be in a position to know the members of the family. The village



WEB COPY

Administrative Officer is expected to know each and every family of the village. He cannot plead ignorance about the relationship. The village Administrative Officer is the Revenue Co-ordinating Officer of the Revenue Department. The Village Administrative Officer must keep a close watch on the village and he should update his information. The problem of issuing a legal heir certificate to class II heirs could be resolved, in case a workable method is adopted by the revenue authorities. Since enquiry has to be made, the Tahsildar can direct the parties to produce birth certificates indicating the relationship. The Tahsildar can also conduct an enquiry in the village level through the Village Administrative Officer. In case, at a later point of time, it is turned out to be a false claim, it is open to the Tahsildar to take the certificate and even criminal action can be taken. The difficulty to identify the members of the class II heirs cannot be a reason to reject the request for issuance of legal heir certificates. Therefore I am of the view that the first respondent was not justified in passing the impugned order. Accordingly, the impugned order is quashed."

(ii). In W.P.(MD)No.37214 of 2015 (T.S.Renuka Devi, rep by her guardian and next friend K.Swaminathan vs. The Tahsildar, Mambalam-Guindy Taluk, Chennai-78), it has been observed as under:-

"5. Admittedly, Class I heirs of the said G.Parvathi predeceased her. It is not in dispute that the father of the petitioner is her only surviving legal heir. Therefore, as per the Schedule appended to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the petitioner being Class II legal heir, is entitled to succeed the property left out by the said Parvathi, if no other direct legal heir is available. In the enquiry, the respondent has also admitted the same, but he refused to issue a certificate to the petitioner. In my considered view, the order so passed by the respondent is not sustainable and hence, the same is liable to be set aside.

6. Accordingly, the writ petition is allowed and the order dated 05.12.2013 passed by



WEB COPY

the respondent is set aside. The petitioner is permitted to submit a fresh application along with a copy of this order within a period of two weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. On such submission, the respondent is directed to conduct enquiry by affording an opportunity of personal hearing to the petitioner in accordance with law, within a period of six weeks thereafter. No costs. Consequently connected miscellaneous petition is closed."

(iii). In W.P.(MD)No.5586 of 2017 (R.Lokesh Kannan Vs. The District Collector, Madurai District and anothers), it has been held as follows:-

"5. It is the specific case of the petitioner that his brother died as a bachelor and except the petitioner, there are no legal heirs, since his parents have already passed away. In the judgment referred by the learned counsel for the petitioner, this Court has held that if Clause-I heirs are not live, Clause-II heirs are entitled to get the legal heirship certificate from the Competent Authority. Hence the application of the petitioner cannot be rejected merely on the ground that there is no direct legal heir of the deceased.

6. In view of the above facts, this writ petition is disposed of directing the petitioner to submit a fresh application to the second respondent enclosing this order copy and the orders passed in the writ petition referred above, within a period of two weeks from the date of receipt of the copy of this order. On such receipt, the second respondent shall consider the petitioner's application and pass orders on merits and in accordance with law, in the light of the orders passed by this Court as stated supra within a period of six weeks thereafter.

5. Sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, stipulate the mode of succession in expressive terms. As such, the respondents will not be justified in refusing the issuance of Legal heirship Certificate in favour of Class-II legal heirs, in the absence



WEB COPY

of Class-I legal heirs. When the law stipulates the mode of succession, the second respondent is duty bound to consider the same and conduct proper enquiry, in line with the order of the descendants, specified under the Succession Act or any other personal law for that matter.

6. When the law specifies the mode of succession, there is no impediment on the part of the Tahsildar to issue Legal heirship certificate as prescribed in the mode of succession. Nevertheless, in cases, where there are serious rival claims for the heirships, which cannot be considered, on the basis of the statement of the claimants and which necessarily requires to be established through proper oral and documentary evidences, it would be appropriate, to refer such parties to the Civil Court of law. Such an exercise however should be made only when the authority is satisfied that there is a rival claim for heirships or the relationship of the heirs with the deceased is disputed. In all other cases, the authorities are bound to issue Legal heirship Certificate for the Class-II legal heirs also. It is needless to point out that the certificates thus issued should be preceded by a proper enquiry by the Revenue Authorities.

7. In the instant case, the respondents are not justified in denying the legal heirship certificate of late Periyamadasamykonar only on the ground that he did not have direct heirs. It is rather unfortunate that even inspite of the several orders of this Court directing the Tahsildar/Deputy Tahsildar to issue Legal heirship Certificate for the Class-II heirs also, the respondents have chosen to rely upon an outdated letter of the year 1991 and has been rejecting such applications.

8. In the result, the impugned order dated 25.08.2016 is set aside and consequently, the respondents herein are directed to conduct a proper enquiry and issue Legal heirship Certificate of Late Periyamadasamykonar to the petitioner, if he is otherwise entitled to. Such an exercise shall be completed within a period of four weeks from the date of receipt of copy of this order. This Writ Petition is allowed



accordingly. No costs."

4. The learned counsel for the petitioner also placed reliance on the order dated 06.03.2020 passed in WP No. 5883 of 2020 (P. Riza Ahmed vs. The Tahsildar, Walajah Taluk, Walajah, Ranipet District) and contended that in the aforesaid decision, this Court, after analysing the various decisions in the field, has concluded that a Tahsildar is empowered to issue even Class II legal heir certificate provided he is satisfied with the genuineness of the claim made by the applicant after conducting an enquiry. Only in cases where the Tahsildar is not satisfied with the genuineness of the claim, he can direct the applicant to approach the competent Civil Court. The learned counsel for the petitioner therefore prayed for allowing the writ petitions.

5. On the other hand, the learned Government Counsel appearing for the respondents relied on the Circular dated 24.06.2019 issued by the Government wherein it was specifically ordered that the Tahsildar are only empowered to issue legal heir certificate for all direct legal heirs through online. Therefore, on the basis of the aforesaid Circular No.11/2017 dated 09.08.2017 issued by the Revenue Administration and Disaster Management and Mitigation Department, the order, which is impugned in this writ petition, is proper. The learned Government Counsel therefore prayed for dismissal of the writ petition.

6. Heard the counsel for the petitioner and the learned Government Counsel for the respondents. The petitioner has challenged an order of rejection passed by the second respondent, refusing to issue legal heir certificate to the petitioner, on the ground that he is not Class I legal heir of the deceased but he is a Class II legal heir.

7. The issue involved in this writ petition is no longer res integra. The question as to whether a Tahsildar is empowered to issue a legal heir certificate to a Class II legal heir, is settled by way of several judicial pronouncements. In WP No. 5883 of 2020 dated 06.03.2020, mentioned supra, this Court has passed the following direction:-

"5. Admittedly, the petitioner is not the Class I legal heir of the deceased Raziya Begum, being the brother, he is only the Class II legal heir. However, as claimed by the petitioner, the deceased is a married person and she has no other legal heirs except her brother. Since in the absence of any other Class I legal heir, there is no impediment for the respondent/Tahsildar to consider



WEB COPY

the said request as per the guidelines issued by the Government, which reads as follows:

1. As per the present procedure the Tahsildar has to issue the legal heirship certificate to the direct heir.

2. The Tahsildars should avoid issuing legal heirship certificate in respect of the following items mentioned below, apart from the direct heirs and the applicants should be instructed to get the certificate through the Civil Court.

a. If there are more than one wife/husband for the deceased, and even if they have children and if it is evident that there is a partition dispute among them.

b. When there is a condition to issue heir certificate for the person, who has left the family for seven years by deeming that person to be dead.

c. If a person is residing in other District, and does not have the residence within the limits of the Taluk and if he is not in possession of a house or property, and does not attend the enquiry to give his statement to the Tahsildar.

d. If the deceased does not have children and brings up other children.

6. Even as per the above guidelines, the respondent/Tahsildar should avoid issuing legal heir certificate falling under the above four categories only. Since the petitioner does not fall under anyone of the above categories, the impugned order is set aside and the matter is remitted back to the respondent/Tahsildar to reconsider the claim of the petitioner in the light of the observation stated supra and pass appropriate orders on merits and in accordance with law, after conducting enquiry and verifying the fact whether any other legal heirs are available for the deceased, within a period of 8 weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

With the above direction, this writ petition is disposed of. No costs."

8. In another order passed by this Court on 22.12.2020 in WP No. 15403 of 2020 (V. Devan vs. The Tahsildar, Office of the Tahsildar, Chennai) this Court, in para No.7 held that the respondents are not justified in denying the legal heirship certificate of late. Periyamadasamy Konar only on the ground that he did not have direct heirs. It was further observed in the said order that it is rather unfortunate that even inspite of the several orders of this Court directing the



Tahsildar/Deputy Tahsildar to issue legal heir certificate for the Class II heirs also, the respondent has chosen to rely upon an outdated letter of the year 1991 and has been rejecting such application.

WEB COPY

9. Therefore, it is clear that the Tahsildar of a Taluk is not in any manner restrained from issuing a Class II legal heir certificate in the absence of Class I legal heir. All that required is that the Tahsildar has to satisfy himself as to the genuineness of the claim of the applicant who seeks for issuing a Class II legal heir. For arriving at such satisfaction, he has to conduct an enquiry and to go through the documentary evidence filed in support thereof. In case, there is any dispute with regard to the status of Class II legal heir, then he can direct the applicant to approach the Civil Court for relief. In the present case, the respondent merely stated that since the petitioner is Class II heir of the deceased, there is no provision to issue a legal heir certificate. Such an order passed by the respondent is legally not sustainable. In the light of the above judicial pronouncements made by this Court, this Court is of the view that only in case of dispute as to the status of an applicant as a Class I or Class II legal heir, the Tahsildar can direct the applicant to approach the Civil Court and not in all the cases where there is no dispute with respect to the status as Class I or Class II legal heir.

10. In the light of the above, the order of rejection dated 20.07.2021 passed by the second respondent in this writ petition, is set aside. The matter is remanded back to the second respondent for fresh consideration of the application submitted by the petitioner for issuing a Class II legal heir certificate. The second respondent is directed to conduct an enquiry, afford an opportunity of hearing to the petitioner, consider the documentary evidence that may be submitted by the petitioner and thereafter pass an order on merits and in accordance with law as expeditiously as possible, preferably within a period of six weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

11. Accordingly, this writ petition is disposed of. No costs. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petition is closed.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS-II)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

mst/rsh



To

1. The District Collector,
Chengalpattu,
Chengalpattu District.

2. The Tahsildar,
Cheyyar,
Chengalpattu District 603 302.

+2ccs to M/s.B.Bharathirajan, Advocate, S.R.No.44028, 43837

+1cc to the Government Pleader, S.R.No.44266

WP No.16813 of 2021

VSN-II (CO)
SU (05/10/2021)