

Supreme Court of India

Rajendera Nath Kar vs Gangadas & Gangadhar Rathi & Ors on 12 January, 1979

Equivalent citations: 1979 AIR 566, 1979 SCR (2) 945

Author: Y Chandrachud

Bench: Chandrachud, Y.V. ((Cj))

PETITIONER:

RAJENDERA NATH KAR

Vs.

RESPONDENT:

GANGADAS & GANGADHAR RATHI & ORS.

DATE OF JUDGMENT 12/01/1979

BENCH:

CHANDRACHUD, Y.V. ((CJ))

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CHANDRACHUD, Y.V. ((CJ))

TULZAPURKAR, V.D.

SEN, A.P. (J)

CITATION:

1979 AIR 566

1979 SCR (2) 945

1979 SCC (1) 531

ACT:

West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1956-Scope of Sections 17A and 39 read with s. 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963-Condonation of delay does not mean extension of the period of limitation prescribed under the Act.

HEADNOTE:

In the eviction suit filed by the respondents against the appellant under the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1956, on the ground that the appellant was in arrears of rent, that he had sub-let the premises and that the respondents required the premises for their personal use, the appellant deposited the arrears of rent within a period of 30 days i.e. within the time but did not deposit the interest due on the arrears as required by s. 17(i) of the Act. The respondents therefore, filed an application under s. 17(3) of the Act to strike off the appellant's defence for failure to deposit the interest. The said application was accepted by the Trial Court and, therefore, the respondents filed a civil revision application in the Calcutta High Court against that order which was dismissed on April 4, 1968.

During the pendency of the said revision application,

s. 17A was newly introduced in the 1956 Act with retrospective from 26-8-1967. By that section tenants were given the right, if the proceedings for eviction was not disposed of, to apply within 30 days of the said date for setting aside the order for striking off the defence. In view of the challenge by way of revision application in the High Court against the order striking off his defence the appellant did not take recourse to the provisions of the newly introduced s. 17A of the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act.

After the dismissal of the revision petition, the appellant filed an application under the new s. 17A of the Act praying that the order dated July 25, 1963 passed by the Trial Court, striking off his defence be set aside. Along with the said application, an application to condone the delay under section 5 of the Limitation Act was also filed. The Trial Court dismissed both the applications and the High Court confirmed that order in revision.

Allowing the appeal by special leave, the Court

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HELD: 1. The true meaning and effect of s. 39 is that if any special period of limitation is prescribed by the Act, that period will govern the proceeding under the Act in preference to the period, if any, prescribed by the Limitation Act. But apart from such an over-riding effect of the period of limitation prescribed by the Act, not only that the other provisions of the Limitation Act do not stand excluded or superseded, but they are expressly made applicable by s. 39 of the Act. [949 A-B]

2. Section 39 of the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1956, which is clear and specific, leaves no doubt that the provisions of the Limitation Act

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would apply to proceedings under the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, subject to the condition that if there is a provision in the West Bengal Act relating to limitation, that provision would prevail over the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act relating to limitation. Since the West Bengal Act prescribed a specific period of limitation for filing an application for setting aside an order striking out the defence, namely a period of 30 days commencing on August 26, 1967 when the first Ordinance came into force, that period would undoubtedly apply to the making of the application under s. 17A of the Act. Since the appellant did not file his application under s. 17A before the due date, that is to say, before September 25, 1967, the application must be held to be barred by limitation. But, by reason of s. 39 of the Act, all other provisions of the Limitation Act would be attracted including s. 5 of the latter Act. [948 D-F]

In the instant case since the appellant did not file his application under s. 17A of the Act, before the due date, that is to say, before September 25, 1967, the

application under s. 17A is barred by limitations. However, the application filed by him under s. 5 of the Limitation Act for condonation of delay is maintainable. [948 A-B, G]

M/s. Pakarmal Gurudayal v. Sagarmal Bengani 76 C.W.N. 486 approved.

3. When a Court condones the delay caused in filing a proceeding, it does not extend the period of limitation prescribed by law for filing it. It treats the proceeding as if it is filed within limitation, which it has the power to do if sufficient cause is shown for not filing the proceeding within the prescribed period. [949 B-C]

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION: Civil Appeal No. 1931 of 1969.

Appeal by Special Leave from the Judgment and Order dated 3-6-1969 of the Calcutta High Court in Civil Rule No. 2924/68.

Sukumar Ghosh for the Appellant.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by CHANDRACHUD, C. J.-On November 27, 1962 respondents filed a suit for eviction against the appellant under the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1956 ("The Act") on the ground that the appellant was in arrears of rent, that he had sublet the premises and that the respondents required the premises for their personal use. The summons of the suit was served on the appellant on January 9, 1963 and he deposited the arrears of rent within a period of thirty days thereafter i.e. on February 5, 1963. On July 10, respondents filed an application under section 17(3) of the Act for striking off the defence of the appellant on the ground that though the appellant had deposited the arrears of rent, he had not deposited the interest due on the arrears, as required by section 17(1) of the Act. By an order dated July 25, 1963 the trial court accepted the respondents' contention and struck off the appellant's defence. On August 26, 1963 the appellant filed a civil revision application in the Calcutta High Court against that order but it was dismissed by the High Court on April 4, 1968.

Between August 26, 1963 when the appellant filed the revision application in the High Court and April 4, 1968 when the revision application was dismissed, certain important events happened. On August 26, 1967 an Ordinance was passed by the West Bengal Government by which a new section, namely, Section 17B was introduced into the Act. By that section, tenants were given the right, if the proceeding for eviction was not yet disposed of, to apply within thirty days of the commencement of the Ordinance, for setting aside the order striking off the defence. On the expiry of that Ordinance, another Ordinance containing identical provisions was passed on January 8, 1968. This Ordinance was replaced on March 26, 1968 by President's Act 4 of 1968. Section 17-B which was inserted in the Act by the two Ordinances was numbered as section 17-A under the President's Act, the provisions of the section remaining unaltered. Section 1(2) of the President's Act provided that the said Act shall be deemed to have come into force on August 26, 1967 which was the date on which the first

Ordinance had come into force.

After the dismissal of the revision application on April 4, 1968, the appellant filed an application on May 3, 1968 in the Trial Court under section 17-A praying that the order dated July 25, 1963 passed by it, striking off his defence be set aside. It ought to be mentioned that though the Trial Court had passed the order striking off the appellant's defence as long back as in 1963, the eviction suit filed by the respondents continued to remain on the file because, on September 16, 1963 the High Court in the revision application filed by the appellant had issued an order staying all further proceedings in the suit. Along with the application under section 17-A, the appellant filed an application under section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 praying that the delay caused in filing the application may for reasons stated therein be condoned. Both the applications were dismissed by the Trial Court by an order dated August 17, 1968 which was confirmed by the Calcutta High Court in revision on June 3, 1969. Being aggrieved by the judgment of the High Court in Civil Rule No. 2924 of 1968, the tenant has preferred this appeal by special leave of this Court.

The High Court has dismissed the application filed by the appellant under section 17-A of the Act on the ground that it was not filed within 30 days of August 26, 1967 when the first Ordinance came into force and further on the ground that since Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 had no application to the proceeding, the Court had no power to condone the delay. It is patent that the application under section 17-A was not filed within the prescribed period of thirty days. The sole question for decision, therefore, is whether the provisions of section 5 of the Limitation Act can apply to an application under section 17-A of the Act.

Section 5 of the Limitation Act provides, to the extent relevant, that any application may be admitted after the prescribed period if the applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within the said period. On the applicability of section 5 to the proceedings under section 17-A of the Act, the provisions of section 39 of the Act have a material bearing and must be noticed. Section 39 of the Act provides:

"Subject to the provisions in this Act relating to limitation, all the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to suits, appeals and proceedings under this Act."

This provision, which is clear and specific, leaves no doubt that the provisions of the Limitation Act would apply to proceedings under the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, subject to the condition that if there is a provision in the West Bengal Act relating to limitation, that provision would prevail over the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act relating to limitation. Since the West Bengal Act prescribes a specific period of limitation for filing an application for setting aside an order striking out the defence, namely, a period of 30 days commencing on August 26, 1967 when the first Ordinance came into force, that period would undoubtedly apply to the making of the application under section 17A of the Act. And since the appellant did not file his application under section 17-A before the due date, that is to say, before September 25, 1967, the application must be held to be barred by limitation. But, by reason of section 39 of the Act, all other provisions of the Limitation Act would be attracted, including section 5 of the latter Act. Whether the appellant has made out

sufficient ground for the condonation of delay is another matter but, in view of the provisions of section 39 of the Act, it seems to us clear that the application filed by the appellant under section 5 of the Limitation Act for condonation of delay is maintainable and has to be decided on merits.

The learned Single Judge of the Calcutta Court has referred in his judgment of June 3, 1969 to the provisions of section 39 but he took the view that since section 17A lays down a special period of limitation for filing a petition to set aside an order striking out the defence, that period could not be extended by invoking the provisions of the Limitation Act. This view is unsupportable. The true meaning and effect of section 39 is that if any special period of limitation is prescribed by the Act, that period will govern the proceeding under the Act in preference to the period, if any, prescribed by the Limitation Act. But, apart from such an over-riding effect of the period of limitation prescribed by the Act, not only that the other provisions of the Limitation Act do not stand excluded or superseded, but they are expressly made applicable by section 39 of the Act. When a Court condones the delay caused in filing a proceeding, it does not extend the period of limitation prescribed by law for filing it. It treats the proceeding as if it is filed within limitation, which it has the power to do if sufficient cause is shown for not filing the proceeding within the prescribed period.

In *M/s. Pakarmal Gurudayal v. Sagarmal Bengani*(1) a Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court took the view that section 5 of the Limitation Act would apply even to an application made for setting aside the decree passed after and following upon an order striking out of the defence. We endorse the view of the High Court which, *ex hypothesi*, would justify the application of section 5 of the Limitation Act to an application for setting aside an order striking out the defence.

That leaves for consideration the question whether the appellant has shown sufficient cause for not preferring his application within a period of thirty days after August 26, 1967. On this aspect of the matter, it is relevant to bear in mind that in the revision application filed by the appellant against the order striking out his defence, the High Court on September 16, 1963 had stayed all further proceedings in the suit. If the appellant were to succeed in that revision application, the suit would have been required to be heard on merits and there would have been no reason or occasion for him to resort to the provision newly inserted by the Ordinance, under which an application could be made for setting aside the order striking out the defence. The appellant was evidently advised wrongly as regards the true legal position, as a result of which he awaited the disposal of his revision application. He filed the application under section 17A within 30 days of the date on which the revision application was dismissed. The appellant acted *bona fide* in pursuing his remedy by way of a revision application which he had already filed and which, if successful, could have given him effective relief. We are satisfied that he had sufficient cause for not filing the application under section 17A within the prescribed period. Accordingly, the delay caused in filing that application must be condoned under section 5 of the Limitation Act and the application under section 17A must be allowed.

For these reasons, we allow the application filed by the appellant under section 17A of the Act, set aside the order dated July 25, 1963 striking out his defence and remit the matter back to the Trial Court for deciding the respondents' suit for eviction in accordance with law. The suit has been

pending since September 1962 and we direct that it shall be disposed of expeditiously.

The appeal is accordingly allowed and the High Court's Judgment is set aside but without an order of costs.

V. D. K.

Appeal allowed.