

PETITIONER:
INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
JAMES MANTOSH & ANR.

DATE OF JUDGMENT:
15/09/1970

BENCH:
GROVER, A.N.
BENCH:
GROVER, A.N.
SHAH, J.C.
HEGDE, K.S.

CITATION:
1971 AIR 2313 1971 SCR (2) 397

ACT:
Indian Limitation Act (9 of 1908), s. 14 'Other cause of a like nature,' scope of.

HEADNOTE:

The plaintiff filed a money suit claiming rent in respect of certain structures, for the period upto the date of suit and for future rent as damages. It was decreed by the trial court in its entirety, but the High Court negatived the claim for future damages on the sole ground that in a pure money suit, no decree could be granted for recovery of compensation after the date of suit or after the date of decree. The plaintiffs then filed a suit claiming damages for the period upto the date of the second suit which included the period for which the claim was disallowed in the first suit. As the total period was more than 3 years, protection from limitation for the period beyond 3 years was claimed under s. 14 of the Limitation Act, 1908, by deducting the time during which the earlier suit was prosecuted, and also on general principles. The cause of action for the two suits was the same and it was found that the previous suit had been prosecuted in good faith and with due diligence.

HELD : The plaintiff was entitled to deduct the time during which the earlier suit was pending.

(Per Shah and Grover, JJ.) : The condition for the applicability of s. 14(1) to, the present case is that the court in which the previous suit was filed should have been unable to entertain the claim relating to future mesne profits, 'from defect of jurisdiction or 'other cause of a like nature'. The words 'other cause of a like nature' must be construed liberally and two constructions have been placed upon the words. (a) In *Nrityamoni Dassi v. Lakhan Chandra*, I.L.R. [1916] 43 Cal. 660 (P.C.) it was held that if there was an effective decree by a competent court capable of being enforced until it was set aside, the period of litigation of that suit was deductible from the period of limitation 'for a second suit filed for that same relief; and (b) in *Jaikishan Singh v. Peoples Bank*, I.L.R. [1944] Lah. 451 (F.B.) it was held that the defect must have been of such a character as to make it impossible for the court

to entertain the suit or application in its inception, or at any rate, prevent it from deciding the matter on merits, [400 G-H; 401 C; 402 B, F-G]

In the present case, either of the tests is applicable, because, (a) In the earlier money suit the trial court had passed a decree for recovery of future mesne profits, which was effective till the High Court set it aside; or (b) It could not be said that the previous money suit was altogether misconceived, and therefore, the defect in it was of such a nature that it had to be decided before the claim could be disposed of on merits.

[403 E]

Makhan Lal Madak v. Girish Chandra 66 C.W.N. 692. referred to.

The general principle deduced in Narayan Jivaji Patil v. Khandappagauda Patil, I.L.R. [1939] Bom. 173, from various pronouncements of the Privy Council that where a claim- was satisfied either by

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agreement of parties or by a decree of court, and if the satisfaction or the decree was set aside subsequently in a judicial proceeding a fresh cause of action would accrue in favour of the claimant, was not relied upon because, s. 14(1) was applicable to the present case. [404 A-B, C]

(Per Hegde, J.) : Section 14(1) in terms does not apply, but in Mst. Raneesurno Moyee v. Shooshee Mukhee, 12 M.I.A. 244 it was held by the Judicial Committee that a claim which is satisfied, an expression held to include even getting a decree on a claim, if reopened because of the decree of the appellate court or otherwise, a new cause of action accrues to the plaintiff on the date the earlier satisfaction is taken away. This view has field the field for a long time and it is not in public interest to disturb it. Applying the rule to the facts of the present case, a new cause of action must be deemed to have accrued to the plaintiff in respect of the mesne profits under dispute on the date the decree of the trial court was set aside by the High Court.

[404 D-G]

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Civil Appeals No. 1646 of 1966.

Appeal from the judgment and decree dated April 11, 1963 of the Calcutta High Court in Appeal from Original Decree No. 306, of, 1959.

G. L. Sanghi and D. N. Mishra, for the appellant.

P. K. Chatterjee and P. K. Ghosh, for the respondent.

The Judgment of J. C. SHAH and A. N. GROVER JJ. was delivered by GROVER, J. K. S. HEGDE J. gave a separate Opinion.

Grover, J. This is an appeal by certificate from a judgment of the Calcutta High Court in which the sole question for determination is whether the suit was barred by limitation.

The material facts may be stated. The appellant before us was the defendant in a suit for recovery of damages with interest and costs. The suit was decreed by the trial judge and that decree has been upheld by the High Court. The defendant was a tenant under the predecessor of the plaintiffs in respect of the shed and structures described in schedule A of the plaint. In or about the year 1939 the predecessor-in-interest of the plaintiffs filed a title suit in, the court of the Subordinate Judge, Alipore for ejectment and damages. A compromise took place between the

patties but the defendant did not vacate the premises in terms of the compromise and continued to remain in occupation of the same. The property was requisitioned under Rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules and Government took its possession on February 2, 1944. It was derequisitioned on November 21, 1945. For the period from February 2, 1944 to November 21, 1945 the plaintiffs received monthly compensation from the Government at the rate of Rs. 350/-. For the period of the defendant's alleged wrongful occupation the plaintiffs filed two suits against the defendant. The first was for and recovery of damages upto February 1, 1944 and the second was for damages from November 22, 1945 upto November 21, 1948. The plaintiffs also claimed future damages till

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recovery of possession although the suit was not one for possession. The suits were decreed by the learned Subordinate Judge in December 1951 at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month for the entire period of claim. In other words the claim for future mesne profits was also allowed. On appeal the High Court disallowed the claim for future mesne profits and reduced the rate to Rs. 200/- per month. The judgment disposing of those appeals along with certain other appeals which arose out of a suit filed by the defendant with which we are not concerned in the present appeal is reported in India Electric Works Ltd. v. Mrs. B. S. Mantosh & Ors.(1) This is what was observed in that judgment with regard to the decree relating to future mesne profits at page 155 :-

"The rest of the decree in Suit No. 28 of 1948 was not according to law and cannot be maintained. The suit was a pure money suit and not a suit for recovery of possession of immovable property and for mesne profits under O.20, R. 12., Civil P.C. In such a suit a preliminary decree may be passed for possession and for assessment, but in a pure suit for recovery of money, no decree can be passed for recovery of compensation after the date of the suit upto the date of the decree or after the date of the decree until-recovery of possession. This part of the decree should, therefore, be set aside."

The plaintiffs then filed a suit on November 5, 1956 for recovery of an amount of Rs. 28,650/- together with interest thereon as damages at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month from November 22, 1948 to November 5, 1956 i.e. a period of 7 years, 11 months and 15 days. For the period beyond 3 years of the suit protection from limitation was claimed primarily under s. 14 of the Indian Limitation Act 1908, hereinafter called the "Act" and on general principles of suspension of limitation owing to the pendency of the earlier suits. The defendant contested the suit principally on the ground that it was barred by limitation. The rate at which damages were claimed was also disputed. The trial court was of the opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to the benefit of S. 14 of the Act and that no part of the claim was barred by limitation. As regards the rate of compensation or damages the trial court fixed it at Rs. 250/- per month and decreed the suit accordingly.

The defendant appealed to the High Court. The High Court considered the question of the applicability of s. 14 and held that the plaintiff could take advantage of it. The rate of damages which had been determined by the trial court was also upheld.

The admitted and proved facts are that the claim made in

the present suit was included in the previous money suit No. 28 of 1948 and a decree had been passed by the trial court in favour of

(1) A.I.R. 1956 Cal. 148, 155.

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the plaintiffs for the entire claim including the claim for future damages. The plaintiffs were only required to pay additional court fee as provided by the Indian Court Fee Act for the claim relating to future damages and the plaintiffs had in fact paid the required amount of additional court fee. The High Court, in the judgment mentioned before and in the portion extracted therefrom, had negatived the claim for future damages on the sole ground that no decree could be granted for recovery of compensation after the date of the suit or after the date of the decree in a pure money suit. In other words it was held that under the law the court was not competent to decree such a suit.

Section 14 in so far as it is material for our purpose runs as follows:-

S. 14(1) "In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of Appeal, against the defendant shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

(2)

Explanation I

Explanation II

Explanation III.-For the purpose of this section misjoinder of parties or of causes of action shall be deemed to be a cause of a like nature with defect of jurisdiction".

The High Court having found that the present claim of the plaintiffs was also included in the previous suit the condition that the previous proceeding should be founded upon the same cause of action must be held to have been satisfied. The High Court has further held that the previous suit had been prosecuted in good faith and with due diligence. In order to attract the applicability of S. 14(1), therefore, all that has to be determined is whether the court in which the previous suit was filed was unable to entertain the claim relating to future mesne profits "from defect of jurisdiction" or "other cause of a like nature". It is common ground and indeed cannot be argued nor has any attempt been made to urge such a contention before us that the court trying the previous suit was unable to entertain it from defect of jurisdiction. The only question for determination is whether the court was unable to entertain the previous suit from "other cause of a like nature". In

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Jaikishan Singh v. The Peoples Bank of Northern India(1) it was pointed out that S. 14 of the Act will have no application where failure on the part of the petitioner or the plaintiff to get the reliefs which he asked for was not attributable to anything connected either with the jurisdiction of the court or with some other defect which was like that of jurisdiction. It was observed that the words "or other cause of a like nature", however, liberally construed must be read so as to convey something ejusdem

generis or analogous to the preceding words relating to the defect of jurisdiction. If these words were read along with the expression "is unable to entertain", they would denote that the defect must be of such a character as to make it impossible for the court to entertain the suit or application in its inception or at all events as to prevent it from deciding it on the merits. In other words, if the defects were of such a nature that they had to be decided before the case could be disposed of on merits or if they did not necessitate an examination of the merits of the case they would be defects of a "like nature". The cases which were decided on the principle that if 'a plaintiff or a petitioner failed to establish a cause of action in himself no deduction of time could be allowed under s. 14 were noticed and it was accepted that they proceeded on a correct view. Illustration of the facts which would be covered by the words "or other cause of a like nature" as given in the decided cases were : (i) if a suit had failed because it was brought without proper leave; (ii) if it had failed because no notice under s. 80, Civil Procedure Code, had been given; (iii) where it would fail for non-production of the Collector's certificate required by S. 7 of the Pensions Act. In each one of these cases the court did not lack jurisdiction in its inception but the suit could not be proceeded with and disposed of until the statutory conditions laid down had been satisfied or fulfilled. Mention may be made of two cases which are apposite out of the, numerous decisions relating to, the point under consideration. In *Shrimati Nrityamoni Dassi & Others v. Lakhan Chandra Sen*(2) the plaintiffs were defendants in a suit brought at a prior stage. In that suit they associated themselves with the plaintiffs and prayed for adjudication of their rights. Henderson J. of the Calcutta High Court who tried the suit decreed the claims of the plaintiffs and made a similar decree in favour of the defendants. The High Court in its appellate jurisdiction, while affirming the findings of Henderson J., held that the decree granted by him in favour of the defendants could not be maintained. The decree was consequently varied and the defendants in that suit were relegated to a fresh suit for the relief to which they were clearly entitled. In

(1) I.L.R. [1944] Lah. 451. (F B.)

(2) I.L.R. [1916] 43 Cal. 660.

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the subsequent suit the question of the bar of limitation arose. This is what was observed by their Lordships with regard to the claim that the prior period could be deducted for the purpose of limitation :

"It was an effective decree made by a competent court and was capable of being enforced until set aside. Admittedly if the period during which the plaintiffs were litigating for their rights is deducted their present suit is in time. Their Lordships are of opinion that the plea of limitation was rightly overruled by the High Court".

In *Sarojendra Kumar Ditt v. Pumachandra Sinha* (1) S. R. Das, J. (as he then was) expressed the view that the principle of s. 14 was applicable not only to cases where the person brought his suit in the wrong court but also applied where he brought his case in the right court although he was prevented from getting a trial on the merits by something which, though not a defect of jurisdiction, was analogous to that defect. There an attorney had made an application under Chapter 38, Rule 48, Original Side Rules of the

Calcutta High Court, for an order against his client for payment of the sum allowed on taxation. As discretion was conferred by the Rule to either make an order for payment or to refer the parties to a suit the matter was referred to a suit in view of the facts of the case. The learned judge held that the plaintiff's right had not been investigated in the Chamber Application because it was considered that it was a proper case where the attorney should be relegated to a suit. It was, therefore, by reason of an infirmity or defect of jurisdiction that the order for payment could not be made. The defect of jurisdiction was in no way brought about by the plaintiff or by any absence of diligence or good faith on his part. He was found entitled to the benefit of s. 14 of the Act.

It is well settled that although all questions of limitation must be decided by the provisions of the Act and the courts cannot travel beyond them the words "or other cause, of a like nature" must be construed liberally. Some clue is furnished with regard to the intention of the legislature by the Explanation III in s. 14(2). Before the enactment of the Act in 1908 there was a conflict amongst the High Courts on the question whether misjoinder and non-joinder were defects which were covered by the words "or other cause of a like nature". It was to set at rest this conflict that Explanation III was added. An extended meaning was thus given to these words. Strictly speaking misjoinder or non-joinder of parties could hardly be regarded as a defect of jurisdiction or something similar or analogous to it.

(1) A.I.R. [1949] Cal. 24.

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In our judgment the present case is very similar to the one decided by the Privy Council in *Shrimati Nriyamani Dassi & Ors. v. Lakhan Chandra Sen*(1). There an effective decree had been made by Henderson J., of the Calcutta High Court which enured to the benefit of the defendants but the appellate court considered that such a decree could not have been legitimately made and set it aside. The period of the, previous litigation was held to be deductible apparently under the provisions of s. 14(1) of the Act. In the case before us the trial court had passed a decree in the money suit of 1948 for recovery of future mesne profits. The High Court on appeal set aside that decree on the ground that no such decree could have been passed in a pure suit for recovery of money. The benefit of s. 14(1), therefore, was rightly allowed by the High Court in the judgment under appeal. Even if the test propounded in the Lahore full bench decision in *Jai Kishan Singh v. The Peoples Bank of Northern India*(1) is to be applied there can be no manner of doubt that the defect in the suit of 1948 was of a nature which had to be decided before the claim could be disposed of on the merits. The High Court there was called upon to decide whether the claim was at all entertainable on the frame of the suit and it came to the conclusion that the court was not competent to pass any decree for recovery of future damages or mesne profits in the suit as laid. The defect was of a nature which had to be decided before the merits of the claim could be adjudicated upon nor did any occasion or necessity arise of going into or examining the merits of the aforesaid claim. It could hardly be said that the previous money suit of 1948 was altogether misconceived. As has been pointed out by the High Court, in a later decision of the same court in *Makhan Lal Madak v. Girish Chandra Jana* (3) the view taken was that a claim for mesne profits even without a suit for recovery of possession might well be entertainable. The plaintiffs' claim had not

been investigated in that suit because the High Court considered that the court was not competent to decree such a suit. It was by reason of an infirmity or defect of jurisdiction that there could neither be adjudication of the claim on the merits nor could it be decreed. The defect of jurisdiction had in no way been brought about by the plaintiffs or by any absence of diligence or good faith on their part. They were thus fully entitled to the benefit of s. 14 (1) of the Act.

Another principle which has been enunciated in certain decisions of the Privy Council and which is stated to be one of general application has been invoked on behalf of the plaintiff-respondents. Rangnekar, J., in delivering the judgment of the Division Bench in Narayan Jivaji Patil & Another v. Curunsthgouda Khandappa-

(1) I.L.R. (1916] 43 Cal. 660.

(2) I. L. R. [1944] Lah. 451 (F.B.)

(3) 66 C.W.N. 692.

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gouda Patil & Another(1) discussed at length the various pronouncements of the Privy Council and deduced the principle that where a claim was satisfied either by agreement of parties or by decree of the court and it the satisfaction or decree was set aside subsequently in a judicial proceeding, a fresh cause of action would accrue in favour of the claimant. In the present case it could be said that the cause of action for future mesne profits was satisfied by the decree which had been granted by the trial court in the money suit of 1948. The High Court, however, in the appeals decided by it by means of the judgment in India Electric, Works Ltd. v. Mrs. B. S. Mantosh & Ors.(2) delivered on June 30, 1955 had set aside that decree. A new cause of action accrued in favour of the plaintiffs from the date of that judgment. It is, however, unnecessary to rest our decision on the principle relied upon by Rangnekar J. in the Bombay case because we are satisfied that the plaintiffs were entitled to deduction of time under s. 14(1) of the Act.

The appeal fails and it is dismissed with costs.

Hegde, J. Though on the plain language of s. 14(1) of the Limitation Act, I would have had no hesitation in holding that the plaintiff cannot avail himself of the benefit of that provision, as a misconceived suit, such as the one he filed earlier claiming future in mesne profits in a money suit cannot be said to be a claim which the court was unable to entertain from defect of jurisdiction or other cause of a like nature yet in view of the decision of the Judicial Committee in Mst. Raneesurno Moyee v. Shooshee Mokhee Burmonla and Ors.(3), which decision has been followed in the later decisions of the Judicial Committee as well as in several decisions of High Courts, I am of the opinion that it is not in public interest to disturb a question of law which has held the field for a long time. The decision of the Judicial Committee referred to earlier held that a claim which is satisfied, an expression held to include even getting of a decree on a claim, if reopened because of the decree of the appellate court or otherwise, a new cause of action accrues to the plaintiff on the date the earlier satisfaction is taken away. Applying that rule to the facts of the present case a new cause of action must be deemed to have accrued to the appellant in respect of the mesne profits under dispute once the decree of the trial court was set aside by the High Court. For this reason I agree with the order proposed.

V.P.S.

- (1) I. L. R. [1939] Bom. 173.
 - (2) A. I. R. 1956 Cal. 148 at p. 155.
 - (3) 12 Moore's I. A. 244.
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JUDIS