

**SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**

Tarun Prasad Chatterjee

Vs.

Dinanath Sharma

C.A.No.2937 of 2000

(Dr. A. S. Anand, C.J.I., R. C. Lahoti and K. G. Balakrishnan, JJ.)

10.10.2000

**JUDGEMENT**

**BALAKRISHNAN, J.:-**

1. The short question involved in the present appeal is whether in computing the period of limitation as provided in Sec. 81 (1) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (hereinafter mentioned as "R.P. Act, 1951"), the date of election of the returned candidate should be excluded or not.

2. The appellant and the respondent herein contested the election of the Legislative Assembly held on 25-11-1998 from 127, Raipur Gramin Assembly Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. The appellant was declared elected on 28-11-1998. The respondent filed an Election Petition under Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951 challenging the election of the appellant. That Petition was filed on 12-1-1999. The appellant filed an application under Order 7, Rule 11, CPC read with Sec. 81 of the R.P. Act, 1951, praying that the Election Petition was liable to be dismissed at the threshold as not maintainable as the same had not been filed within 45 days from the date of election of the returned candidate. The respondent contended that in view of Sec. 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, the

Election Petition was filed in time. The plea of the respondent-Election Petitioner was accepted by the learned single Judge and that decision is assailed before us.

3. We heard both Mr. P. P. Rao, the learned Senior Counsel on behalf of the appellant and Mr. B.S. Banthia, learned Counsel on behalf of the respondent. The contention of the appellant's Counsel is that in view of the specific language used in Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951, Sec. 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 has no application and it was argued that the mandate of Sec. 81 of the R.P. Act provides that the Election Petition should be filed within 45 days of the date of election and not a single day beyond that, whereas the learned Counsel for the respondent contended that Sec. 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 is applicable and the date of election of the returned candidate is to be excluded in view of the application of Sec. 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

4. In order to appreciate the rival contentions, the relevant provisions of the R.P. Act, 1951 and General Clause Act, 1897 are to be looked into. Section 81 of the R.P. Act, 1951 reads as follows :-

81. Presentation of petitions. - (1) An election petition calling in question any election may be presented on one or more of the grounds specified in sub-section (1) of Sec. 100 and Sec. 101 to the High Court by any candidate at such election or any elector within forty-five days from, but not earlier than the date of election of the returned candidate or if there are more than one returned candidates at the election and dates of their election are different, the later of those two dates.

Explanation. - In this sub-section, "elector" means a person who was entitled to vote at the election to which the election petition relates, whether he has voted at such election or not.

(3) Every election petition shall be accompanied by as many copies thereof as there are respondents mentioned in the petition and every such copy shall be attested by the petitioner under his own signature to be a true copy of the petition. (Emphasis added)

5. The "date of election" of the returned candidate has been defined under Sec. 67-A of the R.P. Act, 1951, which is as under :-

"Date of election of candidate - For the purposes of this Act, the date on which a candidate is declared by the returning officer under the provisions of Sec. 53, or Sec. 66, to be elected to a House of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall be the date of election of that candidate."

Section 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 reads as follows :-

9. Commencement and termination of time. - (1) In any Central Act or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of excluding the first in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "from", and , for the purpose of including the last in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "to".

(2) This section applies to all Central Acts made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887."

6. As per Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, the period of limitation prescribed for filing an election petition is forty-five days from the date of election of the returned candidate. It is also stated that it may not be filed earlier to the date of election of the returned candidate. Prior to Act No. 27 of 1956, the period of limitation for presentation of election petition was not provided in Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951. The period of limitation for presentation of election petition was provided under Rule 119 of Representation of the People (Conduct of Election and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951. In this code of rules, by Rule 2 (6), it was expressly provided that the provisions of the General Clauses Act would apply. This express provision was required since the General Clauses Act would not normally be applicable to Rules framed under the Central Act. By Act No. 27 of 1956, a prescribed period for presentation of petition was provided under Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951 instead of giving such legislative power to the rule-making authority. R.P. Act, 1951 being a self-contained Code, it was held by Courts in a series of decisions that the provisions contained in the Limitation Act have no application. However, in a line of decisions it has also been held that the provisions contained in General Clauses Act, 1897 are applicable in computing the period of limitation for filing election petition under the R.P. Act, 1951. There is nothing in Sec. 81 (1) to indicate that the provisions contained in the General Clauses Act have no application.

7. This question came up for consideration in *K. Venkateswara Rao v. Bekkam Narasimha Reddi*, AIR 1969 SC 872, and it was held that Sections 9 and 10 of the General Clauses Act would apply in computing the period of limitation under Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951. It was observed in Para 20 at page 879 as under :-

"It is to be noted, however, that even though the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 does not apply to an election petition, provisions like Section 9 and 10 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 providing for computation of time which are in *pari materia* with Sections 12 (1) and 4 of the Limitation Act would apply to such a petition."

8. In *Manohar Joshi v. Nitin Bhaurao Patil*, AIR 1996 SC 796, (1996 AIR SCW 145), this question was dealt with in detail and this Court held that Sec. 10 of the General Clauses Act is applicable to the presentation of election petition. (See also : *H.H. Raja Harinder Singh v. S. Karnail Singh*, AIR 1957 SC 271; *Hukumdev Narain Yadav v. Lalit Narain Mishra*, AIR 1974 SC 480; *Simhadri Satya Narayana Rao v. M. Budda Prasad*, 1994 Supp (1) SCC 449)

9. So there cannot be any dispute to the proposition that Sec. 9 of the General Clauses Act would apply in computing the period of limitation under Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951. However, the contention urged by the learned counsel for the appellant in this case is that even if it is held that Sec. 9 has an application to a petition filed under Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951, it could be applied only in appropriate cases and is not to be applied universally. The contention of the appellant is that in view of the specific language employed in Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951, the words "within" and "from" used therein would indicate that Sec. 9 has no application. It was also urged that the legislative mandate is that the election petition should be filed within 45 days from the date of election of the returned candidate and not earlier than the said date or after 45 days of the said date. On these premises, it was argued that Sec. 9 has no application in the instant case.

10. Section 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 gives statutory recognition to the well-established principle applicable to the construction of statutes that ordinarily in computing the period of time prescribed, the rule observed is to exclude the first and include the last day.

11. In Halsbury Laws of England, 37th Edition, Volume 3, page 92, it is stated as follows :-

"Days included or excluded - When a period of time running from a given day or even to another day or event is prescribed by law or fixed as contract, and the question arises whether the computation is to be made inclusively or exclusively of the first-mentioned or of the last mentioned day, regard must be had to the context and to the purposes for which the computation has to be made. Where there is room for doubt, the enactment or instrument ought to be so construed as to effectuate and not to defeat the intention of Parliament or of the parties, as the case may be. Expressions such as "from such a day" or "until such a day" are equivocal, since they do not make it clear whether the inclusion or the exclusion of the day named may be intended. As a general rule, however, the effect of defining a period in such a manner is to exclude the first day and to include the last day."

12. Section 9 says that in any Central Act or Regulation made after the commencement of the General Clauses Act, 1897, it shall be sufficient for the purpose of excluding the first in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "from", and, for the purpose of including the last in a series of days or any period of time, to use the word "to". The principle is that when a period is delimited by statute or rule, which has both a beginning and an end and the word "from" is used indicating the beginning, the opening days is to be excluded and if the last day is to be excluded the word "to" is to be used. In order to exclude the first day of the period, the crucial thing to be noted is whether the period of limitation is delimited by a series of days or by any fixed period. This is intended to obviate the difficulties or inconvenience that may be caused to some parties. For instance, if a policy of insurance has to be good for one day from the 1st January, it might be valid only for a few hours after its execution and the party or the beneficiary in the insurance policy would not get reasonable time to lay claim, unless the 1st January is excluded from the period of

computation.

13. It was argued that the language used in Sec. 81 (1) that "within forty-five days from, but not earlier than the date of election of the returned candidate" expresses a different intention and Sec. 9 of the General Clauses Act has no application. We do not find any force in this contention. In order to apply Sec. 9, the first condition to be fulfilled is whether a prescribed period is fixed "from" a particular point. When the period is marked by terminus a quo and terminus ad quem, the canon of interpretation envisaged and Sec. 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 require to exclude the first day. The words "from" and "within" used in Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951 do not express any contrary intention.

14. By Sec. 81 (1), the legislation fixes the period for filing election petition and at the same time states that no elector or candidate shall file election petition before the date of election of the returned candidate and if there are more than one returned candidates at the election and dates of their election are different, the later of those two dates. The learned Senior Counsel for the appellant contended that if the date of election of the candidate is excluded from computing the period of limitation of 45 days, the period of limitation would not be extended by one day and, therefore, it is against the mandate of the statute. It was also contended that the filing of the application on the date of election of the returned candidate cannot be considered as a valid presentation of petition as envisaged in the section. We do not think that any such interpretation is possible by a conjoint reading of Sec. 81 (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951 and Sec. 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897. The first day for the period of limitation is required to be excluded for the convenience of the parties and if the declaration of the result is delayed or is done late in the night, the candidate or elector would hardly get any time for presentation of the election petition. Law comes to the rescue of such parties to give full forty-five days' period for filing the election petition. Nevertheless, any petition presented on the date of election of the returned candidate would be certainly within the period of limitation as it is a presentation on the date of election of the returned candidate.

15. In the instant case, the date of election of the returned candidate being 25-11-1998, the election petition filed on 12-1-1999 on exclusion of the first day from computing the period of limitation, was in time and the learned single Judge rightly dismissed the petition filed by the appellant. This appeal is without any merits and the same is dismissed, however, without costs.

Appeal dismissed.