
(1975) 10 SC CK 0042
In the Supreme Court Of India
Case No : Civil Appeal No. 210 of 1975

New India Insurance Co. Ltd.

APPELLANT

Vs

Smt. Shanti Misra, Adult

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 10-10-1975

Acts Referred:

Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 — Section 184
Limitation Act, 1963 — Article 82, 5, 6
Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 — Section 110, 110A, 110F

Citation : (1976) ACJ 128 : AIR 1976 SC 237 : (1977) 47 CompCas 453 :
(1975) 2 SCC 840 : (1976) 2 SCR 266

Hon'ble Judges : P. K. Goswami, J; N. L. Untwalia, J; A Alagiriswami, J

Bench : Full Bench

Advocate : D.D.Chawala and H.K.puri, for the Appellant; J.B. Goyal, D.P. Mukherjee and S.P. Singh, for the Respondent

Final Decision : Dismissed

Judgement

N.L. Untwalia, J.—This is an appeal by certificate of fitness granted by the Allahabad High Court. The question of law which falls for determination in this appeal is whether an application for compensation filed u/s 110A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (for brevity, the Act), arising out of an accident which occurred more than 60 days before the Constitution of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal u/s 110 could be entertained by the Tribunal or the remedy of the aggrieved person was to institute a civil suit.

2. On the 11th Sept. 1966 occurred an accident in which Shri Amar Nath Misra, husband of respondent No. 1 and father of respondents 2 and 3 met his death due to collision between his motor-cycle and a truck owned by appellant No. 2 and insured with appellant No. 1. A cause of action accrued to the respondents 1, 2 and 3 (hereinafter called the respondents) to claim compensation as legal representatives of the deceased under the Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855. A suit could be brought under Article 82 of the Limitation Act, 1963 within two

years of the occurrence of the accident. But in the meantime the Government of Uttar Pradesh constituted the Claims Tribunal u/s 110 of the Act, by a notification published in the Gazette of the 18th March, 1967. The respondents filed an application u/s 110A on the 8th July 1967. The appellants objected to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to entertain the application. The Tribunal overruled the objection and held that it had jurisdiction to entertain the application. The appellants filed a writ application in the High Court which was allowed by a learned single Judge. In appeal filed by the respondents there was a difference of opinion between the two Judges constituting the Division Bench. On reference to a third Judge the ultimate view taken by the High Court was that the Tribunal had jurisdiction to entertain this application. Hence this appeal.

3. The Act was amended by Central Act 100 of 1956 with effect from the 16th February, 1956. The original Section 110 was deleted and new Sections 110 to 110F were introduced. The Claims Tribunals, however, were not constituted by the State Governments at one and the same time. They were constituted with different dates for different areas. Until and unless the Claims Tribunals were constituted the provisions of the new Sections introduced in the year 1956 could not be availed of. But as soon as a Claims Tribunal was constituted the jurisdiction of the Civil Court was barred by Section 11 of which reads as follows:

Where any Claims Tribunal has been constituted for any area, no Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any question relating to any claim for compensation which may be adjudicated upon by the Claims Tribunal for that area, and no injunction in respect of any action taken or to be taken by or before the Claims Tribunal in respect of the claim for compensation shall be granted by the Civil Court.

But difficulties arose in giving full effect to the bar of jurisdiction of the Civil Court because of the language of Section 110A providing for the filing of an application for compensation. There could not be any debate or dispute that if an accident occurred after the Constitution of the Claims Tribunal, the only remedy of the claimant was to file an application u/s 110A. The jurisdiction of the Civil Court in such a case was ousted in express language. Suits which had been instituted prior to the Constitution of the Claims Tribunal remained unaffected and had to proceed to disposal in Civil Courts. In a third type of cases also there could not be much scope for debate where an accident had occurred prior to the Constitution of the Tribunal and the remedy of the suit was barred on the date of such Constitution. A barred remedy under no circumstances was meant to be revived u/s 110A. But the difficulty arose in cases where accidents had occurred prior to the Constitution of the Claims Tribunal, the remedy of action in Civil Court was alive but no suit had been filed. In such cases the vested right of action was not meant to be extinguished. The remedy of either an application u/s 110A or a civil suit must be available; surely, not both. Majority of the High Courts have expressed the view that in such a situation the only remedy available was that of filing an application before the Tribunal and the jurisdiction

of Civil Court was barred. Vide Unique Motor and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay v. Kartar Singh AIR 1965 Pun 102; V.C.K. Bus Service (P) Ltd., Coimbatore and Another Vs. H.B. Sethna and Others, Palani Ammal v. Safe Service, Ltd. Salem ILR (1965) 2 Mad 145; Natverlal Bhikhalal v. Thakarda Khodaji ILR (1967) Guj 495; Yadav Motor Transport Co. and Others Vs. Jagdish Prasad Bhimgani Ward, Kota, and Thomas toraneey and Others Vs. Htoz Htoels Limited and Others, . A contrary view was taken by the Madhya Pradesh High Court in Khatumal Ghanshamdas Vs. Abdul Qadir Jamaluddin and Others, ; Kumari Sushma Mehta Vs. Central Provinces Transport Services Ltd. and Others, . In the first case of Madhya Pradesh observations were obiter dicta because on facts it was a case of a pending suit Similar obiter dicta were made by a Bench of the Patna High Court following the Madhya Pradesh decisions in the case of The Bihar Co-operative Motor Vehicles Insurance Society Ltd. Vs. Rameshwar Raut and Others, . The question falls for determination in this Court for the first time and we have to decide which of the two views is correct.

4. We shall now read Section 110A as it stood at the relevant time:

110A. (1) An application for compensation arising out of an accident of the nature specified in Sub-section (1) of Section 110 may be made

(a) by the person who has sustained the injury; or

(b) where death has resulted from the accident, by all or any of the legal representatives of the deceased; or

(c) by any agent duly authorised by the person injured or all or any of the legal representatives of the deceased, as the case may be;

Provided that where all the legal representatives of the deceased have not joined in any such application for compensation, the application shall be made on behalf of or for the benefit of all the legal representatives of the deceased and the legal representatives who have not so joined, shall be impleaded as respondents to the application.

(2) Every application under Sub-section (1) shall be made to the Claims Tribunal having jurisdiction over the area in which the accident occurred, and shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed,

(3) No application for compensation under this Section shall be entertained unless it is made within sixty days of the occurrence of the accident:

Provided that the Claims Tribunal may entertain the application after the expiry of the said period of sixty days if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from making the application in time.

A period of six months was substituted in place of sixty days in Sub-section (3) by Act, 56 of 1969 with effect from 2-3-1970.

5. On the plain language of Sections 110A and 11 of there should be no difficulty

in taking the view that the change in law was merely a change of forum i. e. a change of adjectival or procedural law and not of substantive law. It is a well-established proposition that such a change of law operates retrospectively and the person has to go to the new forum even if his cause of action or right of action accrued prior to the change of forum. He will have a vested right of action but not a vested right of forum. If by express words the new forum is made available only to causes of action arising after the creation of the forum, then the retrospective operation of the law is taken away; Otherwise the general rule is to make it retrospective. The expressions "arising out of an accident" occurring in Sub-section (1) and "over the area in which the accident occurred", mentioned in Sub-section (2) clearly show that the change of forum was meant to be operative retrospectively irrespective of the fact as to when the accident occurred. To that extent there was no difficulty in giving the answer in a simple way. But the provision of limitation of 60 days contained in Sub-section (3) created an obstacle in the straight application of the well-established principle of law. If the accident had occurred within 60 days prior to the Constitution of the Tribunal then the bar of limitation provided in Sub-section (3) was not an impediment. An application to the Tribunal could be said to be the only remedy. If such an application, due to one reason or the other, could not be made within 60 days then the Tribunal had the power to condone the delay under the proviso. But if the accident occurred more than 60 days before the Constitution of the Tribunal then the bar of limitation provided in Sub-section (3) of Section 110A on its face was attracted. This difficulty of limitation led most of the High Courts to fall back upon the proviso and say that such a case will be a fit one where the Tribunal would be able to condone the delay under the proviso to Sub-section (3), and led others to say that the Tribunal will have no jurisdiction to entertain such an application and the remedy of going to the Civil Court in such a situation was not barred u/s 110F of the Act. While taking the latter view the High Court failed to notice that primarily the law engrafted in Sections 110A and 110F was a law relating to the change of forum.

6. In our opinion in view of the clear and unambiguous language of Sections 110A and 110F it is not reasonable and proper to allow the law of change of forum give way to the bar of limitation provided in Sub-section (3) of Section 110A. It must be vice versa. The change of the procedural law of forum must be given effect to. The underlying principle of the change of law brought about by the amendment in the year 1956 was to enable the claimants to have a cheap remedy of approaching the Claims Tribunal on payment of a nominal court fee whereas a large amount, of ad valorem court fee was required to be paid in Civil Court. It is legitimate to think that the legislature did not think it necessary to affect the pending suits but wanted the cheap remedy to be available as soon as the Tribunal was constituted by the State Governments, in all cases irrespective of the date of the accident, provided the remedy of going to the Court was not barred on the date of the Constitution of the Tribunal. Then, how is the difficulty of limitation in such cases to be solved is the question.

7. In our opinion taking recourse to the proviso appended to Sub-section (3) of Section 110A for excusing the delay made in the filing of the application between the date of the accident and the date of the Constitution of the Tribunal is not correct. Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 or the proviso to Sub-section (3) of Section 110A of the Act are meant to condone the default of the party on the ground of sufficient cause. But if a party is not able to file an application for no fault of his but because the Tribunal was not in existence, it will not be a case where it can be said that the "applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from making the application in time" within the meaning of the proviso. The time taken between the date of the accident and the Constitution of the Tribunal cannot be condoned under the proviso. Then, will the application be barred under sub-Section (3) of Section 110A? Our answer is in the negative and for two reasons:

(1) Time for the purpose of filing the application u/s 110A did not start running before the Constitution of the Tribunal. Time had started running for the filing of the suit but before it had expired the forum was changed. And for the purpose of the changed forum, time could not be deemed to have started running before a remedy of going to the new forum is made available.

(2) Even though by and large the law of limitation has been held to be a procedural law, there are exceptions to this principle. Generally the law of limitation which is in vogue on the date of the commencement of the action governs it. But there are certain exceptions to this principle. The new law of limitation providing a longer period cannot revive a dead remedy. Nor can it suddenly extinguish vested right of action by providing for a shorter period of limitation.

8. In *Delhi and London Bank, Ltd. v. Melmoth A. D. Orchard* (1877) 4 I. A 127 Sir Barnes Peacock delivering the judgment on behalf of the Board said at page 135:

Indeed, if the construction put upon the Act by the High Court at Bombay, and by the Chief Court in the Punjab, is correct, a judgment creditor could not, after the three years, have enforced a judgment which was in force in the Regulation Provinces when Act XIV of 1859 was passed, or a judgment which was in force in the Punjab at the time when the Act was extended to that province, however diligent he might have been in endeavouring to enforce his judgment, and however unable, with the use of the utmost diligence, to get at the property of his debtor. Such a construction would cause great inconvenience and injustice, and give the Act an operation which would retrospectively deprive the creditor of a right which he had under the law as it existed in the Regulation Provinces at the time of the passing of the Act, and in the Punjab at the time of the introduction of it.

9. In *Gopeshwar Pal Vs. Jiban Chandra Chandra*, Jenkins. J. delivering the judgment on behalf of the majority of the Full Bench said at page 1141 (of ILR

Cal 810 of AIR:

Here the plaintiff at the time when the amending Act was passed had a vested right of suit, and we see nothing in the Act as amended that demands the construction that the plaintiff was thereby deprived of a right of suit vested in him at the date of the passing of the Amending Act. It is not (in our opinion) even a fair reading of Section 184 and the third Schedule of the Bengal Tenancy Act, as amended, to hold that it was intended to impose an impossible condition under pain of the forfeiture of a vested right, and we can only construe the amendment as not applying to cases where its provisions cannot be obeyed.

The majority of the Full Bench of the Madras High Court in *Rajah of Pittapur v. Venkata Subba Row* AIR 1916 Mad 912 has taken the same view following the Full Bench decision in *Gopeshwar Pal's case* at page 650 (of ILR Mad) : at p. 913 of AIR Mad. Amendment of the law of limitation could not destroy the plaintiff's right of action which was in existence when the Act came into force. We are conscious of the distinction which was sought to be made in the application of these principles. It was said that the right could not be destroyed but recourse to suit would be available under the old law of limitation. We, however, think that giving retrospective effect to the change of law in relation to the forum, in the context of the object of the change, is imperative. That being so the principles aforesaid for overcoming the bar of limitation will be applicable.

10. Apropos the bar of limitation provided in Section 110A(3), one can say, on the basis of the authorities aforesaid, that Strictly speaking, the bar does not operate in relation to an application for compensation arising out of an accident which occurred prior to the Constitution of the Claims Tribunal. But since in such a case there is a change of forum, unlike the fact of the said cases, the reasonable view to take would be that such an application can be filed within a reasonable time of the Constitution of the Tribunal, which ordinarily and generally, would be the time of limitation mentioned in Sub-section (3). If the application could not be made within that time from the date of the Constitution of the Tribunal, in a given case, the further time taken in the making of the application may be held to 'be the reasonable time on the facts of that case for the making of the application or the delay made after the expiry of the period of limitation provided in Sub-section (3) from the date of the Constitution of the Tribunal can be condoned under the proviso to that Sub-section. In any view of the matter, in our opinion, the jurisdiction of the Civil Court is ousted as soon as the Claims Tribunal is constituted and the filing of the application before the Tribunal is the only remedy available to the claimant. On the facts of this case, we hold that the remedy available to the respondents was to go before the Claims Tribunal and since the law was not very clear on the point, the time of about four months taken in approaching the Tribunal after its Constitution can be held to be either a reasonable time or the delay of less than 2 months could well be condoned under the proviso to Sub-section (3) of Section 110A.

11. For the reasons stated above, we dismiss this appeal with costs to

respondents 1,2 and 3.