

1953
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May 22

NAIN SUKH DAS AND ANOTHER

v.

THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH
AND OTHERS.

[PATANJALI SASTRI C.J., MUKHERJEA, S. R. DAS,
GHULAM HASAN and BHAGWATI J.J.]

Constitution of India, 1950, Arts. 14, 15(1), 32—Municipal election—Election on the basis of communal electorates—Validity—Application under Art. 32 for writ to prevent elected candidates from sitting on the Board—Maintainability—Remedy of rate-payers.

The petitioners, who were residents of a municipality, alleging that they had been deprived of their rights to exercise their votes and to seek their election as candidates in certain by-elections to the Municipal Board, as those by-elections were held on communal lines on the basis of separate electorates contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, applied for writs under art. 32 of the Constitution for preventing the elected candidates from acting as members of the Board, and the District Magistrate and Civil Judge from holding any meetings of the Board :

Held, that, though a law which provides for elections on the basis of separate electorates for members of different religious communities offends against art. 15(1) of the Constitution and an election held after the Constitution in pursuance of such a law subject to cl. 4 would be void, the right which the petitioners claimed as rate-payers in the municipality to insist that the Board should be legally constituted and that persons who have not been properly elected should not be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the Board was outside the purview of art. 32 of the Constitution inasmuch as such a right, even if it existed, was not a fundamental right conferred by Part III of the Constitution.

Held further, that the alleged infringement of the fundamental rights of the petitioners under art. 15(1) and art. 14, that is, the discrimination practised against them related to rights which they in fact never sought to exercise and took no steps to assert while there was occasion for doing so and the petitioners were therefore entitled to no relief under art. 32 of the Constitution.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION : Petition No. 69 of 1953.

Petition under article 32 of the Constitution for enforcement of fundamental rights.

S. C. Isaacs (*Jai Prasud Agarwal*, with him) for the appellant.

K. B. Asthana for respondent No. 1.

S. P. Sinha (*R. Patnaik*, with him) for respondent No. 4.

1953. May 22. The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

PATANJALI SASTRI C. J.—This is an application under article 32 of the Constitution seeking protection of the petitioners' fundamental right under article 15 (1) against alleged violation thereof by the respondents.

The petitioners are three residents of Etah in Uttar Pradesh. They complain that at the by-elections to the Municipal Board of Etah held on November 2, 1951, December 8, 1951, and March 17, 1952, at which respondents 4, 11 and 12 were respectively elected, the petitioners were deprived of their rights to exercise their votes and to seek their election as candidates, as those by-elections were held on communal lines on the basis of separate electorates contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. They also allege that the nomination of respondent 3 as a member of the Board by the Government was an illegal exercise of its powers, as the interest which that respondent was nominated to represent in the Board was already sufficiently represented. The petitioners accordingly pray for the issue of writs of *quo warranto*, *mandamus* and other appropriate writs or directions to respondents 3, 4, 11 and 12 to show under what authority they are acting as members of the Board and to prevent them from acting as such members. The petitioners also ask for writs on the District Magistrate and the Civil Judge of Etah, respondents 2 and 13 respectively, directing them not to hold or permit the holding of any meeting of the Board which is said to be illegally constituted.

Now, it cannot be seriously disputed that any law providing for elections on the basis of separate electorates for members of different religious communities offends against article 15 (1) of the Constitution which runs thus :

1953

Nain Sukh Das
and Another
v.
The State of
Uttar Pradesh
and Others.

—
Patanjali Sastri
C. J.

1953

Nain Sukh Das
and Another

v.

The State of
Uttar Pradesh
and Others.

Patanjali Sastri
C. J.

“15. (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.”

This constitutional mandate to the State not to discriminate against any citizen on the ground, *inter alia*, of religion clearly extends to political as well as to other rights, and any election held after the Constitution in pursuance of such a law subject to clause (4) must be held void as being repugnant to the Constitution. But the question is whether the petitioners are now entitled to the relief they seek in this application under article 32.

It is true, as pointed out in the *Cross Roads* case⁽¹⁾, that article 32 provides, in some respects, for a more effective remedy through this court than article 226 does through the High Courts. But the scope of the remedy is clearly narrower in that it is restricted solely to enforcement of fundamental rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution. Any right, for instance, which the petitioners may have as rate-payers in the Municipality to insist that the Board should be legally constituted and that respondents 3, 4, 11 and 12, who are not properly elected or nominated members, should not be permitted to take part in the proceedings of the Board, is outside the purview of article 32, as such right, even if it exists, is not a fundamental right conferred by Part III.

Petitioners' learned counsel, however, contended that the fundamental right conferred by article 15 (1) on the petitioners as citizens of India was violated by the elections in question having been held on a basis which discriminated against the petitioners on the ground of their religion in that it precluded them from exercising their franchise in relation to all the candidates and from contesting the elections without regard to the reservation of seats on communal basis. Learned counsel also submitted that the delimitation of the constituencies on communal lines was a denial of equality to the petitioners in the matter of their political rights and in that respect also infringed their

fundamental right under article 14. We are unable to accede to these contentions.

It is plain that the fundamental right conferred by article 15(1) is conferred on a citizen as an individual and is a guarantee against his being subjected to discrimination in the matter of the rights, privileges and immunities pertaining to him as a citizen generally. It is not the petitioners' case that any discrimination is now being practised or threatened against them. Their grievance is that the mode of election by separate electorates formed on communal lines involved discrimination against them in relation to seats other than those reserved for their respective communities as to which they could not exercise their right to vote or their right to stand as candidates. There is no suggestion that the petitioners actually sought to assert those rights by taking appropriate proceedings to have the bar removed and the election conducted in accordance with the Constitution. In fact, the petitioners acquiesced in the elections being conducted under the old system of separate electorates and felt no discrimination having been practised against them until a no-confidence motion was tabled recently against the former Chairman who has since lost his seat as a result of that motion having been carried. Thus, the infringement of their fundamental rights under article 15(1) and article 14, that is, the discrimination practised against them, of which they now complain, related to rights which they in fact never sought to exercise and took no steps to assert, while there was still room for doing so, and for the exercise of which the opportunity is now lost. But, argues Mr. Isaacs, the election of the respondents 4, 11 and 12 being void, they are no better than usurpers, and the petitioners are entitled to prevent them from functioning as members of the Municipal Board. It may be, as we have already remarked, that the petitioners could claim such relief as rate-payers of the Municipality in appropriately framed proceedings, but there is no question of enforcing petitioners' fundamental right under article 15(1) or article 14 in such claim. There is still less ground for seeking relief on

1953

*Nain Sukh Das
and Another*

v.

*The State of
Uttar Pradesh
and Others.*

Patanjali Sastri

C. J.

1953

*Nain Sukh Das
and Another*
v.
*The State of
Uttar Pradesh
and Others.*

Patanjali Sastri
C. J.

that basis against respondent 3 who is only a nominated member.

The petitioners appear to have misconceived their remedy and their application under article 32 must fail. The petition is dismissed with costs, one set.

Petition dismissed.

Agent for the petitioners : *K. L. Mehta.*

Agent for respondent No. 1 : *C. P. Lal.*

Agent for respondent No. 4 : *S. P. Varma.*

1953

May 22

RAO SHIV BAHADUR SINGH AND ANOTHER

v.

THE STATE OF VINDHYA PRADESH.

PATANJALI SASTRI C. J., MUKHERJEA, VIVIAN BOSE,
GHULAM HASAN and JAGANNADHA DAS JJ.

Constitution of India, 1950, Arts. 14, 20—Acts committed in Rewa State in 1949 before Vindhya Pradesh Ordinance No. XLVIII of 1949—Charge under said Ordinance and trial under Vindhya Pradesh Criminal Law Amendment (Special Courts) Ordinance (V of 1949)—Validity of trial and conviction—Fundamental rights to equality of laws and against conviction under ex post facto law—Scope of Arts. 14 and 20—Integration of States and Vindhya Pradesh Ordinances, effect of.

The appellants, who were during the relevant period, the Minister for Industries and Secretary to the Government respectively of the State of Vindhya Pradesh, were tried by a Special Judge under the Vindhya Pradesh Criminal Law Amendment (Special Courts) Ordinance (No. V of 1949) for charges under ss. 120-B, 161, 465 and 466 of the Indian Penal Code as adapted by the Vindhya Pradesh Ordinance No. XLVIII of 1949, the facts alleged against them being that they entered into a conspiracy in February, 1949, at Rewa to obtain illegal gratification for revoking a previous Government Order and in pursuance of that conspiracy the second appellant demanded such gratification on 8th March, 1949, at Rewa and the first appellant received Rs. 25,000 towards it on the 11th April, 1949, at New Delhi and forged certain documents purporting to be official orders. They were acquitted by the Special Judge but on appeal the first appellant was convicted by the Judicial Commissioner on all the charges and the second appellant on the charges under ss. 120-B and 161 of the Indian