

LIMITATION ACT, 1963 - PROFESSIONAL CORPUS - BATCH 06

Part I - Preliminary

Identify the proceeding, the applicable Schedule article and the legally relevant trigger before computing a date.

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Unit 1 of 43

India-first

Statutory source control. The local text below is a professional transcription and article map aligned to the current India Code architecture and listed amendments. The signed Gazette/current official source controls punctuation, footnotes, State variations and event-date application.

Dedicated Finin2min Summary - Chapter in 2 Minutes

- Section 1 governs short title, extent and commencement; isolate its actor, trigger, conditions, exceptions and legal consequence before computing time.
- Section 2 governs definitions; isolate its actor, trigger, conditions, exceptions and legal consequence before computing time.
- Identify the proceeding, the applicable Schedule article and the legally relevant trigger before computing a date.

Current statutory text / controlled source extract

1. Short title, extent and commencement. - (1) This Act may be called the Limitation Act, 1963.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment note: the former exclusion of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was omitted with effect from 31 October 2019. The Act commenced on 1 January 1964.

2. Definitions. - In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires: (a) "applicant" includes a petitioner, a person deriving the right to apply, and a person representing an estate; (b) "application" includes a petition; (c) "bill of exchange" includes a hundi and a cheque; (d) "bond" includes an instrument imposing a money obligation defeasible on performance or non-performance of a specified act; (e) "defendant" includes persons deriving liability and estate representatives; (f) "easement" includes the stated non-contractual rights over another's land or things attached to it; (g) "foreign country" means any country other than India; (h) nothing is done in good faith unless done with due care and attention; (i)

"plaintiff" includes persons deriving the right and estate representatives; (j) "period of limitation" means the Schedule period and "prescribed period" means that period computed under the Act; (k) "promissory note" has the stated absolute-payment meaning; (l) "suit" excludes an appeal or application; (m) "tort" means a civil wrong not exclusively breach of contract or trust; and (n) "trustee" excludes a benamidar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after satisfaction, and a wrongful possessor without title.

Section-by-section / article-by-article provision map

Provision	Subject	Status / period	Finin2min clause-by-clause decode	Implementation	Evidence/control
Section 1	Short title, extent and commencement	Operative	Section 1 governs short title, extent and commencement; isolate its actor, trigger, conditions, exceptions and legal consequence before computing time.	Assign a legal owner, record the trigger and source, compute independently, and retain approval and filing proof.	Source text, chronology, contract/order, communications, proof of service, computation sheet, approvals and filing acknowledgment.
Section 2	Definitions	Operative	Section 2 governs definitions; isolate its actor, trigger, conditions, exceptions and legal consequence before computing time.	Assign a legal owner, record the trigger and source, compute independently, and retain approval and filing proof.	Source text, chronology, contract/order, communications, proof of service, computation sheet, approvals and filing acknowledgment.

Finin2min implementation explanation

Classification

Determine whether the matter is a suit, appeal, application, execution, arbitration claim or special-statute proceeding. Record relief, forum and event date.

Computation

Select the exact article or special-law period. Record the third-column trigger, first-day exclusion, calendar period and each legally available adjustment.

Control owner

Legal owns statutory classification; business/finance owns transaction dates; secretarial/HR/property teams supply authority and evidence; counsel confirms forum filing.

Change control

Recalculate after any amendment, acknowledgment, payment, order, stay, certified-copy event or forum change. Preserve the superseded computation.

Practical examples and calculations

Chapter-specific scenario.

A finance team opens a limitation file on the first missed contractual milestone, identifies the exact claim and records every later acknowledgment, payment, notice, court closure and filing event without allowing negotiations to replace the statutory clock.

Calculation step	Method	Evidence
Base trigger	Record the exact statutory third-column or special-law event date.	Contract/order/notice/service/knowledge evidence
First day	Exclude the day from which the period is reckoned under section 12(1).	Calendar worksheet
Period	Add the prescribed days, months or years using the Gregorian calendar.	Date calculation and assumptions
Adjustments	Apply only proven exclusions, disability, fraud, acknowledgment/payment or court-closure rules.	Orders, copy records, signed documents, bank proof
Final cut-off	State last filing day, forum hours/e-filing rule and any condonation range.	Court calendar, portal receipt and legal sign-off

Practical transaction application

1. Open the chronology when the first default, refusal, knowledge event, dispossession, order or enforceability event occurs.
2. Classify every proposed relief separately and select the governing special statute and Schedule article.
3. Record authority, service, contractual cure periods, statutory notice, copy time, stay and prior proceedings.
4. Test acknowledgment, part-payment, fraud, disability and continuing-wrong claims against their exact statutory conditions.

- 5. Approve the last filing date, fallback forum, condonation position and evidence pack before action.

Authority, consent and execution controls

- Confirm claimant/applicant legal capacity and representative authority.
- Obtain board, partner, trustee, government or power-of-attorney approvals.
- Authorise acknowledgments, settlements and admissions carefully because they affect limitation.
- Check counsel authority and affidavit/verification requirements.

Stamp duty and registration alerts

- Limitation does not cure an unstamped or unregistered instrument.
- Assess State stamp duty and registration separately for the underlying contract, deed, mortgage, lease, release or settlement.
- Preserve original instrument and adjudication/impounding record.
- Do not assume an electronic record avoids stamp or registration law.

Evidence and document-retention checklist

- Executed instrument and amendments.
- Trigger-date correspondence and service proof.
- Invoices, delivery, acceptance, account and bank records.
- Court/tribunal orders and certified-copy records.
- Acknowledgment and authority evidence.
- Chronology and independent calculation.
- Special-law text and amendment snapshot.
- Filing receipt, diary number and portal timestamp.

Performance, delivery and payment controls

- Map each obligation, milestone, due date and cure period.
- Separate invoice date, payment due date, acceptance, breach and termination.
- Track recurring instalments and successive breaches individually.
- Record mitigation and substitute performance without assuming a new limitation period.

Breach, loss, mitigation and remedy framework

- Identify suit, appeal, application, arbitration, execution or public-law remedy.
- Quantify principal, interest, damages, restitution and costs separately.
- Do not allow negotiations or a legal notice to revive a barred right unless statute permits.
- Evaluate settlement, acknowledgment and standstill language for unintended consequences.

Limitation and forum controls

- Confirm territorial, pecuniary and subject-matter jurisdiction.
- Apply special-law period and express exclusion before the general Schedule.
- Record appeal/review/revision and condonation limits separately.
- For arbitration, separate claim limitation from court-application limitation.

Arbitration and mediation interface

Arbitration does not create a new substantive limitation period for a barred claim. Separately compute the underlying claim, arbitration commencement, section 11 application, interim relief, award challenge and enforcement. For mediation and PIMS, identify the statutory exclusion period and preserve application, service, closure and settlement records.

Company, partnership, GST and tax overlays

- Companies Act and LLP authority/records.
- Partnership agency and joint liability.
- GST invoice, credit-note and tax evidence.
- Income-tax write-off, recovery and settlement treatment.
- IBC default and acknowledgment interface.
- Arbitration, Commercial Courts, MSME, consumer and RERA special periods.

Finin2min Q&A

What is the first professional step?

Identify the governing special law and proceeding before selecting a Schedule article.

What is the most common failure?

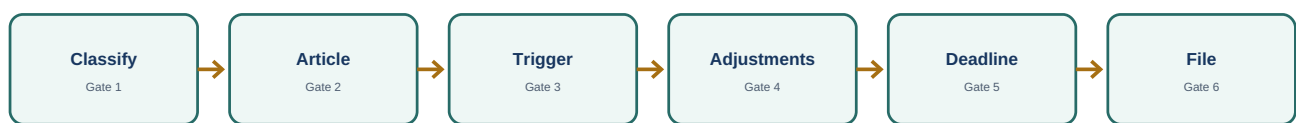
Using a generic three-year assumption without proving the statutory trigger and available exclusions.

What should the matter file contain?

A reproducible chronology, source-controlled law, computation, evidence, approvals and filing proof.

Chapter-specific decision flowchart

Part I - Preliminary - Decision Flow



Record the governing source, dates, assumptions, evidence and sign-off at every gate.