



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 30.11.2020

CORAM

THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE R.MAHADEVAN

C.R.P (NPD) (MD)No.2383 of 2010

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1. Dharmalingam

2. Nallamuthu

... Petitioners / Petitioners/Appellants

Vs.

Palanichamy (Died)

1. Maragatham

2. Easwaran

3. Valarmathi

4. Tamilarasi

... Respondents/Respondents/Respondents

Prayer: Civil Revision Petition filed under Article 227 of the Constitution of India, pleaded to allow the application for condonation of delay after setting aside the order dated 04.08.2010, passed in I.A.No.708 of 2008 in A.S.(SR).No.9570 of 2006, on the file of the Principal Sub-Court at Karur.

For Petitioners : No Appearance

For Respondents : Mr.I.Irulappan [for R1,R3 & R4]

O R D E R

There is no representation on behalf of the revision petitioners. However, considering the fact that this Civil Revision Petition is pending right from the year 2010, this Court is inclined to dispose of the same on merits.

2.This Civil Revision Petition has been filed by the petitioners, to set aside the order dated 04.08.2010, passed by the Principal Sub Court, Karur, in I.A.No.708 of 2008 in A.S.(SR).No.9570 of 2006.

3.The case in brief is as follows:

The revision petitioners are the defendants and the respondents herein are the legal heirs of deceased plaintiff in the suit in O.S.No.425 of 1998, on the file of the District Munsif Court, Karur. Another suit in O.S.No.493 of 1998 was filed by the revision petitioners and the respondents herein are the defendants therein. Both the suits were taken up for joint trial and the suit in O.S.No.425 of 1998 was allowed and the suit in O.S.No.493 of 1998 was partly allowed. Aggrieved over the dismissal of the relief



sought in O.S.No.493 of 1998, the revision petitioners filed an appeal, along with an application in I.A.No.708 of 2008 to condone the delay of 1666 days in filing the appeal in A.S.(SR).No.9570 of 2006. However, the said condone delay application was dismissed, by order dated 04.08.2010, which is impugned herein.

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4. According to the revision petitioners, after disposal of the suit, the copy application was filed immediately, As the second petitioner was not well due to high blood pressure and diabetic problem, he was unable to contact his counsel and get the certified copies of the judgment and decree in time. Subsequently, the copy application got struck off and after tracing out the same, the certified copies were obtained. But the certified copy of the decree was misplaced and the judgment alone was available. In the mean while, the counsel for the revisions petitioners died due to heart attack. Thereafter, the revision petitioners obtained the certified copies of the judgment and decree by filing a fresh copy application by a new counsel. Consequently, there was a delay of 1666 days occurred in filing the appeal and the same is neither willful nor wanton. However, the Court below without considering the said reasons in a proper perspective, dismissed the condone delay application, which is arbitrary and illegal.

5. On the other hand, the learned Counsel appearing for the respondents vehemently opposed to condone the delay in filing the appeal, by contending that the delay is very huge and the revision petitioners have not explained the same by giving sufficient cause. According to the learned counsel, after taking note of the same, the Court below has rightly dismissed the Section 5 application and hence, the same does not call for any interference by this Court.

6. Heard the learned counsel appearing for the respondents and perused the materials available on record.

7. It is seen that the revision petitioners filed an appeal as against the judgment and decree dated 08.03.2002 passed by the learned District Munsif, Karur, in O.S.No.493 of 1998, with a delay of 1666 days in filing the same. The application in I.A.No.708 of 2008 in AS.SR.No.9570 of 2006 filed by them seeking to condone the said delay in filing the appeal, came to be dismissed, on the ground that the delay was very huge and the revision petitioners did not adduce any plausible reason. Challenging the said order, the revision petitioners are before this Court.

8. Before proceeding further, it would be appropriate to note down the observation of the Supreme Court as regards the law of limitation, in some of the decisions.

8.1 In **N.Balakrishnan v. M.Krishnamurthy**, [(1998) 7 SCC 123], it was held as follows:

"9. It is axiomatic that condonation of delay is a

<https://hcservices.mca.gov.in/hcservices/> discretion of the court Section 5 of the

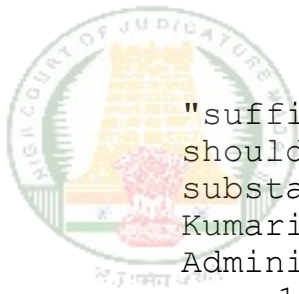


Limitation Act does not say that such discretion can be exercised only if the delay is within a certain limit. Length of delay is no matter, acceptability of the explanation is the only criterion. Sometimes delay of the shortest range may be uncondonable due to want of acceptable explanation whereas in certain other cases delay of very long range can be condoned as the explanation thereof is satisfactory. Once the court accepts the explanation as sufficient it is the result of positive exercise of discretion and normally the superior court should not disturb such finding, much less in reversional jurisdiction, unless the exercise of discretion was on whole untenable grounds or arbitrary or perverse. But it is a different matter when the first cut refuses to condone the delay. In such cases, the superior cut would be free to consider the cause shown for the delay afresh and it is open to such superior court to come to its own finding even untrammelled by the conclusion of the lower court.

10.The reason for such a different stance is thus: The primary function of a court is to adjudicate the dispute between the parties and to advance substantial justice. Time limit fixed for approaching the court in different situations is not because on the expiry of such time a bad cause would transform into a good cause.

11.Rule of limitation are not meant to destroy the right of parties. They are meant to see that parties do not resort to dilatory tactics, but seek their remedy promptly. the object of providing a legal remedy is to repair the damage caused by reason of legal injury. Law of limitation fixes a life-span for such legal remedy for the redress of the legal injury so suffered. Time is precious and the wasted time would never revisit. During efflux of time newer causes would sprout up necessitating newer persons to seek legal remedy by approaching the courts. So a life span must be fixed for each remedy. Unending period for launching the remedy may lead to unending uncertainty and consequential anarchy. Law of limitation is thus founded on public policy. It is enshrined in the maxim Interest reipublicae up sit finis litium (it is for the general welfare that a period be putt to litigation). Rules of limitation are not meant to destroy the right of the parties. They are meant to see that parties do not resort to dilatory tactics but seek their remedy promptly. The idea is that every legal remedy must be kept alive for a legislatively fixed period of time.

12.A court knows that refusal to condone delay would result foreclosing a suitor from putting forth his cause. There is no presumption that delay in approaching the court is always deliberate. This Court has held that the words



"sufficient cause" under Section 5 of the Limitation Act should receive a liberal construction so as to advance substantial justice vide *Shakuntala Devi Jain Vs. Kuntal Kumari* [AIR 1969 SC 575] and *State of West Bengal Vs. The Administrator, Howrah Municipality* [AIR 1972 SC 749].

13. It must be remembered that in every case of delay there can be some lapse on the part of the litigant concerned. That alone is not enough to turn down his plea and to shut the door against him. If the explanation does not smack of mala fides or it is not put forth as part of a dilatory strategy the court must show utmost consideration to the suitor. But when there is reasonable ground to think that the delay was occasioned by the party deliberately to gain time then the court should lean against acceptance of the explanation. While condoning delay the Court should not forget the opposite party altogether. It must be borne in mind that he is a loser and he too would have incurred a large litigation expenses. It would be a salutary guideline that when courts condone the delay due to laches on the part of the applicant the court shall compensate the opposite party for his loss."

8.2 In **G. Ramegowda, Major and others v. Special Land Acquisition Officer, Bangalore** [1988 (2) SCC 142], the Supreme Court opined thus:-

"The contours of the area of discretion of the courts in the matter of condonation of delays in filing appeals are set out in a number of pronouncements of this Court. See : *Ramlal, Motilal and Chhotelal v. Rewa Coalfield Ltd.* [AIR 1962 SC 361]... etc. There is, it is true, no general principle saving the party from all mistakes of its counsel. If there is negligence, deliberate or gross inaction or lack of bona fide on the part of the party or its counsel there is no reason why the opposite side should be exposed to a time-barred appeal. Each case will have to be considered on the particularities of its own special facts. However, the expression 'sufficient cause' in Section 5 must receive a liberal construction so as to advance substantial justice and generally delays in preferring appeals are required to be condoned in the interest of justice where no gross negligence or deliberate inaction or lack of bona fides is imputable to the party seeking condonation of the delay."

8.3 In **Esha Bhattacharjee v. Managing Committee of Raghunathpur Nafar Academy & others**, [2013 (5) CTC 547 (SC) : 2013 (5) LW 20], it was held by the Supreme Court that there should be a liberal, pragmatic, justice oriented, non-pedantic approach while dealing with an Application for condonation of delay. The principles



elucidated at paras 15 and 16 of the said judgment, are usefully extracted as follows:

"15. From the aforesaid authorities the principles that can broadly be culled out are:

(i) There should be a liberal, pragmatic, justice-oriented, non-pedantic approach while dealing with an application for condonation of delay, for the Courts are not supposed to legalise injustice but are obliged to remove injustice.

(ii) The terms sufficient cause should be understood in their proper spirit, philosophy and purpose regard being had to the fact that these terms are basically elastic and are to be applied in proper perspective to the obtaining fact-situation.

(iii) Substantial justice being paramount and pivotal the technical considerations should not be given undue and uncalled for emphasis.

(iv) No presumption can be attached to deliberate causation of delay but, gross negligence on the part of the Counsel or litigant is to be taken note of.

(v) Lack of bona fides imputable to a party seeking condonation of delay is a significant and relevant fact.

(vi) It is to be kept in mind that adherence to strict proof should not affect public justice and cause public mischief because the Courts are required to be vigilant so that in the ultimate eventuate there is no real failure of justice.

(vii) The concept of liberal approach has to en capsule the conception of reasonableness and it cannot be allowed a totally unfettered free play.

(viii) There is a distinction between inordinate delay and a delay of short duration or few days, for to the former doctrine of prejudice is attracted whereas to the latter it may not be attracted. That apart, the first one warrants strict approach whereas the second calls for a liberal delineation.

(ix) The conduct, behaviour and attitude of a party relating to its inaction or negligence are relevant factors to be taken into consideration. It is so as the fundamental principle is that the Courts are required to weigh the scale of balance of justice in respect of both parties and the said principle cannot be given a total go by in the



name of liberal approach.

(x) If the explanation offered is concocted or the grounds urged in the application are fanciful, the Courts should be vigilant not to expose the other side unnecessarily to face such a litigation.

(xi) It is to be borne in mind that no one gets away with fraud, misrepresentation or interpolation by taking recourse to the technicalities of law of limitation.

(xii) The entire gamut of facts are to be carefully scrutinized and the approach should be based on the paradigm of judicial discretion which is founded on objective reasoning and not on individual perception.

(xiii) The State or a public body or an entity representing a collective cause should be given some acceptable latitude.

16. To the aforesaid principles we may add some more guidelines taking note of the present day scenario. They are:

(a) An Application for condonation of delay should be drafted with careful concern and not in a half hazard manner harbouring the notion that the Courts are required to condone delay on the bedrock of the principle that adjudication of a lis on merits is seminal to justice dispensation system.

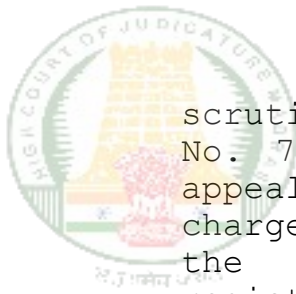
(b) An application for condonation of delay should not be dealt with in a routine manner on the base of individual philosophy which is basically subjective.

(c) Though no precise formula can be laid down regard being had to the concept of judicial discretion, yet a conscious effort for achieving consistency and collegiality of the adjudicatory system should be made as that is the ultimate institutional motto.

(d) The increasing tendency to perceive delay as a non-serious matter and, hence, lackadaisical propensity can be exhibited in a non-challan manner requires to be curbed, of course, within legal parameters."

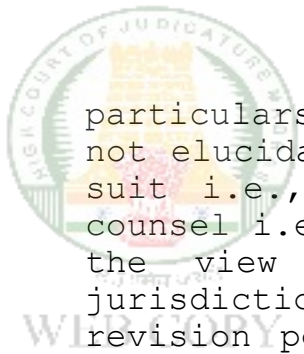
8.4 In **H. Dohil Constructions Co Pvt Ltd vs Nahar Exports Ltd [2015(1) SCC 680]**, it was held as follows:

"20. In the case on hand, the delay in refiling was 1727 days. As rightly pointed out by the learned Senior Counsel for the Appellant(s), the Respondents paid the



scrutiny charges on 11.04.2008 as disclosed in the Receipt No. 73 issued by the High Court of that date. When the appeal papers were filed on 06.09.2007 and the scrutiny charges were paid on 11.04.2008, it was quite apparent that the processing of papers of the appeals for its registration did commence in the month of April 2008. Thereafter, if rectification of whatever defects were not carried out by the Respondents or its counsel between April 2008 and May 2012, it is the bounden duty of the Respondents to have satisfactorily explained such a long delay in refileing. When we refer to the applications filed on behalf of the Appellant(s), we find that there was no convincing explanation as to how the Respondents were disabled from rectifying the defects pointed out by the Registry and refileing the appeal papers within time. The Respondents only attempted to throw the blame on the previous counsel to whom appeal papers were entrusted for filing in September 2007. As pointed out by the learned Senior Counsel for the Appellant(s), there were no details as to whom it was entrusted and what were the steps taken to ensure that the appeals filed were duly registered for pursuing further remedy as against the said judgment of the trial Court. As a matter of fact the appeal papers were filed without payment of any Court fee. This only affirms the stand of the Appellant(s) that there was no bona fide in the Respondents' claim and that they were seriously interested in challenging the judgment of the trial Court as against the non-grant of relief of specific performance. We also fail to see as to how the Respondent No. 1 which is a limited company involved in the business of exports, which would certainly have its own legal department, can plead that after entrusting the papers to some counsel whose name was not disclosed even before this Court did not even bother to take any follow-up action to ensure that its appeals were duly registered in the High Court. In this context the maxim *Vigilantibus Non Dormientibus Jura Subveniunt* (Law assists those who are vigilant and not those who sleep over their rights) aptly applies to the case on hand. The Respondents simply by throwing the blame on the previous counsel whose identity was not disclosed claimed that irrespective of the enormous delay of 1727 days in refileing the same should be condoned as a matter of course as there was only 9 days delay involved in filing the appeals."

9. Applying the aforesaid legal principles to the facts of the present case, it could be inferred that the revision petitioners have not explained the inordinate delay of 1666 days in filing the appeal, with sufficient cause. The reasons adduced in their affidavit filed before the lower Court that the second petitioner was ill and the earlier counsel died, are vague and bereft of



particulars. Further, the evidence of P.W.1 (second petitioner) did not elucidate the delay occasioned from the date of judgment of the suit i.e., on 08.03.2002 to the date of death of the earlier counsel i.e., on 21.01.2005. In such circumstances, this Court is of the view that the Court below has correctly exercised its jurisdiction to dismiss the Section 5 application filed by the revision petitioners. Hence, there is no reason to interfere with the order impugned herein.

10. Accordingly, this Civil Revision Petition stands dismissed. No costs.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS-I)

// True Copy //

/ /2020

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

pkn/ps

Note: In view of the present lock down owing to COVID-19 pandemic, a web copy of the order may be utilized for official purposes, but, ensuring that the copy of the order that is presented is the correct copy, shall be the responsibility of the advocate/litigant concerned.

To

1. The Principal Sub Judge,
Karur.

2. The Record Keeper,
Vernacular Section,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai. (2C)

+1 CC to M/s.I.IRULAPPAN, Advocate (SR-23407[F] dated 01/12/2020)

C.R.P (MD)No.2383 of 2010

30.11.2020

VR(CO)

AP(21/12/2020) 8P 5C