

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD****R/CRIMINAL MISC.APPLICATION (FOR CONDONATION OF DELAY) NO.
7963 of 2024****In****F/CRIMINAL REVISION APPLICATION NO. 10511 of 2024**=====
ANIRUDHSINGH RANJITSINGH VAGHELA**Versus****STATE OF GUJARAT & ANR.**
=====**Appearance:****DIPSIKHA P MISHRA(10116) for the Applicant(s) No. 1****for the Respondent(s) No. 2****MR HARDIK MEHTA APP for the Respondent(s) No. 1**
=====**CORAM:HONOURABLE MS. JUSTICE GITA GOPI****Date : 19/06/2024****ORAL ORDER**

1. The affidavit has been filed in compliance of the order dated 26.04.2024. The present application has been filed for condonation of delay of 57 days caused in filing the revision application.

2. Ms. Dipsikha P.Mishra, learned advocate for the applicant states that the applicant prefers to challenge the order of the maintenance. It is submitted that the applicant



is facing two proceedings and because of financial crunch, he could not move the application, and after making arrangement for funds has filed the Revision Application.

3. In the case of **Collector, Land Acquisition, Anantnag and Another v. Mst. Katiji and Others** reported in **AIR 1987 SC 1353** it has been observed as under :-

"3. The legislature has conferred the power to condone delay by enacting [Section 5](#) of the Indian Limitation Act of 1963 in order to enable the Courts to do substantial justice to parties by disposing of matters on 'merits'. The expression "sufficient cause" employed by the legislature is adequately elastic to enable the courts to apply the law in a meaning-ful manner which subserves the ends of justice that being the life-purpose for the existence of the institution of Courts. It is common knowledge that this Court has been making a



justifiably liberal approach in matters instituted in this Court. But the message does not appear to have percolated down to all the other Courts in the hierarchy. And such a liberal approach is adopted on principle as it is realized that:-

1. Ordinarily a litigant does not stand to benefit by lodging an appeal late.

2. Refusing to condone delay can result in a meritorious matter being thrown out at the very threshold and cause of justice being defeated. As against this when delay is condoned the highest that can happen is that a cause would be decided on merits after hearing the parties.

3. "Every day's delay must be explained" does not mean that a pedantic approach should be made. Why not every hour's delay, every second's delay? The doctrine must be applied in a rational common sense pragmatic manner.

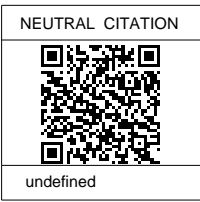


4. When substantial justice and technical considerations are pitted against each other, cause of substantial justice deserves to be preferred for the other side cannot claim to have vested right in injustice being done because of a non-deliberate delay.

5. There is no presumption that delay is occasioned deliberately, or on account of culpable negligence, or on account of mala fides. A litigant does not stand to benefit by resorting to delay. In fact he runs a serious risk.

6. It must be grasped that judiciary is respected not on account of its power to legalize injustice on technical grounds but because it is capable of removing injustice and is expected to do so."

4. In view of the principle laid down in the above referred judgment and considering the averments made in the application and as the delay is sufficiently explained, the matter



requires decision on merits. Hence, delay of 57 days caused in filing the revision application is condoned. The application is allowed.

Pankaj

(GITA GOPI,J)