



2026:CGHC:4033-DB
NAFR

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH AT BILASPUR

WA No. 58 of 2026

1 - Municipal Corporation Bilaspur Through Commissioner Municipal Corporation Bilaspur, District Bilaspur (C.G.)

... Petitioner(s)

versus

1 - State of Chhattisgarh Through The Secretary Government of Chhattisgarh Urban Administration And Development Department Dks Bhawan Mantralaya Raipur (C.G.)

2 - Sanjay Agrawal, S/o Shri Ram Chandra Agrawal, Aged About 39 Years Occupation Business, R/o Vinoba Nagar, Bilaspur, Tahsil And District Bilaspur C.G.

3 - Under Secretary, Urban Administration And Development Department Government Of Chhattisgarh, Department Of Urban Administration And Development, Dks Bhawan, Mantralaya, Raipur C.G.

4 - Shri Nandram Madawa S/o Late Shri Lalli Ram Mandawa Aged About 69 Years R/o Behind Indira Vihar Colony, Bandhwapara, Sarkanda, Bilaspur C.G.

... Respondent(s)

For Appellant	:	Shri Anadi Sharma, Advocate.
For State	:	Shri Shashank Thakur, Addl. Advocate General.
For Respondent No.2	:	Shri Amrito Das and Ms. Khushbu Dua, Advocates.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ramesh Sinha, CJ

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ravindra Kumar Agrawal, J

Judgment on Board

23.01.2026

Per, Ramesh Sinha, CJ.

- 1** Heard learned counsel appearing for the parties on application for condonation of delay of **84** days in preferring the instant appeal.
- 2** The appellant has filed this writ appeal against an order dated

18.02.2025, passed by learned Single Judge, in WPC No. 729 of 2012.

- 3 Learned counsel appearing for the appellant submits that the appellant-Corporation is a multi-functioning body and it has to follow the rules of obtaining sanction etc. for filing an appeal which took considerable time due to administrative procedures and multiple levels of approval. He also submits that the appellant has a strong case on merits, therefore, the delay if not condoned, would result in grave miscarriage of justice.
- 4 It has been further contended that the appellant, after obtaining necessary documents and information with respect to the case, some delay was occurred due to fulfillment of various departmental formalities and working of the Corporation machinery, hence, at times the fulfillment of departmental formalities takes unexpected long time. Therefore, in some cases the appellant/Corporation is prevented from filing the case within the prescribed period of limitation, which is *bona fide* and not deliberate. The instant appeal is, therefore, being filed after a delay of **84** days from the prescribed period of limitation. Reliance has been placed upon the judgment rendered by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of "**State of Haryana v. Chandra Mani and others**" (1996) 3 SCC 132 to buttress his submissions.
- 5 Learned counsel for the respondents submits that the writ appeal is barred by delay and laches and further there is no cogent reason or explanation has been given in the delay and laches application filed for condonation of delay. Hence, the appeal is not liable to be entertained.
- 6 On a pointed query being made to the learned for the appellant as to why they have approached this Court against the impugned after an

inordinate delay, he has not offered any plausible explanation or any cogent reason for delay in filing the writ appeal.

7 The question for determination before this Court, is whether the provisions of Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1908 (i.e. Act 9 of 1908 i.e. the old Limitation Act) would apply to an application for condonation of delay.

8 The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of "**Union of India and others v. Tarsem Singh**" (2008) 8 SCC 652 summarized the settled principles in the following manner:-

"7. To summarise, normally, a belated service related claim will be rejected on the ground of delay and laches (where remedy is sought by filing a writ petition) or limitation (where remedy is sought by an application to the Administrative Tribunal). One of the exceptions to the said rule is cases relating to a continuing wrong. Where a service related claim is based on a continuing wrong, relief can be granted even if there is a long delay in seeking remedy, with reference to the date on which the continuing wrong commenced, if such continuing wrong creates a continuing source of injury. But there is an exception to the exception. If the grievance is in respect of any order or administrative decision which related to or affected several others also, and if the reopening of the issue would affect the settled rights of third parties, then the claim will not be entertained. For example, if the issue relates to payment or re fixation of pay or pension, relief may be granted in spite of delay as it does not affect the rights of third parties. But if the claim involved issues relating to seniority or promotion, etc., affecting others, delay would render the claim stale and doctrine of laches/limitation will be applied. Insofar as the consequential relief of recovery of arrears for a past period is concerned, the principles relating to recurring/successive wrongs will apply. As a consequence, the High Courts will restrict the consequential relief relating to arrears normally to a period of three years prior to the date of filing of the writ petition."

9 The Supreme Court in the matter of "**C. Jacob v. Director of Geology and Mining and others**" (2008) 10 SCC 115, having found that the employee suddenly brought up a challenge to the order of termination of his services after 20 years and claimed all consequential benefits, held that the relief sought for was inadmissible. The legal position in this regard was laid out in the following terms:-

“10. Every representation of the Government for relief, may not be applied on merits. Representations relating to matters which have become stale or barred by limitation, can be rejected on that ground alone, without examining the merits of the claim. In regard to representations unrelated to the Department, the reply may be only to inform that the matter did not concern the Department or to inform the appropriate Department. Representations with incomplete particulars may be replied by seeking relevant particulars. The replies to such representations, cannot furnish a fresh cause of action or revive a stale or dead claim.

11. When a decision is issued by a court/tribunal to consider or deal with the representation, usually the directee (person directed) examines the matter on merits, being under the impression that failure to do so may amount to disobedience. When an order is passed considering and rejecting the claim or representation, in compliance with direction of the court or tribunal, such an order does not revive the stale claim, nor amount to some kind of “acknowledgement of a jural relationship” to give rise to a fresh cause of action.

12. When a government abandons service to take alternative employment or to attend to personal affairs, and does not bother to send any letter seeking leave or letter of resignation or letter of voluntary retirement, and the records do not show that he is treated as being in service, he cannot after two decades, represent that he should be taken back to duty. Nor can such employee be treated as having continued in service, thereby deeming the entire period as qualifying service for the purpose of pension. That will be a travesty of justice.

13. Where an employee unauthorisedly absents himself and suddenly appears after 20 years and demands that he should be taken back and approaches the court, the department naturally will not or may not have any record relating to the employee at that distance of time. In such cases, when the employer fails to produce the records of the enquiry and the order of dismissal/removal, court cannot draw an adverse inference against the employer for not producing records, nor direct reinstatement with back wages for 20 years, ignoring the cessation of service or the lucrative alternative employment of the employee. Misplaced sympathy in such matters will encourage discipline, lead to unjust enrichment of the employee at fault and result in drain of public exchequer. Many a time there is also no application of mind as to the extent of financial burden, as a result of a routine order for back wages.”

- 10** In the light of the principles of law laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the aforementioned judgments (supra), and upon due consideration of the grounds urged in the application for condonation of delay, we find that the delay of **84** days in preferring the writ appeal has not been satisfactorily explained with any cogent or plausible reason. The appellant has failed to demonstrate sufficient cause so as to justify

condonation of such delay. Therefore, no ground is made out to exercise our discretion in favour of the appellants for condoning the delay.

- 11** Consequently, application seeking condonation of delay is hereby **rejected**. As a natural corollary thereto, the writ appeal also stands **dismissed**.

Sd/-
(Ravindra Kumar Agrawal)
Judge

Sd/-
(Ramesh Sinha)
Chief Justice

inder