
(2019) 09 CAL CK 0338

In the Calcutta High Court

Case No : Writ Petitions (WP) No. 10070 (W) Of 2019

Shyamapada Gayan

APPELLANT

Vs

State Of West Bengal & Ors

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 25-09-2019

Acts Referred:

Citation : (2019) 09 CAL CK 0338

Hon'ble Judges : Moushumi Bhattacharya, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : Tapas Kumar Dey

Final Decision : Disposed Of

Judgement

Moushumi Bhattacharya, J

Affidavit of service filed in court today is taken on record.

The petitioner served as an approved assistant teacher in the concerned school who retired on January 31, 2005. The writ petitioner is aggrieved by reason of deduction in his basic pay by pension payment order issued by the concerned authority on October 28, 2005. The amount deducted is Rs. 3,611.00/- under the category of "overdrawal in pay etc.".

The issue whether overdrawal of pay can be adjusted against retirement dues of an employee has been settled in Shyam Babu Verma & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors. reported in (1994) 2 SCC 521 and also in a later decision of Syed Abdul Qadir & Ors. Vs. State of Bihar & Ors. reported in (2009) 3 SCC 475 and in State of Punjab and Ors. Vs. Rafiq Masih (White Washer) and Ors. reported in (2015) 4 SCC 334. A judgement of a co-ordinate Bench of this court in the case of Shiba Rani Maity Vs. The State of West Bengal in W. P. 29979 (W) of 2016 as well as Biswanath Ghosh Vs. The State of West Bengal in W. P. 27562 (W) of 2016 have categorically held that in a case where no rights have accrued in favour of a third party, the petitioner who has suffered by reason of non-payment of amount

withheld on the ground of an alleged overdrawal has a right to approach this court for appropriate relief. The relevant paragraphs from W. P. 29979 (W) of 2016 are set out below:

"(15) The only other question is that whether the writ petition should be entertained in spite of delay of about 17 years in approaching this Court. In a judgment and order dated 6 September, 2010 delivered in MAT 1933 of 2010 passed by a Division Bench of this Court and held that although the petitioner had approached the Court after a lapse of nine years, no third party right had accrued because of the delay and it was only the petitioner who suffered due to non-payment of the withheld amount on account of alleged over-drawal. Accordingly the Division Bench set aside the order of the Learned Single Judge by which the writ petition had been dismissed only on the ground of delay.

(16) Following the Division Bench judgment of this Court adverted to above, I hold that it is only the petitioner who suffered by reason of the wrongful withholding of the aforesaid sum from his retiral benefits. Although there has been a delay of about 17 years in approaching this Court, the same has not given rise to any third party right and allowing this writ application is not going to affect the right of any third party. It may also be noted that the Hon'ble Apex Court observed in its decision in the case of Union of India vs. Tarsem Singh, (2008) 3 SCC 648 that relief may be granted to a writ petitioner in spite of the delay if it does not affect the right of third parties."

Paragraph 18 of "State of Punjab Vs. Rafiq Masih"(supra) is also required to be set out:

"18. It is not possible to postulate all situations of hardship which would govern employees on the issue of recovery, where payments have mistakenly been made by the employer, in excess of their entitlement. Be that as it may, based on the decisions referred to hereinabove, we may, as a ready reference, summarise the following few situations, wherein recoveries by the employers, would be impermissible in law:

(i) Recovery from the employees belonging to Class III and Class IV service (or Group C and Group D service).

(ii) Recovery from the retired employees, or the employees who are due to retire within one year, of the order of recovery.

(iii) Recovery from the employees, when the excess payment has been made for a period in excess of five years, before the order of recovery is issued.

(iv) Recovery in cases where an employee has wrongfully been required to discharge duties of a higher post, and has been paid accordingly, even though he should have rightfully been required to work against an inferior post.

(v) In any other case, where the court arrives at the conclusion, that recovery if made from the employee, would be iniquitous or harsh or arbitrary to such an

extent, as would far outweigh the equitable balance of the employer's right to recover."

It is clear from the above that a Writ of Mandamus is prayed for is maintainable in the facts of the present case.

The respondent authorities being the respondent nos.2 and 3 are accordingly directed to release the amount of Rs. 3,611.00/- to the petitioner along with interest @8 % per annum with effect from the date of issuance of the pension payment order which should be made to the petitioner within a period of eight weeks from the date of communication of this order.

W. P. 10070 (W) of 2019 is disposed of with the above directions.