



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 16.07.2019

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.M.SUBRAMANIAM

WEB COPY

W.P. (MD) No.9147 of 2015

V.Selvakumar

... Petitioner

vs.

1.The Director

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj
Panagal Building, Chennai-15

2.The District Collector

Thanjavur District, Thanjavur

... Respondents

PRAYER: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for issuance of writ of mandamus directing the 2nd Respondent to provide an employment to the petitioner under compassionate ground on the basis of the communication made by the 1st Respondent vide his Proceedings in Lr. No.14067/07/D1 dated 25.10.2007, within a time stipulated by this Court.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Balaji

For Respondents : Mr.D.Muruganandham
Additional Government Pleader

ORDER

The relief sought for in the present writ petition is for a direction to the respondents to provide appointment to the writ petitioner on compassionate grounds, pursuant to the communication made by the first respondent, dated 25.10.2007.

2. The father of the writ petitioner was employed as Assistant Teacher in the Panchayat Union School, Aeripurakkarai Panchayat Union, Pattukottai Taluk, Thanjavur District and died on 01.02.1981, while he was in service. During the relevant point of time, the writ petitioner was a minor. The writ petitioner attained the age of majority on 07.07.1996. Thereafter, the writ petitioner submitted an application, on 29.08.2000, before the second respondent for appointment on compassionate grounds. The said application was forwarded to the first respondent, who in turn vide proceedings dated 25.10.2007, directed the second respondent to process the application subject to fulfillment of all other conditions. Relying on the proceedings of the first respondent, dated 25.10.2007, the learned counsel for the writ petitioner states that the case of the writ petitioner is to be considered for appointment.



3. The learned Additional Government Pleader appearing for the respondents opposed the above contentions by stating that the case of the writ petitioner cannot be considered in view of the fact that very application was submitted beyond the period of three years from the date of the death of the employee and therefore, the compassionate appointment cannot be granted to the writ petitioner at this length of time.

4. The admitted facts in the present writ petition are that the father of the writ petitioner passed away on 01.02.1981; the writ petitioner attained the age of majority on 07.07.1996; the application seeking appointment on compassionate grounds was submitted on 29.08.2000, after a lapse of 19 years from the date of the death of the writ petitioner's father; the said application was not pursued by the writ petitioner thereafter and only on 05.06.2015, he filed the present writ petition was filed, after a lapse of about 15 years from the date of submitting application for appointment on compassionate grounds and after a lapse of about 38 years from the date of the death of the writ petitioner's father. After a lapse of about 38 years from the date of the death of the writ petitioner's father, the scheme of compassionate appointment cannot be extended to the writ petitioner at all. Even at the time of filing of the present writ petition, the writ petitioner was aged about 38 years and now, he would be around 43 years and admittedly, over-aged.

5. This apart, the scheme of compassionate appointment is to be implemented strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions of the scheme. The very purpose and object of the scheme is to mitigate the circumstances arising on account of the sudden death of the Government employee. Thus, the scheme of compassionate appointment cannot be extended after a lapse of many years.

6. Appointment are to be made strictly in accordance with the recruitment rules in force. Compassionate appointment is a concession. Thus, the appointment on compassionate grounds cannot be claimed as a matter of legal right. In the event of the sudden death of the Government employee, the scheme is to be extended by ascertaining the indigent circumstances of the family. Thus, the terms and conditions of the scheme of compassionate appointment cannot be diluted and the authorities competent, while considering the cases for providing appointment on compassionate grounds, should strictly follow the terms and conditions.

7. The Honourable Supreme Court of India, in the case of **Government of India and another vs. P.Venkatesh**, in Civil Appeal No.2425 of 2019, dated 01.03.2019, has held as follows:

"The primary difficulty in accepting the line of submissions, which weighed with the High Court, and were reiterated on behalf of the respondent in these proceedings, is simply this: Compassionate



appointment, it is well-settled, is intended to enable the family of a deceased employee to tide over the crisis which is caused as a result of the death of an employee, while in harness. The essence of the claim lies in the immediacy of the need. If the facts of the present case are seen, it is evident that even the first recourse to the Central Administrative Tribunal was in 2007, nearly eleven years after the death of the employee. In the meantime, the first set of representations had been rejected on 3 January 1997. The Tribunal, unfortunately, passed a succession of orders calling upon the appellants to consider and then re-consider the representations for compassionate appointment. After the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting rejected the representation on 13 November 2007, it was only in 2010 that the Tribunal was moved again, with the same result. These successive orders of Tribunal for re-consideration of the representation cannot obliterate the effect of the initial delay in moving the Tribunal for compassionate appointment over a decade after the death of the deceased employee. This 'dispose of the representation' mantra is increasingly permeating the judicial process in the High Courts and the Tribunals. Such orders may make for a quick or easy disposal of cases in overburdened adjudicatory institutions. But, they do no service to the cause of justice. The litigant is back again before the Court, as this case shows, having incurred attendant costs and suffered delays of the legal process. This would have been obviated by calling for a counter in the first instance, thereby resulting in finality to the dispute. By the time, the High Court issued its direction on 9 August 2016, nearly twenty one years had elapsed since the date of the death of the employee."

8. The Apex Court in the case of **State of Himachal Pradesh and another vs. Shashi Kumar**, reported in (2019) 3 SCC 653, has ruled as follows:

"18. While considering the rival submissions, it is necessary to bear in mind that compassionate appointment is an exception to the general rule that appointment to any public post in the service of the State has to be made on the basis of principles which accord with Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution. Dependants of a deceased employee of the State are made eligible by virtue of the policy on compassionate appointment. The basis of the policy is that it recognises that a family of a deceased employee may be placed in a position of financial



hardship upon the untimely death of the employee while in service. It is the immediacy of the need which furnishes the basis for the State to allow the benefit of compassionate appointment. Where the authority finds that the financial and other circumstances of the family are such that in the absence of immediate assistance, it would be reduced to being indigent, an application from a dependent member of the family could be considered. The terms on which such applications would be considered are subject to the policy which is framed by the State and must fulfil the terms of the policy. In that sense, it is a well-settled principle of law that there is no right to compassionate appointment. But, where there is a policy, a dependent member of the family of a deceased employee is entitled to apply for compassionate appointment and to seek consideration of the application in accordance with the terms and conditions which are prescribed by the State.

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35. Insofar as the individual facts pertaining to the respondent are concerned, it has emerged from the record that the writ petition before the High Court was instituted on 11-5-2015. The application for compassionate appointment was submitted on 8-5-2007. On 15-1-2008 the Additional Secretary had required that the amount realised by way of pension be included in the income statement of the family. The respondent waited thereafter for a period in excess of seven years to move a petition under Article 226 of the Constitution. In Umesh Kumar Nagpal, this Court has emphasised that the basis of a scheme of compassionate appointment lies in the need of providing immediate assistance to the family of the deceased employee. This sense of immediacy is evidently lost by the delay on the part of the dependant in seeking compassionate appointment.

36. We are not impressed with the submission that delay should not be taken into account since Para(8) of the policy/scheme contemplates that in a situation where all the dependent children of the deceased employee have yet to attain the age of majority, the time-limit for submission of an application is extended until the first of the children attains the age of twenty-one years. A case where each of the children is a minor falls in a different class altogether. This cannot be equated with a situation



where a dependant of a deceased employee who was a major on the date of death fails to submit an application within a reasonable period of time from the death of the employee. This aspect of delay has been dealt with in other decisions of this Court, including *State of J & K v. Sajad Ahmed Mir and Local Admn. Deptt. v. M. Selvanayagam*.

37. We see no reason or purpose in now directing the State to reconsider its decision in the case of the respondent which would only result in another round of fruitless litigation. In our view, the respondent is debarred from seeking compassionate appointment by the delay as well as by the lapse of time which has taken place."

9. Under these circumstances, this Court is not inclined to consider the relief as such sought for in the present writ petition. Accordingly, the writ petition stands dismissed. No costs.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (Crl.side)

/ True Copy /

Sub Assistant Registrar (CS-)

To:

1.The Director,
Rural Development and Panchayat Raj,
Panagal Building, Chennai-15.

2.The District Collector,
Thanjavur District, Thanjavur.

+1 CC to M/s.S.BALAJI, Advocate (SR-75859[F] dated 17/07/2019)

+1 CC to M/s.SPL GP (SR-75690[F] dated 17/07/2019)

W.P. (MD) No.9147 of 2015

16.07.2019

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