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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH

Date of Decision: 15.04.2024

1.

CWP-8201-2024 (O&M)

Hum Bahadur

..... Petitioner

Vs.

State of Haryana and others

..... Respondents
2.

CWP-20644-2020 (O&M)

Subhash Chander Sharma

..... Petitioner

Vs.

State of Haryana and others

..... Respondents
3.

CWP-25381-2023 (O&M)

Narinder Singh Dehal

..... Petitioner

Vs.

State of Haryana and others

..... Respondents

CORAM: HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJEEV PRAKASH SHARMA
HON’BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUDEEPTI SHARMA

Present: Mr. Sandeep Panwar, Advocate
for the petitioners.

Ms. Tanisha Peshawaria, DAG, Haryana.

SANJEEV PRAKASH SHARMA, J.(Oral)

1. The issue raised in all these petitions is common, challenging Rule 10 of
the Haryana Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2008 (for short ‘the
Rules, 2008’) which reads as under:

“10. Date of next increment in the revised pay structure:-

There will be a uniform date of annual increment, viz. 1st July of every year. Employees completing 6 months and above in the revised pay structure as on 1st of July will be eligible to be granted the increment. The first increment after fixation of pay on 1.1.2006 in the revised pay structure will be granted on 1.7.2006 for those employees also for whom the date of next increment was between 1st of July, 2006 to 1st of January, 2007:

Provided that in the case of persons who had been drawing maximum of the existing scale for more than a year as on the 1st day of January, 2006, the next increment in the revised pay structure shall be allowed on the 1st day of January, 2006. Thereafter, the provision of rule 10 would apply:

Provided further that in cases where an employee reaches the maximum of his pay band, shall be placed in the next higher pay band after one year of reaching such a maximum. At the time of placement in the higher pay band, benefit of one increment will be provided. Thereafter, he will continue to move in the higher pay band till his pay in the pay band reaches the maximum of PB-4, after which no further increments will be granted.

Note1.- In cases where two existing scales, one being a promotional scale for the other, are merged, and the junior Government servant, now drawing his pay at equal or lower scale of pay, happens to draw more pay in the pay band in the revised pay structure than the pay of the senior Government servant in the existing higher scale, the pay in the pay band of the senior Government servant shall be stepped up to that of his junior from the same date and he shall draw next increment in accordance with rule 10."

2. Learned counsel submits that the Rule is *ultra vires* to the Constitution as it seeks to take away a right available to an employee for one increment on completion of his service on the basis that the increment would be only drawn from 1st of July. Thus, if a person retires on 30th of June, he is disentitled for the increment which he has earned for the six months period prior to 30th of June.

3. The issue raised by the petitioner is no more *res integra* and stands finally adjudicated by the Supreme Court in the case of ***The Director (Administration and HR) KPTCL and others vs. C.P. Mundinamani and others, 2023 SCC Online SC 401***, wherein the Supreme Court while examining the same issue has upheld the view taken by the High Court of Karnataka and has held as under:

““6.5 Now, so far as the submission on behalf of the appellants that as the increment has accrued on the next day on which it is earned and therefore, even in a case where an employee has earned the increment one day prior to his retirement but he is not in service the day on which the increment is accrued is concerned, while considering the aforesaid issue, the object and purpose of grant of annual increment is required to be considered. A government servant is granted the annual increment on the basis of his good conduct while rendering one year service. Increments are given annually to officers with good conduct unless such increments are withheld as a measure of punishment or linked with efficiency. Therefore, the increment is earned for rendering service with good conduct in a year/specified period. Therefore, the moment a government servant has rendered service for a specified period with good conduct, in a time scale, he is entitled to the annual increment and it can be said that he has earned the annual increment for rendering the specified period of service with good conduct. Therefore, as such, he is entitled to the benefit of the annual increment on the eventuality of having served for a specified period (one year) with good conduct efficiently. Merely because, the government servant has retired on the very next day, how can he be denied the annual increment which he has earned and/or is entitled to for rendering the service with good conduct and efficiently in the preceding one year.

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7. In view of the above and for the reasons stated above, the Division Bench of the High Court has rightly directed the appellants to grant one annual increment which the original writ petitioners earned on the last day of their service for

rendering their services preceding one year from the date of retirement with good behaviour and efficiently. We are in complete agreement with the view taken by the Division Bench of the High Court. Under the circumstances, the present appeal deserves to be dismissed and is accordingly dismissed. However, in the facts and circumstances of the case, there shall be no order as to costs.”

4. Learned counsel appearing for the State fairly concedes that the issue stands already adjudicated, and has also pointed out that the Division Bench of this Court in the case of ***Union of India and others vs. Vijay Kumar in CWP-24010-2023, decided on 08.11.2023***, has taken an identical stand.
5. The Division Bench in the case of *Union of India and others vs. Vijay Kumar* (supra), following the judgment passed by Supreme Court in *The Director (Administration and HR) KPTCL and others* (supra), has held as under:

“4. Thus, the Supreme Court in C.P. Mundinamani’s case (supra) has decided in no uncertain terms that an employee who has earned his annual increment is entitled to the same despite the fact that he has retired a day prior to its accrual.

5. The law laid down by the Supreme Court in C.P. Mundinamani’s case (supra) fully covers the case of the respondent in his favour and against the petitioners. Therefore, the Tribunal is found to have committed no error, in fact or in law, to allow the respondent’s OA.”

6. In view of above, we find that the Rule 10 of the Rules, 2008 goes contrary to the judgment passed by the Supreme Court as well as by the Division Bench of this Court (supra), and therefore to the said extent where it denies granting of increment to an employee who has retired on 30th of June or 31st of December of the year, is held to be bad in law.

7. We therefore, read down the Rule 10 of the Rules, 2008 to mean that one annual increment would be earned to an employee on the last day of his service, for the services rendered by him in the preceding one year from the date of retirement with good behaviour and efficiency. Accordingly, the ‘uniform date of annual increment’ mentioned in Rule 10 would mean completion of the year as on 1st of July of every year and 1st of January of a year.
8. The writ petitions are accordingly *allowed* as above.
9. Accordingly, it is directed that the petitioners in CWP-8201-2024, CWP-20644-2020 and CWP-25381-2023 who have retired on 30th of June, would be entitled to one increment and the respondents are directed to revise their retiral benefits and pension accordingly.
10. Said exercise shall be completed within a period of three months.
11. No costs.
12. All pending applications also stand disposed of accordingly.

(SANJEEV PRAKASH SHARMA)
JUDGE

(SUDEEPTI SHARMA)
JUDGE

April 15, 2024
Mohit goyal

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| 1. Whether speaking/reasoned? | Yes/No |
| 2. Whether reportable? | Yes/No |