



IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

842

CWP-13829-2008 (O&M)
Date of decision: 26.09.2024

B.L. Chimpa

....Petitioner

Versus

State of Haryana and Others

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMAN CHAUDHARY

Present : Mr. Anand Bhardwaj, Advocate for the petitioner

Mr. Tapan Kumar, DAG Haryana

AMAN CHAUDHARY, J. (ORAL)

1. The prayer made in the present petition is for quashing the order dated 11.06.2008, Annexure P-4, whereby without affording the opportunity of hearing, the recovery has been ordered to be made from the petitioner without giving any show cause notice.
2. The petitioner had been granted 2nd Acp and while granting the same by way of refixation of pay, the annual increment was withdrawn on account of the fact that it was the same date on which both fell due i.e. 01.10.1998. On the other hand, learned State counsel submits that the ACP was to be given after completion of the 11 years, subject to the condition, he falls within 20% of the post in the cadre.
3. The Division Bench of this Court vide order dated 06.08.2008, had stayed the recovery and the learned counsel submits that some amount was even withheld at the time of retirement. The issue stands covered in favour of the petitioner so far as the recovery is concerned, by the judgment passed by this Court in **Krishan**



Kumar Singla vs. State of Punjab and Others¹, relevant paras thereof read thus:

“5. The following needs to be extracted from Budh Ram's case (supra), for consideration of the issue raised in this petition :

"It is in the light of the above pronouncement. no longer open to the authorities granting the benefits, no matter erroneously, to contend that even when the employee concerned was not at fault and was not in any way responsible for the mistake committed by the authorities they are entitled to recover the benefit that has been received by the employee on the basis of any such erroneous grant. We say so primarily because if the employee is not responsible for the erroneous grant of benefit to him/her, it would induce in him the belief that the same was indeed due and payable. Acting on that belief the employee would, as any other person placed in his position arrange his affairs accordingly which he may not have done if he had known that the benefit being granted to him is likely to be withdrawn at any subsequent point of time on what may be then said to be the correct interpretation and application of rules. Having induced that belief in the employee and made him change his position and arrange his affairs in a manner that he would not otherwise have done, it would be unfair, inequitable and harsh for the Government to direct recovery of the excess amount simply because on a true and correct interpretation of the rules, such a benefit was not due. It does not require much imagination to say that additional monetary benefits going to an employee may not always result in accumulation of his resources and savings. Such a benefit may often be utilized on smaller luxuries of life which the employee and his family may not have been able to afford had the benefit not been extended to him. The employees can well argue that if it was known to them that the additional benefit is only temporary and would be recovered back from them, they would not have committed themselves to any additional expenditure in their daily affairs and would have cut their coat according to their cloth. We have, therefore, no hesitation in holding that in case the employees who are recipient of the benefits extended to them on an erroneous interpretation or application of any rule, regulation, circular and instructions have not in any way contributed to such erroneous interpretation nor have they committed any fraud, misrepresentation, deception to obtain the grant of such benefit, the benefit so extended may be stopped for the future, but the amount already paid to the employees cannot be recovered from

¹ CWP-11341-2003, decided on 20.09.2010



them."

6. In view of the above, this petition is allowed in terms of Budh Ram & Others vs. State of Haryana & Others (Civil Writ Petition No.2799 of 2008, decided on 22.5.2009) reported as 2009(3) PLR 511. Accordingly, it is directed that respondents would have no right to effect recovery from the petitioner. In the meantime, in the interregnum period if any recovery has been effected, the amount shall be refunded to the petitioner within four months of receipt of a certified copy of this order. The action of the respondents in regard refixation of pay, however, is maintained."

4. He further refers to the judgment passed by Hon'ble the Supreme Court in **Sahib Ram vs. State of Haryana**², relying on which, in **State of Punjab vs. Rafiq Masih**³, it was held that generally, the recovery of amounts paid in excess are impermissible to be affected.

5. Learned State counsel is unable to controvert the factual position and draw out any distinctive aspects in the aforementioned judgments or cite any contrary law.

6. In view of the aforesaid, the present petition is disposed of in terms of the judgment passed in **Krishan Kumar Singla** (supra).

(AMAN CHAUDHARY)
JUDGE

26.09.2024
M.Kamra

Whether speaking/reasoned	:	Yes / No
Whether reportable	:	Yes / No

² 1995 Supp (1) SCC 18
³ (2015) 4 SCC 334