

11.09.2025
jks
Sl. 53
Ct. 759

WPA 16922 of 2025

**Amita Das
Vs.
The State of West Bengal & Ors.**

Mr. Srikanta Datta

... ..For the Petitioner

Mr. Dhananjoy Banerjee

... .. for the State

Affidavit-of-service filed in Court today is kept with the record.

The material facts of the case are admitted and hence I have not called for affidavits.

The husband of the petitioner was an Assistant Teacher in a Primary School. He died in harness on 06.03.1978 after completing more than 06 years of service. The Pension Payment Order was issued on 30.05.2014. The petitioner approached the concerned authority for payment of interest on the delayed payment of pension. Being unsuccessful, the petitioner has approached this Court. In this writ petition she prays for interest on the delayed payment of pensionary benefit.

It is now well settled that if there is a delay in releasing the pensionary benefits to a retired employee or to the legal heir of a deceased employee, some amount of interest should be paid to compensate for the delay in releasing the benefits. The pensionary benefits or welfare measure meant to enable a retired employee or the dependants of a deceased employee to live a life of dignity. Hence, it is imperative and of utmost importance that such benefits are released to a retired employee or the legal heir

of a deceased employee without any delay. If there is delay, interest at a reasonable rate is payable by way of compensation. This is not punitive but purely compensatory.

Although the point of delay or limitation has not been urged on behalf of the State, I deem it appropriate to address that issue briefly. The Limitation Act in terms does not apply to writ petitions. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Union of India Vs. Tarsem Singh reported in (2008) 8 SCC 648 has observed that 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. It is settled law that the right of a retired employee to get his retiral dues on the date of attaining superannuation is a valuable right which accrues in his favour on the date of his attaining superannuation. Further, gratuity is more considered to be a bounty to be handed out by the State at its whim. An employee has a statutory right to receive gratuity upon retirement. If payment of such gratuity is delayed, the retired employee is surely entitled to get some interest for such delayed payment.

The Rule that the High Court may not enquire into belated and stale claim is not a Rule of Law, but one of practice based on sound and proper exercise of discretion. The principle on which the relief to a party is denied on the ground of laches or delay is that the right which have accrued to others by reason of delay in approaching the Court should not be allowed to be disturbed. In the present case, it was the bounden duty of the State to disburse the gratuity amount on the due date. If it has failed to do so and has released such amount after unexplained delay, it is obliged to pay interest to the retired employee. This is compensatory in nature. Pension

and gratuity are aimed at maintaining the life of a retired employee and his/her dependents, these are welfare provisions and even if there is delay on the part of a retired employee to approach the Court claiming interest on delayed payment of gratuity, the delay per se should not be the ground for rejection of the writ petition. No third party interest will be effected by a direction on the State to compensate the retired employee for delayed payment of gratuity by paying interest at a reasonable rate.

Counsel for the petitioner drew my attention to a Memorandum dated November, 1, 2010 issued by the School Education Department, Budget Branch, Government of West Bengal. The said Memorandum pertains to pension/family pension in respect of the employees who retired or died-in-harness prior to April 1, 1981. Paragraph 4 of the said Memorandum provides inter alia, that the financial benefit may be given with effect from June 15, 1990 or from the date of application for pension/family pension whichever is later.

In the present case, the petitioner cannot state with any certainty the date of application for pension/family pension. Hence, in view of the aforesaid and also having regard to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of D.D. Tewari (Dead) through legal representatives Vs. Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited & Ors. I direct the concerned Treasury Officer to pay to the petitioner interest the rate of 9% per annum on the amount released in favour of the petitioner by way of pensionary benefit on and from June 15, 1990 till the date of issuance of Pension Payment Order within a period of eight weeks from the date of communication of the order.

Since no affidavit-in-opposition has been invited, the allegations contained in the writ petition are deemed not to be admitted.

This writ petition is accordingly disposed of.

There will be no order as to costs.

Urgent photostat certified copy, if applied for, be given to the parties on urgent basis.

(Rajarshi Bharadwaj, J.)