



CWP-18985-2021

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH**

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CWP-18985-2021 (O & M)
Date of decision: 17.02.2025

Asha Ram

....Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab and Others

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMAN CHAUDHARY

Present : Mr. Sankalp Sagar, Advocate,
for the petitioner.

Mr. Charanpreet Singh, AAG, Punjab.

AMAN CHAUDHARY, J. (ORAL)

1. Prayer made in the present petition is for quashing the order dated 24.06.2019, Annexure P-6, and the resultant recovery effected.
2. The petitioner was working as Senior Assistant, a Class III post, and was granted ACP benefit w.e.f. 14.08.2016, but on re-fixation thereof, recovery was ordered, vide letter No.374 dated 15.07.2020.
3. Learned counsel, on instructions from the petitioner, restricts his prayer to only with regard to recovery as it could not have been effected in wake of fact that there was neither any mis-representation nor fraud and thus relies on the policy/instructions dated 20.01.2017, wherein it has been provided that recovery of excess amount paid to Class-III and Class-IV employee, may not be made as also held in **Krishan Kumar Singla vs. State of Punjab and Others**, CWP-11341-2003, decided on



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20.09.2010, SLP against which was dismissed on 05.12.2014, the relevant paras whereof 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affairs accordingly which he may not have done if he had known that the benefit being granted to him is likely to be withdrawn at any subsequent point of time on what may be then said to be the correct interpretation and application of rules.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



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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 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. A gainful reference can be made to the judgment in **Thomas Daniel vs. State of Kerala**¹, wherein by relying on **Sahib Ram vs. State of Haryana**² and **State of Punjab vs. Rafiq Masih**³, Hon'ble the Supreme Court held that generally, the recovery of amounts paid in excess are impermissible to be effected.

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

¹ 2022 SCC OnLine SC 536

² 1995 Supp (1) SCC 18

³ (2015) 4 SCC 334

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

17.02.2025

parveen kumar

(AMAN CHAUDHARY)
JUDGE

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