

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

NCRPS-6329/2024

Headquarters Office
Subedarganj, Prayagraj

No. 797-E/NCR/Policy/2024/Increment (Notional)

Dated: .07.2024

All PHODs / CHODs, NCR HQ office, Prayagraj,
Divisional Railway Manager AGRA, JHANSI & PRAYAGRAJ,
CWM/JHS WS, CWM/ MLR WS, CWM/ RSK/STLI, CWM/CPOH Prayagraj,
Sr.DPO AGRA, JHANSI & PRAYAGRAJ, Dy.CPO/Const PRYJ, Dy.CPO/WS/JHS,
SPO/MLR, APO /RSK/STLI, CEE/WS/ JHS, Dy.CE/WS/JHS, Dy.CMM/GSD JHANSI,
Dy.CE/ Bridge Line JHANSI AGRA, Prayagraj, Dy.CE/ TMC Line JHANSI DyCE / CSP
Prayagraj, Staff Officer/RPF/NCR/HQ/Prayagraj. Dy.FA&CAO/G/NCR,
Principal- ETC/ Kanpur. Principal- IRTMTC / Prayagraj, Principal- CETA / Kanpur,
Principal- Supervisor Training Centre /Jhansi, Principal- Area Training Centre/Jhansi,
Principal- Transportation Training Centre, Subedarganj / Prayagraj, Principal- Basic Training
Centre, Loco/Jhansi, Principal- BTC/C&W/Jhansi, Principal- BTC, Wagon Workshop/Jhansi,
Principal- C&W training Centre/ Kanpur, Principal- Permanent Way Training Centre/JHS,
Principal- Electric Training Centre/TRD/Jhansi.

Sub: Grant of notional increment (as due on 1st July/1st January) for the pensionary
benefits to those employees who had retired on 30th of June before drawing the
same – Clarification reg.

Ref: Railway Board Letter No. PC-VI/2024/Misc./06 dated 18.07.2024.

Copy of Railway Board's letter No. PC-VI/2024/Misc./06 dated 18.07.2024, is annexed
herewith for further necessary action.

Policy Letter Circulated under NCRPS/NCRBE is also be available on website
www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in (About us→Department→Personnel→NCR Policy Circulars).

DA: as above

Digitally Signed by
Jitendra Singh (Jitendra Singh)
Date: 26-07-2024 12:38:20/HQ
Reason: Approved General Manager/P

C/- Secretary to GM for kind information to General Manager.
C/- Secretary to AGM for kind information to AGM.
C/- All Personnel Officer in HQ.
C/- All Recognized Union and Associations.
C/- RP Cell, NCR/HQ monitor the position of reservation as advised in the letter.
C/- SWC for information in reference to SWC No.

MOST IMMEDIATE
COURT CASE MATTER

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)

No. PC-VI/2024/Misc./06

New Delhi, dated: 18.07.2024

**The General Managers/ Principal Financial Advisors,
All Zonal Railways & Production Units
(as per the standard mailing list)**

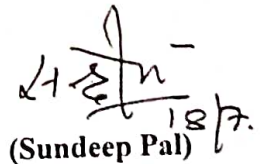
Sub: Grant of notional increment (as due on 1st July/1st January) for the pensionary benefits to those employees who had retired on 30th of June before drawing the same – Clarification reg.

Attention is invited to Board's letter dated 20.05.2024 to be read in continuation to letter dated 09.02.2024 whereby it was inter-alia advised to implement the orders pronounced by various courts of law granting the benefit of notional increment strictly on personam basis, only in those cases where a contempt petition has been filed by the petitioner restricting the payment of arrears to only up to three (03) years preceding the date of filing of the case in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement dated 13.08.2008 passed in Civil Appeal No. 5151-5152 of 2008 titled as Union of India & Ors Vs Tarsem Singh (copy enclosed).

2. Subsequently, certain cases have come to the notice of this Ministry wherein the benefit of notional increment has been granted by some of the field units to recently retired railway employees on the lines of instructions issued by C&AG's circular dated 18.01.2024 (copy enclosed) whereby the benefit of notional increment has been granted to all the employees working in the offices under IA & AD and retired/ retiring from service after the date of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India i.e. 11.04.2023.

3. In above context, it is clarified that these instructions will not be applicable to railway employees working under the Audit Deptt. on deputation basis but only to those employees who originally belong to Audit Deptt. but retiring from railway services for being on deputation in Railways.

DA: As above


(Sundeep Pal)

**Executive Director, Pay Commission
Railway Board
Tel. No. 011-47845117
Email add: sundeep.p@gov.in
4th floor, Room No. 7**

FOR EXCLUSIVE USE IN IA&AD ONLY

भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक का कार्यालय
9, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली-110 124



Circular No.02 StaffWing/ 2024
No. 24 /Staff(Entt-I) 83-2021

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER &
AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA
9, DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA MARG,
NEW DELHI - 110 124

18 JAN 2024

दिनांक / DATE

To

1. All the Heads of Offices in IA & AD
2. DG (Commercial)
3. PD (P)
4. Director (P)

Sub: Grant of notional increment to the Central Government employees retiring from service on 30th June /31st December.

Sir/Madam,

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered/allowed the grant of one annual increment to the petitioners retiring on 30th June /31st December, which they earned on the last day of their service for rendering one year qualifying service preceding one year to the date of retirement.

2. It has been decided to extend the benefit of one annual increment with monetary benefit to all the employees retiring from service on 30th June /31st December, on completion of one year qualifying service, for pension and pensionary benefits, irrespective of whether they are party/applicant to a court case or not with respect to the said matter provided such affected officials are otherwise eligible for the same.

However, the said benefit shall be granted only to those officials who have retired or who will be retiring from service after the date of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 11.04.23 i.e to the officials retired or retiring on and from 30th June 2023 onwards.

3. Compliance of the above may please be ensured.

Yours faithfully,


(NiteshPatil)

Asst. Comptroller & Auditor General (N)

Union Of India & Anr vs Tarsem Singh on 13 August, 2008

Equivalent citations: AIR ONLINE 2008 SC 68, (2008) 4 RAJ LW 3167, (2009) 1 MAD LW 986, (2008) 6 SERV LR 440, 2008 (8) SCC 648, (2009) 1 SERV LJ 371, (2008) 7 MAD LJ 1245, (2008) 4 SCT 19, (2008) ILR 4 KER 752, (2008) 11 SCALE 594, (2008) 118 FAC LR 1079, (2009) 1 KER LT 101, (2008) 71 ALL IND CAS 61 (SC), (2008) 71 ALL IND CAS 61, (2008) ILR 4 SC 752

Author: R.V.Raveendran

Bench: Lokeshwar Singh Panta, R. V. Raveendran

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Reportable

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CIVIL APPEAL NO.5151-5152 OF 2008
(Arising out of SLP [C] Nos.3820-3821 of 2008)

Union of India & Ors.

... Appellants

Vs.

Tarsem Singh

... Respondent

ORDER

R.V.RAVEENDRAN, J.

Leave granted. Heard learned counsel for the parties.

2. The respondent while working in the Indian Army was invalidated out of Army service, in medical category, on 13.11.1983. He approached the High Court in 1999 seeking a direction to the appellants to pay him disability pension. A learned Single Judge by order dated 6.12.2000 allowed the writ petition and directed the appellants to grant him disability pension at the rates permissible. In so far as arrears, the relief was restricted to 38 months prior to the filing of the writ petition. The respondent was also directed to appear before the Re-survey Medical Board as and when called upon by the appellants. The appellants did not contest the said decision and granted disability

pension to respondents and also released the arrears of disability pension for 38 months.

3. The respondent however was not satisfied. According to him the disability pension ought to be paid from the date it fell due on 13.11.1983. He therefore filed a Letters Patent Appeal. The said appeal was allowed by the Division Bench of the High Court by judgment dated 6.12.2006. The Division Bench held that the respondent was entitled to disability pension from the date it fell due, and it should not be restricted to a period of three years and two months prior to the filing of the writ petition. By a subsequent modification order dated 23.2.2007, the Division Bench also granted interest on the arrears at the rate of 6% per annum. The said judgment and order of the Division Bench is challenged in this appeal. The only question that therefore arises for our consideration is whether the High Court was justified in directing payment of arrears for a period of 16 years instead of restricting it to three years.

4. The principles underlying continuing wrongs and recurring/ successive wrongs have been applied to service law disputes. A 'continuing wrong' refers to a single wrongful act which causes a continuing injury. 'Recurring/successive wrongs' are those which occur periodically, each wrong giving rise to a distinct and separate cause of action. This Court in Balakrishna S.P. Waghmare vs. Shree Dhyaneshwar Maharaj Sansthan - [AIR 1959 SC 798], explained the concept of continuing wrong (in the context of section 23 of Limitation Act, 1908 corresponding to section 22 of Limitation Act, 1963) :

"It is the very essence of a continuing wrong that it is an act which creates a continuing source of injury and renders the doer of the act responsible and liable for the continuance of the said injury. If the wrongful act causes an injury which is complete, there is no continuing wrong even though the damage resulting from the act may continue. If, however, a wrongful act is of such a character that the injury caused by it itself continues, then the act constitutes a continuing wrong. In this connection, it is necessary to draw a distinction between the injury caused by the wrongful act and what may be described as the effect of the said injury."

In M. R. Gupta vs. Union of India [1995 (5) SCC 628], the appellant approached the High Court in 1989 with a grievance in regard to his initial pay fixation with effect from 1.8.1978. The claim was rejected as it was raised after 11 years. This Court applied the principles of continuing wrong and recurring wrongs and reversed the decision. This Court held :

"The appellant's grievance that his pay fixation was not in accordance with the rules, was the assertion of a continuing wrong against him which gave rise to a recurring cause of action each time he was paid a salary which was not computed in accordance with the rules. So long as the appellant is in service, a fresh cause of action arises every month when he is paid his monthly salary on the basis of a wrong computation made contrary to rules. It is no doubt true that if the appellant's claim is found correct on merits, he would be entitled to be paid according to the properly fixed pay scale in the future and the question of limitation would arise for recovery of the arrears for the past period. In other words, the appellant's claim, if any, for recovery

of arrears calculated on the basis of difference in the pay which has become time barred would not be recoverable, but he would be entitled to proper fixation of his pay in accordance with rules and to cessation of a continuing wrong if on merits his claim is justified. Similarly, any other consequential relief claimed by him, such as, promotion etc., would also be subject to the defence of laches etc. to disentitle him to those reliefs. The pay fixation can be made only on the basis of the situation existing on 1.8.1978 without taking into account any other consequential relief which may be barred by his laches and the bar of limitation. It is to this limited extent of proper pay fixation, the application cannot be treated as time barred....."

In Shiv Dass vs. Union of India - 2007 (9) SCC 274, this Court held:

"The High Court does not ordinarily permit a belated resort to the extraordinary remedy because it is likely to cause confusion and public inconvenience and bring in its train new injustices, and if writ jurisdiction is exercised after unreasonable delay, it may have the effect of inflicting not only hardship and inconvenience but also injustice on third parties. It was pointed out that when writ jurisdiction is invoked, unexplained delay coupled with the creation of third party rights in the meantime is an important factor which also weighs with the High Court in deciding whether or not to exercise such jurisdiction.

In the case of pension the cause of action actually continues from month to month. That, however, cannot be a ground to overlook delay in filing the petition..... If petition is filed beyond a reasonable period say three years normally the Court would reject the same or restrict the relief which could be granted to a reasonable period of about three years."

5. To summarise, normally, a belated service related claim will be rejected on the ground of delay and laches (where remedy is sought by filing a writ petition) or limitation (where remedy is sought by an application to the Administrative Tribunal). One of the exceptions to the said rule is cases relating to a continuing wrong. Where a service related claim is based on a continuing wrong, relief can be granted even if there is a long delay in seeking remedy, with reference to the date on which the continuing wrong commenced, if such continuing wrong creates a continuing source of injury. But there is an exception to the exception. If the grievance is in respect of any order or administrative decision which related to or affected several others also, and if the re-opening of the issue would affect the settled rights of third parties, then the claim will not be entertained. For example, 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. But if the claim involved issues relating to seniority or promotion etc., affecting others, delay would render the claim stale and doctrine of laches/limitation will be applied. In so far as the consequential relief of recovery of arrears for a past period, the principles relating to recurring/successive wrongs will apply. As a consequence, High Courts will restrict the consequential relief relating to arrears normally to a period of three years prior to the date of filing of the writ petition.

6. In this case, the delay of 16 years would affect the consequential claim for arrears. The High Court was not justified in directing payment of arrears relating to 16 years, and that too with interest. It ought to have restricted the relief relating to arrears to only three years before the date of writ petition, or from the date of demand to date of writ petition, whichever was lesser. It ought not to have granted interest on arrears in such circumstances.

7. In view of the above, these appeals are allowed. The order of the Division Bench directing payment of disability pension from the date it fell due, is set aside. As a consequence, the order of the learned Single Judge is restored.

.....J [R. V. Raveendran]J [Lokeshwar Singh Panta] New Delhi;

August 13, 2008.