

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL  
LUCKNOW BENCH LUCKNOWINDEX SHEET  
CAUSE TITLE ..... P.V. A. NO. 104/88 in OA 364/82 OF .....NAME OF THE PARTIES ..... *Bart Shanti Devi* .....

..... Applicant

Versus

..... *U.O.T. Board* ..... Respondent

Part A, B &amp; C

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## CERTIFICATE

Certified that no further action is required to be taken and that the case is fit for consignment to the record room (decided)

Dated, 11-5-12.....

*File B/C needed out*

Counter Signed.....

*[Signature]*

Section Officer / In charge

Signature of the  
Dealing Assistant

Annexure - A  
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CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL, ALLAHABAD  
CIRCUIT BENCH, LUCKNOW

\*\*\*\*\* Parte Application No. 104 of 88  
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CAUSE TITLE A. B.C. 4/87 OF 198.

Name of the Parties Smt. Shanti Devi

Versus

Union of India

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## IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION, TURKEY

.....of 1985. / 5

Sl. No. of order	Date of order	ORDERS WITH SIGNATURE	Office Notes as to action (if any) taken on order
	27-7-88	<p style="text-align: center;">Ch. 2.</p> <p>Permitted application of Cr. 188 for 20-7-88 from 27-7-88 to 27-8-88.</p>	
	27-7-88	<p>Permitted application of Cr. 188 for 20-7-88 from 27-7-88 to 27-8-88.</p>	
	27-7-88	<p>Permitted application of Cr. 188 for 20-7-88 from 27-7-88 to 27-8-88.</p>	
	27-7-88	<p>Permitted application of Cr. 188 for 20-7-88 from 27-7-88 to 27-8-88.</p>	
	27-7-88	<p><u>C.R.</u></p> <p>An application has been filed by Mr. D.C. Sekhon on 27-7-88 for the transfer of this case to the Lucknow circuit bench.</p>	
		<p>Submitted for order.</p>	
		<p>Sh. 2.</p>	

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL  
CIRCUIT BENCH AT LUCKNOW

\*\*\*\*

C.A./T.A. No. 364 1987

S. M. Alavi Dev Applicant(s)

versus

(I.C.)

Respondent(s)

Sl. No.	Date	Orders
	22/10/88	Order passed on 26.9.88 that can be listed for 24.11.88 before Bench — — file 2 27/10/88
	23/10/88	Mr. D. S. Misra, M. Mr. G. S. Sharma — JM
	23/10/88	On the request of Applicant's Counsel the case is adjourned to 23.12.1988 for hearing. L AM XAM
	23/10/88	No sitting, Adjourned to 23-3-89 for hearing. Rm 23/10

Registered

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL AT ALLAHABAD  
IN THE CENTRAL COURT BENCH, GANDHI BHAWAN  
LUCKNOW

No. C.R.T./CB/LKO/ 1161

Dated : 23.3.1989

OFFICE - MEMO

Registration No. O.A. 364 of 1937  
T.A.

Applicant's

Versus

Respondent's

~~Union of India and Others~~

A copy of the Tribunal's Order/Judgement  
dated 23.3.1989 in the abovenoted case is forwarded  
for necessary action.

174/89  
For DEPUTY REGISTRAR (H)

Encl : Copy of Order/Judgement dated 23.3.1989

To.

⑦

Shanti Devi  
State Tapravasi Chhatra Sangathan  
H.N.O. 77, Sardar Patel  
Opposite B.C.W.C.C.  
Lucknow

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③

Amrit  
23.3.1989

## CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL, ALLAHABAD

Circuit Bench at Lucknow  
Review Appln. No. 104 of 1988In  
Registration O.A. No. 364 of 1987

Smt. Shanti Devi ..... Applicant

Versus  
Union of India & Others..... Respondents.Hon. Ajay Johri, A.M.

By this Review Petition filed under Section 22 (3) (f) of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 the judgement given in O.A. No. 364 of 1987 Smt. Shanti Devi Vs. Union of India & Others dismissing the application on the ground of jurisdiction as well as facts is being sought to be reviewed on the ground that the husband of the applicant never opted for the 1950 Pension Scheme was neither a fact, nor was it pleaded by the opposite party and, therefore, without specific pleadings and without giving an opportunity to the applicant to produce evidence on the point. Such a finding has caused grave miscarriage of justice. Other grounds/taken are that even if the husband of the applicant never opted for pension scheme, it was open to the applicant to opt for the same even after the death of the husband and in terms of Supreme Court judgement in Smt. Poonamal Versus Union of India AIR 1985 SC 1196 when no distinction could be made after 1977 between the widows of the Government servants who did not opt for family pension

3/

scheme and the widows of those Government servants who opted for such a scheme. It is also one of the grounds that the Rule debarring the applicant from exercising her option for pension is ultra vires of the Constitution of India. Yet another ground taken is that the applicant is too poor and cannot afford seeking remedy before the Supreme Court unless it is made clear by this Tribunal that the applicant is free to seek redress in any court of competent jurisdiction, if so advised. A prayer therefore has been made that the judgement may be reviewed by adding the following words at the end of para 9 of the judgement :

" The applicant is, however, free to seek redress in any court of competent jurisdiction if she still feels that she is entitled to pension and is so advised. "

2. In O.A. No.364 of 1987 which was an application under Section 19 of the Administrative Tribunals Act the main ground taken by the applicant was that since the family pension scheme had become non-contributory with effect from 22.9.77 every one should become entitled to pension and even those who did not opt for pension their widows should be paid pension with effect from 22.9.77. As far as the jurisdiction was concerned, the learned counsel for the applicant had agreed that though the widow was not a Government servant according to Section 14 and

also Section 3(q) of the Administrative Tribunals Act pension pertains to the service of such member, It is a retirement benefit and should get covered under Sub clause (v) of clause (q) of Section 3 which mentions that " any other matter whatsoever." In this connection it was observed in para 5 that after the death of the employee if a matter had already been agitated by him it would be within the rights of the family to seek for substitution in place of the deceased. It was also observed that in Section 3(q) of the Act the service matters which can be agitated are only in relation to a person and related to the condition of his service. The ex-employee having died in January, 1968 and his settlement dues having been paid to rightful heirs, a fresh matter arising out of a judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court could not be raised by his family members in the Tribunal as it is no more a matter relating to the conditions of the service of a serving or retired employee.

3. Thereafter the merits of the case were also discussed and in para 9 it was concluded that in the case of the applicant's deceased husband he never opted even for the 1950 pension scheme leave aside the liberalised pension scheme in which two months' emoluments had to be contributed. He was evidently settled under the Old Provident Fund scheme and since he had not opted for the pension scheme from the Provident Fund Scheme there was no question of a pension having been granted to him or the family pension to the widow and that is why

it appears to have been refused. On this ground the reliance placed on the case was deemed to be not applied to the applicant as he was not a pensioner.

4. A review can only be sought if there is any error apparent on the face of the record or any question of law or fact has been ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~properly~~ considered or if some new information or fact has come to the knowledge of the applicant which was not in his knowledge at the time when the case was heard. By a review, the applicant cannot seek a review of the judgement as if the application has been made as an appeal against the same. What the applicant is now praying is an appeal against the judgement delivered by me in O.A. No.364 of 1987 of 7th December, 1987. It is not a case where there was any patent error. I am not convinced that the prayer made for adding anything more to the judgement already delivered is sustainable as this amounts to a review of the judgement as an appeal. Under the circumstances, I reject this review application. This will, however, not preclude the applicant from approaching the concerned Department for any such retirement benefit that might have been introduced in respect of the ~~OA~~ employees by the respondents subsequently which may entitle the families of the deceased Railway employee of some relief in this respect.

2/3/89  
Member (A)

Dated the 23rd March, 1989.

RKM

A4

Before the Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal,

Allahabad Bench.

Review Application No 104 of 88

C. A. No 364 of 1987  
Smt. Shanti Devi, widow of late Tapeshwari  
Chandra Gupta, resident of 77, Saudagar  
Mohal, Sadar Bazar, Lucknow.

... Petitioner

Versus

1. The Union of India through Secretary, Ministry of Railways, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.
2. General Manager, Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi.
3. Aupper Mukhya Abhiyanta, Loco, Charbagh, Lucknow.

Case no. 364 of 1987

Decided on 7.12.1987

Application for Review of Judgment

dated 7.12.1987

The petitioner applicant most respectfully  
begs to submit :-

*W.M.G.D.*

FACTS OF THE CASE :

The applicant is a widow of late Shri Tapeshwar Chandra Gupta, who was a hammerman in Northern Railway and who died on 30.11.1968. The applicant was refused pension and so she filed claim before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

The claim was contested on the ground that this Hon'ble Tribunal had no jurisdiction in the matter since the applicant was not a Government servant. It was also pleaded that the applicant was not entitled to family pension. However, it was not pleaded how and why the applicant was not entitled for pension.

This Hon'ble Court held that the Tribunal had no jurisdiction in the matter since the applicant was not a government servant. On the point of applicant's claim to pension this Hon'ble Court held in para 9 as follows :-

" In the case of the applicant's deceased husband he never opted even for the 1950 Pension Scheme Leave aside the liberalised pension Scheme in which two months' emoluments had to be contributed. He was evidently settled under the old Provident Fund Scheme and since he had not opted for the pension scheme from the

P.F. Scheme there was no question of a pension having been granted to him or the family pension to the widow and that is why it appears to have been refused. Therefore, the decision in the ~~rebelief~~ relied on case does not apply to the applicant. He was not a pensioner. "

GROUNDs OF REVIEW :

This application for review is being filed on the following grounds amongst others :-

1. That the husband of the applicant never opted for the 1950 Pension Scheme was neither a fact, nor was it pleaded by the opposite-party and, therefore, without specific pleadings and and without giving an opportunity to the applicant to produce evidence on the point. Such a finding has caused grave miscarriage of justice.

2. That even assuming for the sake of arguments that the husband never opted for pension scheme, it was open to the applicant to opt for the pension scheme even after the death of her husband as provided in N.R. serial no.4592.

3. That according to the Supreme Court ruling Smt. Poonamal Versus Union of India -

be made after 1977 between the widows of Government servants who did not opt for family pension scheme and the widows of those Government Servants who opted for such a Scheme, there was no reason why a distinction be made between widows of those Government servants who had not opted for pension at all and the widows of Government servants who opted for the pension Scheme. At least from the date the Scheme became compulsory all widows are entitled to be treated equally.

4. That any rule debarring the applicant for exercising her option for the pension Scheme is ultra vires of the Constitution of India on account of making an invidious distinction between persons similarly placed.

5. That the questions noted above were not argued and have not been taken into consideration by this Hon'ble Court because this Hon'ble Court came to the conclusion that this Court had no jurisdiction in the matter and so it was not necessary to go into all such details and this Hon'ble Court also observed as follows :-

" and that is why it (Pension) appears to have been refused."

This Court has thus not given a categorical findings refusing the pension. However, the petition has been dismissed on both the and grounds/this decision is final between the parties except for purposes of Article 136 of the Constitution of India.

6. That the applicant is too poor and can not afford seeking his remedy in Supreme Court unless it is made clear by this Hon'ble Court that the applicant is free to seek redress in any court of competent jurisdiction, if so advised, the applicant shall suffer an irreparable loss as the matter whether she can approach any ordinary Court after the judgment of this Hon'ble Court will again be a matter of legal battle and the petitioner being an old lady may not see the final result of such litigation.

8. That the petitioner has received the copy of the judgment by registered post only on 3.6.1988 and hence this Review petition is within time.

IT IS, therefore, humbly prayed that the

Judgment be kindly reviewed by adding the following words in the end of the para 9 of the Judgment :

" The applicant is, however, free to seek redress in any court of competent jurisdiction if she still feels that she is entitled to pension and is so advised" or in any other manner as considered fit in the circumstances of this case.

*Prabhakar Bisnoi*  
PRAHAKAR BISNOI,  
ADVOCATE.

Ref) No. CAT/All/ copying (dd) | 36419.

Central Administrative Tribunal  
Allahabad Bench

23-A, Thornhill

Road  
Allahabad

St. 26/ ST. 51

To

Smt. Shanti Devi  
widow of late Tapeshwar  
Chand Singh

Resident of 77, Sandagar Mahal  
Sadar Bazar  
Lucknow.

Subject:- Copy of Judgement in  
O.A. No. 364/87.

Ref:- Your application dt. 29/4/88.

A copy of Judgement dt.

7/2/87 in above mentioned case is  
forwarded herewith as ~~desire~~  
ordered by our Hon'ble V.C.

Encl.:- As above

S.O. (Copying)

Ay  
Q

(A3)

RESERVED

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL, ALLAHABAD

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Registration (O.A.) No.364 of 1987

Smt. Shanti Devi ..... Applicant.

Versus

Union of India & others ..... Respondents.

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Hon'ble Ajay Johri, A.M.

In this application received under Section 19 of the Administrative Tribunals Act XIII of 1985 the applicant, widow of an ex-employee of the Locomotive Workshop, Charbagh, Lucknow has come up with a prayer that the respondents be ordered to pay to her and her children family pension and other pecuniary benefits for the past and future with effect from 23.9.1977, the date from which the family pension scheme became non-contributory and that interest at the rate of 18% (per cent per annum on the arrears and the costs of the application made also be ordered to be paid.

2. Briefly the facts are that the husband of the applicant, who was working in the Locomotive Workshop, died on 30.1.1968. She applied for family pension but she was told that since the husband had not opted for family pension she was not entitled to receive the same. The applicant has relied on a judgment by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Smt. Poonamal & others v. Union of India & others (A.I.R. 1985 S.C. 1196) wherein it has been held that the Family Pension Scheme, 1964 which became non-contributory from 22.9.1977, the widows and dependents of deceased Government servants after September 22, 1977

-: 2 :-

would be entitled to benefits of family pension scheme without the obligation of making contribution and, therefore, those widows, who were denied the benefits on the ground that the Government servants having not agreed to make the contribution, could not be differently treated because that would be introducing and invidious classification amongst those, who will be entitled to similar treatment. Consequent to this decision the Government-respondents had agreed to grant the dependents of pensioners governed under pre-1964 scheme the same benefits as to the dependents under the current pension rules.

3. This application has been opposed by the respondents on the grounds that the application submitted by the applicant does not fall within the jurisdiction of this Tribunal because she was never in employment of the Railway Administration and also because the <sup>claim</sup> ~~scheme~~ is highly belated and, therefore, the application is liable to be dismissed on grounds of laches alone. According to the respondents the applicant is not entitled for the claim on the basis of the relied on judgment. They have also said that one of the sons of the deceased ex-employee was appointed on compassionate ground and is presently working as a Senior Clerk at Lucknow, and the fact has been withheld by her in the effect to add compensation to her case. ~~8/~~

4. I have heard Sri P. Bisnoi for the applicant and Sri D.C. Saxena for the respondents. According to the learned counsel for the applicant since the family pension scheme had become non-contributory with effect from 22.9.1977 every one should become entitled to pension and even those who did not opt for pension their widows should be paid pension with effect from 22.9.1977.

- : 3 :-

On the subject of jurisdiction in the matter the learned counsel has agreed that though the widow was not a Government servant according to Section 14 and also Section 3(q) of the Administrative Tribunals Act pension pertains to the service of such member. It is a retirement benefit and should get covered under sub-clause (v) of clause (q) of Section 3 which mentions that "any other matter whatsoever". On the point of delay in approaching the Tribunal the learned counsel has submitted that the representation of the applicant was rejected only on 4.2.1986. She had applied after the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgment (supra) on 4.1.1985 and since pension is a continuous course of action the application cannot be barred by limitation. According to him pension is a right of the family members and even if the son of the ex-employee was appointed on compassionate grounds pension could not be denied if it was due. He further submitted that since the Government of India decided to extend the benefit to all in terms of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgment it should also apply to the applicant. The learned counsel for the respondents, however, opposed these contentions on the point that laches have not been explained properly and no rejoinder affidavit has been filed against the reply filed by the respondents. According to him since compassionate appointment had been given to one of the sons this fact should have been brought out by the applicant and she has concealed it. Therefore, she has not come with clean hands and once the employee has opted out of the pension scheme and had derived the benefit he is stopped from laying claim for a benefit which he had not opted for. According to him no new law has been formulated and it was only interpretation of law. Nothing else was pressed before me.

- : 4 :-

5. On the point whether this Tribunal will have jurisdiction to deal with the application of the widow who was herself not a Government employee Section 3(q) of the Act defines 'service matters'.<sup>3</sup> In relation to a person, <sup>4</sup> means all matters relating, to the conditions of his service in connection with the affairs of the Union, e.g. remuneration, pension and other retirement benefits, etc. Though family pension also flows to the family only because it related to a person whose services were connected with the affairs of the Union and who has died, the family pension becomes a right for the family of the deceased employee. After the death of the employee if a matter had already been agitated by him it would be within the rights of the family to seek for substitution in place of the deceased. As rightly defined in Section 3(q) of the Act the service matters which can be agitated are only in relation to a person and related to the condition of his service. The ex-employee having died in January, 1968 and his settlement dues having been paid to rightful heirs, a fresh matter arising out of a judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court could, therefore, not be raised by his family members in the Tribunal as it is no more a matter relating to the conditions of the service of a serving or retired employee. Therefore, on this ground alone the contention raised by the learned  ~~counsel for the applicant~~ <sup>5</sup> are liable to be rejected.

6. In the case of Smt. Poonamal & others v. Union of India and others, (A.I.R. 1985 S.C. 1196) the Hon'ble Supreme Court had observed that pension is a right and not a bounty or gratuitous payment and that the payment of pension did not depend upon the discretion of the Government but is governed by the relevant rules and

-: 5 :-

anyone entitled to the pension under the rules could claim it as a matter of right. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had further observed that since the family pension scheme had become non-contributory effective from September 22, 1977 any attempt at denying its benefit to widows of Government servants who had not taken advantage of the 1964 liberalisation scheme by making or agreeing to make necessary contribution would be denial of equality to persons similarly situated. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had further observed that widows and dependents of deceased Government servants since after September 22, 1977 would be entitled to benefits of family pension scheme without the obligation of making contribution thus widows who are denied the benefits on the grounds that the Government servants had not agreed to make the contribution could not be differently treated. During the hearing of this case a statement was made on behalf of the Union of India. By this statement the Government agreed to extend the benefit of the family pension scheme, 1964 to all living widows. The payment to such widows was to be made from 22.9.1977 or the date of death of the pensioner whichever is later. It was also said on behalf of the Government that administrative procedures are being evolved to facilitate identification of widows or Government pensioners and to lay down the guidelines for the determination of family pensions. The benefits of family pension will not apply to the widows of deceased Government servants who would not have been governed by the scheme even if the scheme had been given retrospective effect.

7. Certain issues were raised by the Common Cause Society seeking clarification on the scheme and one of the

issues was whether the benefits of family pension scheme will be made available to all pensioners irrespective of the fact whether they had or had not contributed two months' emoluments in terms of the original family pension scheme which contribution was subsequently deleted with effect from 22.9.1977. In clarification the Government had agreed to grant to the dependents, i.e. minor sons, etc. of the pensioners governed under the pre-1964 scheme the same pensionary benefits as are admissible to the dependents under the current pension rules.

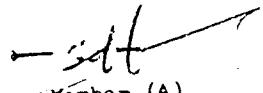
8. The family pension scheme was conceptualized in the year 1950 when a Government servant died in harness or soon after retirement. As a measure of socio-economic justice family pension scheme was devised to help the widows tide over the crisis and till the minor children attain majority. It has been liberalised from time to time. The liberalisation was, however, subject to the condition of the Government servant had in his life time agreed that he shall make a contribution of an amount equal to two months' emoluments or Rs.5,000/- whichever is less out of the death-cum-retirement gratuity. Those Government servants who did not accept this condition were denied the benefit of family pension scheme.

9. In the case of the applicant's deceased husband he never opted even for the 1950 pension scheme leave aside the liberalised pension scheme in which two months' emoluments had to be contributed. He was evidently settled under the old Provident Fund scheme and since he had not opted for the pension from the P.F. Scheme there was no question of a pension having been granted to the widow and that is why it has been refused. Therefore, even the decision in the relied on case does

- : 7 :-

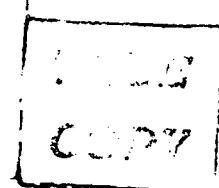
not apply to the applicant. He was not a pensioner.

10. On the above considerations, on both counts, i.e. on jurisdiction as well as the fact that the applicant's deceased husband never opted for the pension scheme and died with benefits under the Provident Fund Scheme, this application fails. The application is, therefore, dismissed with costs on parties.

  
Member (A).

Dated: December 11, 1987.

PG.



  
Section Officer  
Central Administrative Tribunal  
Allahabad.

2/2  
/ Registered/

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL  
ALLAHABAD BENCH, ALLAHABAD

\*\*\*\*\*

23-A Thornhill Road  
Allahabad - 211 001

Plaint Application No 104 of 88 Allahabad - 211 001  
Registration No. 364 of 1987

Smt Shanti Devi vs. C. through Secretary M. of P. & other  
No. CAT/Alld/Jud/ Dated :

To

Smt Shanti Devi widow of Sh. Tej Bahadur Chandra Gupta, resident of 97, Sardar Patel, Sardar Bazar, Lucknow.

— Applicant

Sri D. C. Sharma Counsel for Respondent  
No 1, 2 & 3.

Please take notice that the applicant above named has presented an application ~~a copy whereof is enclosed herewith~~ which has been registered in this Tribunal and the Tribunal has fixed 2 day of 9 1988. ~~for before~~

If no, appearance is made on your behalf, your pleader or by some one duly authorised to Act and plead on your in the said application, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal  
this 9 day of 9 1988.

dinesh

Reed

C/c

Shandor  
For DEPUTY REGISTRAR (Judicial)  
S. Kumar

Notice

2/9/88

Debtors

Railways

12/9/88

12/9/88

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL  
ADDITIONAL BENCH

Review Petition No. 102/88

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C. A. No. 364/88

No. CAT/

Dated : \_\_\_\_\_

Smt. Shanti Devi APPLICANT(s)

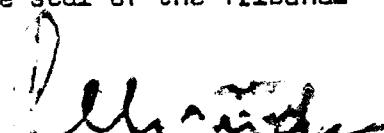
VERSUS

L. O. G. & others RESPONDENT(s)

To (1) Smt. Shanti Devi A/o 77 Jagdeeshwar Nath,  
Sahar Bagh, Lucknow. C. S. Officer  
(2) The L. O. G. House, S. I. Ministry of Railways,  
Central Government of India  
(3) C. M. N. R. Board, Howrah, West Bengal  
(4) Alpha & Omega Engineering, Lucknow.  
Please take notice that the applicant above  
named has presented an application, a copy whereof is enclosed  
herewith which has been registered in this Tribunal and the  
Tribunal has fixed 30 day of 8 198<sup>8</sup>

If no, appearance is made on your behalf, your  
pleader or by some one duly authorised to Act and plead on  
your in the said application, it will be heard and decided in your  
absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal  
this 7 day of 7 198<sup>8</sup>

  
Deputy Registrar (Judicial)

dinesh/

S. L.



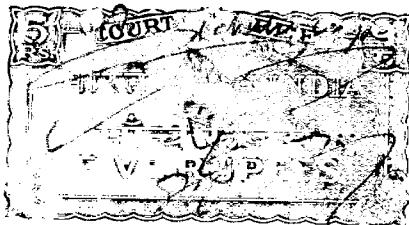
वकालत श्रीमान  
[पंक्ति] अपीलान्ट

Central Administrative Tribunal  
Aligarh & Banaras महोदय  
Aligarh

का वकालतनामा

प्रतिवादी (रेस्पाइट)

Prabhat Singh



वादी (अपीलान्ट)

Union of India

वनाम

प्रतिवादी (रेस्पाइट)

नं० मुकद्दमा

सन्

पेशी की व्रारीख

उपर लिखे मुकद्दमा में अपनी ओर से श्री Mohd. Syed Asif

5-R A Bazar, Court  
कोन्कन महोदय

एडवोकेट

को अपना वकील नियुक्त करके प्रतिज्ञा ( इकरार ) करता हूं और लिखे देता हूं इस मुकद्दमा में वकील महोदय स्वयं अथवा अन्य वकील द्वारा जो कुछ पैरवी व जबाब देही व प्रश्नोत्तर करें या कोई कागज दाखिल करें या लौटावें या हमारी ओर से डिगरी जारी करावें और रूपया वसूल करें या या सुलहनामा व इकबाल दावा तथा अपील निगरानी हमारी ओर से हमारी या अपने हस्ताक्षर से दाखिल करें और तस्वीक करें मुकद्दमा उठावें या कोई रूपया जमा करें या हमारी विपक्षी ( फरीकसानी ) का दाखिल किया हुआ रूपया अपने या हमारे हस्ताक्षर युक्त ( दस्तखती ) रसीद से लेवें या पंच नियुक्त करें - वकील महोदय दारा की गयी वह सब कार्यवाही हमको सर्वथा स्वीकार है और होगा मेरे यह भी स्वीकार करता हूं कि मैं हर नेशी पर स्वयं या किसी अपने पैरोकार को भेजता रहूँगा अगर मुकद्दमा अदम पैरवी में एक तरफा मेरे खिलाफ फैसला हो जाता है उसकी जिम्मेदारी मेरे वकील पर नहीं होगी इसलिये यह वकालतनामा लिख दिया ताकि प्रमाण रहे और समय पर काम आवे।

हस्ताक्षर

Prabhat Singh

साक्षी (गवाह)

साक्षी (गवाह)

दिनांक

१०/४/८७

महीना

सन १६

ई०

स्वीकृत

From the Hindu College Am. Fund  
Bikaner

Circuit Bench Letters

In the name of

Shankar Deo

Union of India.

10/188

CA 364/18

In the above note case it  
is respectfully submitted that the  
above case may kindly be taken up  
on 7. 10. 88 & if you are busy  
in looking after my ailing wife

Bikaner Postm.

Adv

5. 10. 88

Patel  
Magistrate  
Bikaner

K. K. S.  
5. 10. 88

Review Application  
No 104 of 88

D.A No 364/88

DA 364-07

Central Standardization

Division

GB-A Divisional Exam

Principles

Suggestions 20th of Review

Received on 24th August 1988

for (5) : Test Case

for "A" P. Informatics

30-8-88/11/88

Particulars: 11/88/88

11/88/88

11/88/88

11/88/88

11/88/88

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1. Can I have here

with a Review number in

form 30264/88) for Standard

is shown in the table

for the year

for each year

in the table

for each year

Dec 16

January 89

1. 1989

1. 1989

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1. 1989

1. 1989

1. 1989

DINESH CHANDRA SAXENA  
ADVOCATE HIGH COURT  
COUNSEL FOR RAILWAYS

Phone - 44-8  
BEHARI KUTI  
LUKERNANJ  
( Opp. Milling Company )  
ALLAHABAD-211001

Dated 30/8/88

To

Deputy Registrar (S)  
CAT, Allahabad

Reg Case No: 364 of 1987.  
Smt Shanti Devi v Umaid

Case No: 104 of 1988.

In the above mentioned matter

I have been nominated  
by PL Adm to defend  
the case. My name  
is already on  
the record.

20/8/88  
A date may  
possibly be fixed &  
intimated to me.

D.C. fixing

To

Deputy Registrar (J)  
Central Adm. Tribunal  
Mumbai

Ref: Renew Application No: 104/88  
in

O.A. No: 364 of 1987.

Smt. Shanti Devi v. V. M. M.

In the above noted matter  
I may kindly be permitted  
to inspect the record of  
the case.

7.9.1988 D. C. Jaiswal

Dated 5.7.1988

Counsel for V. M. M.  
(Partwigs)

1. Inspected  
D. C. Jaiswal  
2. Date of inspection  
7/7/88  
3. Date of permitted to  
inspect. 7/9/88

3

The Register  
Central P.M. Tribunal  
Almora

Sri. Chaiti Devi

Union of India Sthi.

Recd App. No 104/88

Off. No. 364/88  
Dated 30.8.88

In the above matter

it is respectfully submitted  
that cause of action arose at  
Lucknow and the defendant  
and respondent also reside  
at Lucknow.

The defendant is  
Kept to attend court at  
Almora.

It is therefore prayed  
that the case may kindly  
be decided by court  
much at Lucknow.

22.5.88

Prabhat Ray  
Advocate  
Chaiti Devi  
Applicant

22.5.88