## ORDER SHEET WEST BENGAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

#### Present-

The Hon'ble Mrs. Urmita Datta (Sen)

& The Hon'ble Dr. Anup Kumar Chanda.

Case No -<u>MA-37 & 38 of 2018 (OA-42 of 2016).</u>

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02	For the Applicants : Mr. Krishna Pada Pal,	
02 04.06.2018	Advocate.	
	For the Respondent Nos. : Mr. Shiladitya Bhattacharya,	
	01 to 04. Mrs. Ruma Sarkar, (Departmental Representatives).	
	(Land & Land Reforms Department).	
	For the Respondent No06. : Mrs. Mousumi Mallick, Advocate.	
	Vide order dated 20.03.2018, the counsel for the	
	applicant had withdrawn the substitution petition	
	being M.A08 of 2018. However, inadvertently, it was	
	not recorded in the said order, therefore, M.A08 of	
	2018 is now treated as withdrawn and accordingly, the	
	M. A08 of 2018 is <b>disposed of as withdrawn</b> .	
	However, subsequently, the counsel for the	
	applicant has filed two Miscellaneous Applications i.e.	
	M.A37 of 2018, an application for condonation of	
	delay in filing the substitution petition and M.A38 of	
	2018, an application for substitution of legal heirs of	
	the applicant.	
	These two Miscellaneous Applications were filed	
	for the substitution of the petitioner on behalf of her	
	deceased husband and another for delay in filing	
	substitution petition.	

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	The Departmental Representatives for the	
	Respondent Nos01 to 04 has raised the preliminary	
	objection that the wife has no legal right to sue after	
	the death of the deceased employee since in absence of	
	the employee no promotion order as well as	
	consequential effect to such promotional order can be	
	passed in favour of the present applicant. The	
	Departmental Representatives have also referred one	
	Judgment reported in (1986) 1 SCC 118 (Melepurath	
	Sankunni Ezhuthassan-Vs-Thekittil Geopalankutty	
	Nair) and therefore, they have prayed for rejection of	
	the aforesaid two Miscellaneous Applications.	
	Mrs. Mousumi Mallick, counsel on behalf of the	
	Respondent No06 has submitted that this	
	applications are not maintainable since the applicant	
	has not filed any application for setting aside of	
	abetment as per CPC.	
	Therefore, mere filing of substitution petition to	
	bring on record, the name of the present applicant in	
	place of her deceased husband, who was the ex-	
	employee of the concerned department, is not tenable.	
	In reply to that the counsel for the applicant has	
	drawn our attention and has referred the following	

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	judgments passed by the Hon'ble Apex Court :	
	i) (2003) 10 SCC 691	
	Mithailal Dalsangar Singh and Others -Vs- Annabai Devram Kini and Others.	
	ii) (2002) 3 SCC 195	
	Ram Nath Sao alias Ram Nath Sahu and Others -Vs- Gobardhan Sao and Others.	
	iii) (1998) 7 SCC 123	
	N. Balakrishnan-Vs- M. Krishnamurthy.	
	The counsel for the applicant has submitted that	
	since the applicant has filed an application for	
	substitution to bring her name in the Original	
	Application in substitution of her deceased husband,	
	therefore, there is no need to file a separate application	
	for setting aside of the abetment and accordingly, the	
	counsel for the applicant has prayed for allowing of	
	the instant applications.	
	We have heard both the parties and perused the	
	records. It is noted that the Departmental	
	Representatives for Respondent Nos01 to 04 has	
	raised the preliminary objection that in view of	
	Section-306 of Succession Act, 1925, due to the death of	

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	the applicant and passage of time, the Original	
	Application has been abated and they have also	
	referred the judgment reported in (1986) 1 SCC 118	
	(Melepurath Sankunni Ezhuthassan-Vs-Thekittil	
	Geopalankutty Nair).	
	The Hon'ble Apex Court has observed inter alia:	
	"6. So far as this country is	
	concerned, which causes of action	
	survive and which abate is laid down	
	in Section 306 of the India Succession	
	Act, 1925, which provides as follows:	
	'306. Demands and rights of action of,	
	or against deceased survive to and	
	against executor or administratorAll	
	demands whatsoever and all rights to	
	prosecute or defend any action or	
	special proceeding existing in favour	
	of or against a person at the time of his	
	decease, survive to and against his	
	executors or administrators; except	
	causes of action for defamation,	
	assault, as defined in the Indian Penal	
	Code, or other personal injuries not	

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	causing the death of the party; and	
	except also cases where, after the death	
	of the party, the relief sought could not	
	be enjoyed or granting it would be	
	nugatory.'	
	Section 306 speaks of an action and not	
	of an appeal. Reading Section 306	
	along with Rules 1 and 11 of Order 22	
	of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, it	
	is, however, clear that a cause of action	
	for defamation does not survive the	
	death of the appellant. "	
	It is also noted that the Section 306 of Indian	
	Succession Act, 1925 has allowed all rights to	
	prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding	
	in favour of or against the deceased person may be	
	continued by his legal heir except causes of action for	
	defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal	
	Code since the instant case is not a defamation suit or	
	criminal case. Therefore, as per Section 306, the legal	
	heir may be substituted to continue the instant case.	
	However, the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of	
	Mithailal Dalsangar Singh and Others (Supra) has	

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	observed :	
	"8. Inasmuch as the abatement	
	results in denial of hearing on the	
	merits of the case, the provision of	
	abatement has to be construed	
	strictly. On the other hand, the	
	prayer for setting aside an	
	abatement and the dismissal	
	consequent upon an abatement,	
	have to be considered liberally. A	
	simple prayer for bringing the legal	
	representatives on record without	
	specifically praying for setting aside	
	of an abatement may in substance	
	be construed as a prayer for setting	
	aside the abatement. So also a	
	prayer for setting aside abatement as	
	regards one of the plaintiffs can be	
	construed as a prayer for setting	
	aside the abatement of the suit in its	
	entirety. Abatement of suit for	
	failure to move an application for	
	bringing the legal representatives on	
	record within the prescribed period	

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	of limitation is automatic and a	
	specific order dismissing the suit as	
	abated is not called for. Once the	
	suit has abated as a matter of law,	
	though there may not have been	
	passed on record a specific order	
	dismissing the suit as abated, yet the	
	legal representatives proposing to	
	be brought on record or any other	
	applicant proposing to bring the	
	legal representatives of the deceased	
	party on record would seek the	
	setting aside of an abatement. A	
	prayer for bringing the legal	
	representatives on record, if	
	allowed, would have the effect of	
	setting aside the abatement as the	
	relief of setting aside abatement	
	though not asked for in so many	
	words is in effect being actually	
	asked for and is necessarily implied.	
	Too technical or pedantic an	
	approach in such cases is not called	
	for.	
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	9. The courts have to adopt a	
	justice-oriented approach dictated	
	by the uppermost consideration that	
	ordinarily a litigant ought not to be	
	denied an opportunity of having a	
	lis determined on merits unless he	
	has, by gross negligence, deliberate	
	inaction or something akin to	
	misconduct, disentitled himself	
	from seeking the indulgence of the	
	court. The opinion of the trial Judge	
	allowing a prayer for setting aside	
	abatement and his finding on the	
	question of availability of	
	"sufficient cause" within the	
	meaning of sub-rule (2) of Rule 9 of	
	Order 22 and Section 5 of the	
	Limitation Act, 1963 deserves to be	
	given weight, and once arrived at	
	would not normally be interfered	
	with by superior jurisdiction.	
	10. In the present case, the	
	learned trial Judge found sufficient	
	cause for condonation of delay in	
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	moving the application and such	
	finding having been reasonably	
	arrived at and based on the material	
	available, was not open for	
	interference by the Division Bench."	
	The Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of N.	
	Balakrishnan (Supra) has held that the words	
	"sufficient cause" should be construed liberally and	
	acceptability of the explanation for the delay is the sole	
	criteria that not the length of delay, which was further	
	followed by the Hon'ble Apex Court again in the case	
	of Ram Nath Sao alias Ram Nath Sahu and Others	
	(Supra).	
	In the instant case, the applicant in the Original	
	application i.e. the husband of the present applicant	
	died on 01.10.2017 and subsequently, the applicants	
	filed a substitution petition on 02.02.2018 along with	
	an application for condonation of delay.	
	On the basis of the submission of the applicants,	
	the Tribunal has granted leave to the applicants vide	
	order dated 20.03.2018 to withdraw the defective	
	petitions and filed proper applications thereof.	

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	Thereafter, the instant two above mentioned	
	applications were filed praying for substitution of the	
	name of the applicants in place of deceased employee	
	as well as condonation of delay. The application for	
	condonation of delay, it has been submitted that after	
	the death of the original applicant since the applicants	
	were facing financial crisis. They could not contact the	
	learned advocate within time, however, by 02.02.2018,	
	they had filed the earlier application for substitution as	
	the limitation period of 90 days for filing of	
	substitution petition had lapsed on 01.01.2018.	
	Therefore, they have prayed for condonation of	
	delay. After hearing the parties and perusing the	
	records, we find that there is a sufficient cause for	
	delay in filing the substitution petition. Therefore, the	
	delay occurred for filing the substitution petition has	
	been condoned.	
	The M.A37 of 2018 is allowed.	
	It is further noted that the counsel for the	
	Respondent No6 has raised objection to entertain the	
	applications on the ground that the applicants have	
	not filed any application for setting aside of abatement.	

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	However, as per the observation made by the Hon'ble	
	Apex Court in the case of Mithailal Dalsangar Singh	
	and Others (Supra) since the applicants have filed an	
	application with a prayer to bring the legal	
	representatives on record and if we allowed that	
	application, it would have the effect of setting aside	
	the abatement as the relief of setting aside the	
	abatement though not us for in so many words is in	
	effect being actually made before us for and is	
	necessarily implied. Therefore, on the ground of none	
	filing of any application for setting aside the	
	abatement is not a constraint to allow the application	
	for substitution of legal heirs.	
	Accordingly, M.A38 of 2018 is also allowed.	
	As the pleadings have been completed in	
	Original application, let the matter be listed on	
	07.08.2018 for Final Hearing.	
	Since the reply has already been filed and today,	
	the applicant has filed rejoinder.	
	DR. A. K. CHANDA URMITA DATTA (SEN)	
	MEMBER (A) MEMBER (J)	
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