

It is well settled principle of law as held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in "*State of Punjab and others v. S.C. Chadha*", 2004(1) SCT 863 that a claim for correction of date of birth based on unreasonable delay is liable to be rejected. It is also held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in "*Seema Ghosh v. Tata Iron & Steel Company*", 2006 AIR (SC) 2936 that after taking the benefit of the date of birth to enter into service, later an employee cannot be allowed to change or ask for correction at the time of retirement.

It is also held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in "*Burn Standard Co. Ltd. v. Shri Dinabandhu Majumdar*", 1995 AIR (SC) 1499 that writ petition filed for correction of date of birth at the fag end of service to avoid superannuation cannot be entertained as it would be imprudent to allow interim relief to such employee for continuation in service.

Similar view has been taken by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in "*State of Gujarat v. Vali Mohmed Dosabhai Sindhi*", 2006 AIR (SC) 2735 that even if there is no period of limitation, the employee should seek the correction within some reasonable time and the belated petitions should not be entertained. It is also held that no interim relief of continuing in service should be granted.