

A.K. Bhatnagar and ors. Vs. Union of India (Uoi) and ors.

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Court : Supreme Court of India

Decided On : Nov-09-1990

Reported in : [1991(62)FLR231]; JT1990(4)SC610; (1995)IIILLJ287SC; 1990(2)SCALE949; (1991)1SCC544; [1990]Supp2SCR638; 1991(1)LC50(SC)

Judge : Ranganath Misra, C.J.,; M.M. Punchhi and; K. Ramaswamy, JJ.

Acts : [Constitution of India](#) - Articles 32 and 309; Central of Information Service Rules, 1959 - Rule 6A

Appeal No. : W.P. No. 12874 of 1985 (with C.A. No. 4232 of 1955 and SLP(c) No. 3702 of 1988) and C.A. No. 985 of

Appellant : A.K. Bhatnagar and ors.;t. Kannan and ors.

Respondent : Union of India (Uoi) and ors.;s.K. Nayyar and ors.

Judgement :

Ranganath Misra, CJI.

1. The Civil Appeals are by special leave and the writ petition is under Article 32 of the Constitution. The Civil Appeal of 1985 is directed against an affirming Division Bench decision of the Madras High Court dated 16.8.84 in a writ appeal while the two other Civil Appeals are directed against two separate judgments of the Central Administrative Tribunal made in 1987 following the aforesaid Madras decision. The

Writ Petition as will be presently indicated is by 29 petitioners who had not been regularly recruited to the service but later by amendments of the Rules were regularised in service in 1977.

2. The service with which we are concerned in this group of cases is known as 'Central Information Service' (C.I.S. for short). This service was constituted by the Central Information Service Rules, 1959 framed by the President in exercise of powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution with effect from 1.3.60 in terms of rule 5. This was on the basis of selecting 400 'departmental candidates' as defined in Rule 28 of the Rules. Rule 6 provides that after the initial Constitution of the service, future vacancies in grade IV would be filled by direct recruitment on the basis of the result of a competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in accordance with the educational qualifications and age limit mentioned in Schedule VIII and the scheme of examination which is to be finalised in consultation with the Commission.

3. Under Rule 4 the service has seven tiers beginning with grade IV and going up to the selection grade. Direct recruitment is to Grade IV and the higher grades are manned on the basis of promotion. The requirements of promotional qualifications are in Rule 6A. In this group of cases the dispute is one of inter se seniority among direct recruits to grade IV.

4. After the initial Constitution there were four recruitments up to 1970, being in 1964, 1965, 1969 and 1970. It appears that in 1964 there was condonation of the age bar and 141 candidates had appeared but 22 qualified. In 1965 and 1970 perhaps there was no relaxation of age while in 1969 the prescribed age was relaxed. In the service there were 68 ad hoc employees who have been 'regularised in the subsequent recruitments referred to above while there were 73 other ad hoc employees who either took the examination and failed or never sat at the examinations to become regular recruits until the second proviso was added to Rule 6A of the Rules and the order regularizing their service was made by notification dated 27th January, 1977. The proviso in question reads thus:

Provided further that persons appointed on or before 1.7.76 to discharge the duties and functions of the posts included in Grade IV of the Central Information

Service to make good the shortfall in the filling up of vacancies in the grade by the above mentioned method and who have discharged the duties and responsibilities of the post included in Grade IV of the Service for at least five years shall be appointed to the Grade after they are screened by a Selection Committee to determine their suitability for appointment.

5. In terms of this proviso the notification of 27th of January, 1977, was issued to the following effect 'Under second proviso to Rule 6A of the Central Information Service Rules, 1959 as amended from time to time the following officers holding ad hoc appointment against Grade IV posts of the CIS are hereby appointed on regular basis in Grade IV of the Central Information Service with effect from 4th of January, 1977 until further orders....

The above officers will be placed en bloc in the same order below the last Grade IV Officers appointed on the basis of 1970 Examination i.e. below Shri Sita Ram No.

6. Mr. V. Thirunavukkarasu, respondent No. 1, in the Civil Appeal of 1985 whose services were regularised by the order of 27th January, 1977 with effect from 4th of January, 1977 - and his name occurred at 19th place in the notification - moved the Madras High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution for a mandamus to the Union Government to consider his case for promotion to Grade II and Grade I of the Service in the existing vacancies arising subsequent to 1964 by taking into consideration the period of his ad hoc service from the year 1964. He maintained that the ad hoc service between 25.5.64 to 4.1.77 should have been taken into account for determining his seniority. This virtually challenged the direction in the Government order of 27th January, 1977, requiring the regularised employees to be placed below the regular recruits upto 1970 on the basis of that year's examination. The Union Government opposed the claim but the learned Single Judge relied upon the judgments of this Court in *Baleshwar Dass and Ors. Etc. v. State of U.P and Ors. Etc.* : (1981)ILLJ140SC and *N.K. Chauhan and Ors. v. State of Gujarat and Ors.* : [1977]1SCR1037 and held that the officiating service would not be ignored once regularisation was made and directed the said period between 1964 and 1977 to be taken into account. The Division Bench affirmed the

decision.

7. The law is clear that seniority is an incidence of service and where the service rules prescribe the method of its computation, it is squarely governed by such rules. In the absence of a provision ordinarily the length of service is taken into account. A dispute of this nature normally arises between recruits from two sources, namely, direct and promotees. In this group of cases, however, we are concerned with the inter se seniority between direct recruits alone. The note to schedule VIII indicated that the inter se seniority of recruits of one year would be on the basis of merit.

8. It was considerably disputed before us as to whether there were regular recruitment examinations and an attempt was even made to equate the examination contemplated under the Rules with the screening contemplated under the amended proviso. We have found no force in such a contention. The steps taken by the Union Government and the acceptance of such steps by the regularised officers clearly militate against such a contention.

9. The regularised officers admittedly remained outside the cadre until 4.1.77 from when their services were regularising. The Union Government was, therefore, right while regularising the services under the notification to direct that the regularised officers would be placed below regular recruits through the 1970 examination.

10. Reliance on the ratio of cases where disputes of inter se seniority between direct recruits and promotees on the basis of officers of one category manning the posts meant for the other category should not have been relied upon for determining a dispute of the nature that arose in these cases. Since rules are clear and the Government action was within the purview of the rules, judicial interference was not called for.

11. It was contended before us at the hearing that the petitioner before the Madras High Court in compliance of the High Court decision has now gone to Grade I and a short period is left to superannuation and in case there is reversion now he would suffer irreparably. There is perhaps some force in what is said. We had, therefore, suggested in course of the hearing of these cases that he may not be

disturbed from his present position and be permitted to hold a supernumerary post but he would not be entitled to any further promotion unless by the seniority assigned to him in terms of the regularisation notification he becomes entitled to it.

12. Mr. Bhandari learned counsel for some of the regularised employees not covered by the Government notification of regularisation but whose services became regular through the examinations contended that though they have taken the examination and become regularised under the rules, their past service should also be taken into account. We do not find any force in such a submission particularly when there is a definite rule dealing with seniority and they had subjected themselves to that process. Their seniority in terms of the rules had to be regulated according to the merits of the respective lists in the years when the examinations were held. We, therefore, do not propose to meddle with the service in any manner. The net result, therefore, would be that the writ petition has to be dismissed and the civil appeals have to be allowed. The judgments of the Division Bench and the Single judge of the High Court are set aside and the judgments of the Tribunal are vacated and the two claims filed before the Central Administrative Tribunal are also dismissed.

13. On more than one occasion this Court has indicated to the Union and the State Governments that, once they frame rules, their action in respect of matters covered by rules should be regulated by the rules. The rules framed in exercise of powers conferred under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution are solemn rules having binding effect. Acting in a manner contrary to the rules does create problem and dislocation. Very often Government themselves get trapped on account of their own mistakes or actions in excess of what is provided in the rules. We take serious view of these lapses and hope and trust that the Government both at the center and in the States would take note of this position and refrain from acting in a manner not contemplated by their own rules. There shall be no order as to costs.