

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MUMBAI
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

**WRIT PETITION NO. 6906 OF 2007
WITH
CIVIL APPLICATION NO.162 OF 2015**

The Commissioner
Nashik Municipal Corporation .. Petitioner
Vs.
Shivaji Vitthal Chavan and another .. Respondents

Mr.M.L.Patil, Advocate for Petitioner.
Mr. Himanshu Kode, Advocate for Respondent No.1.

**CORAM : R. G. KETKAR, J.
RESERVED ON : 26th FEBRUARY, 2015
Pronounced on : 26th MARCH, 2015**

P.C. :

. Heard Mr.M.L.Patil, learned Counsel for the petitioner and Mr.
Himanshu Kode, learned Counsel for respondent No. 1at length.

2. By this petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India,
the petitioner, hereinafter referred to as 'Corporation', has
challenged the judgment and order dated 17/08/2006 passed by the
learned Member, Industrial Court, Nashik (for short 'Tribunal') in
Complaint (ULP) No. 62 of 2004. By that order, the Tribunal
allowed the complaint instituted by respondent No.1, hereinafter
referred to as 'Complainant', under section 28 read with Items No. 5,
9 & 10 of Schedule IV of the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade
Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971 (for

short 'Act') and declared that the Corporation by changing the deemed date and ordering recovery of salary on the basis of the audit report amounted to commission of unfair labour practices under Item 9 of Schedule IV of the Act. The Corporation was directed not to change the deem date given to the Complainant as well as not to make the proposed recovery. The order issued to that effect to the Complainant was set aside. The relevant and material facts, giving rise to filing of the petition, briefly stated, are as under.

3. It is the case of the Corporation that the Complainant was appointed as a Helper (Class IV) by the then Nashik Municipal Council on 06/12/1979. On 07.11.1982, the Municipal Corporation of City of Nashik was constituted upon amalgamation of - (i) Nashik Municipal Council, (ii) Nashik Road Devlali Municipal Council, (iii) Satpur Municipal Council and some villages. On 01/07/1983, the complainant was temporarily appointed as a Junior Clerk (Class III). He was appointed as a Junior Clerk on 01/09/1984 on regular basis. In February 1992, general elections of the Corporation were held. The Standing Committee and the General Body passed resolutions on 13/08/1992 and 17/09/1992 respectively giving deemed date of promotion to the complainant as a Junior Clerk with effect from 08/01/1979 as against 01/09/1984. On 07/02/1996, he was promoted as a Senior Clerk.

4. On 24/01/2001, the Chief Auditor submitted a report to the Municipal Commissioner pointing out therein that the deemed date of promotion given to the Complainant was illegal and could not be accepted. In view thereof, the Municipal Commissioner issued a show cause notice on 30/07/2001 enclosing therewith the copy of report dated 24/01/2001 as to why the deemed date given to him be not cancelled and recovery be not made from him. The Complainant gave reply to the show cause notice on 13/08/2001. After taking into consideration all the circumstances, the Municipal Commissioner issued order on 08/10/2003 and cancelled the deemed date of promotion and directed to fix the pay scale of the Complainant. In pursuance thereof, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Administration) issued order on 19/03/2004 and fixed the pay scale of the Complainant and further directed to recover excess salary paid to the Complainant.

5. The Complainant instituted Complaint (ULP) No. 62 of 2004 before the Tribunal challenging the orders dated 08/10/2003 and 19/03/2004. The Corporation resisted the complaint by filing written statement. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties, the Tribunal framed the necessary issues. The parties led evidence. After considering the material on record, by the impugned order, the Tribunal held that the Corporation has committed unfair labour

practices under Item 9 of Schedule IV of the Act. It is against this order, the Corporation has instituted the present petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.

6. In support of this petition, Mr. Patil strenuously contended that basically, resolutions passed by the Standing Committee and the General Body on 13/08/1992 & 17/09/1992 respectively and on that basis, giving deemed date of promotion to the Complainant as a Junior Clerk with effect from 08/01/1979 amounted to creation of imaginary post and making appointment of the Complainant in that post with retrospective effect. This has resulted in severe financial burden on the Corporation. He submitted that by the impugned order, the Tribunal disposed of several complaints instituted by the employees of the Corporation raising identical grievances. This Court (Coram : Abhay S. Oka, J.) has allowed the Writ Petition No. 4091 of 2007 on 20/12/2007 by holding that there is no allegation in the complaint regarding the failure on the part of the Corporation to implement any award, settlement or agreement and therefore, Item 9 of Schedule IV of the Act is not attracted. The Tribunal has held that Items 5 & 10 of Schedule IV of the Act are not attracted. For all these reasons, he submitted that the impugned order deserves to be quashed and set aside, thereby allowing the Writ Petition.

7. On the other hand, Mr.Kode reiterated the submissions that were advanced before the Tribunal. He submitted that the resolutions passed by the Standing Committee and the General Body prevail over the orders dated 08/10/2003 and 19/03/2004 passed by the Municipal Commissioner and the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Administration) respectively. This amounts to commission of unfair labour practices under Item 9 of Schedule IV of the Act. He submitted that appointment of the Complainant with the Corporation is itself a contract and/or an agreement and therefore, failure to implement the said contract/agreement amounts to commission of unfair labour practices under Item 9 of Schedule IV of the Act. The Tribunal rightly held that the act of the Corporation in withdrawing the deemed date and benefits given to the employees amounts to the commission of unfair labour practices. He further submitted that the petition is also hopelessly barred by delay and laches. He, therefore, submitted that no case is made out for invocation of powers under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. For all these reasons, he submitted that the impugned order deserves to be quashed and set aside.

8. I have considered the rival submission made by the learned Counsel appearing for the parties. I have also perused the material on record. As noted earlier, the Complainant was appointed as a

Helper (Class IV) by the then Nashik Municipal Council on 06/12/1979. Thereafter, he was temporarily appointed as a Junior Clerk (Class III) with effect from 01/07/1983. He was issued regular appointment on 01/09/1984. The moot question is whether the Complainant can be given deemed date of promotion as a Junior Clerk with effect from 08/01/1979. Mr. Patil submitted that the resolution passed by the Standing Committee and the General Body as also the order passed by the Municipal Commissioner amounted to creation of an imaginary post and making appointment of a Complainant in that post with retrospective effect. I find merit in the submissions of Mr. Patil. In my opinion, the complainant could not have been given deemed date of promotion as a Junior Clerk with effect from 08/01/1979. The complainant without actually working between 08/01/1979 and 01/09/1984, as a Junior Clerk, was given deemed date as also benefits flowing therefrom.

9. Mr. Patil further relied upon decision of this Court in Writ Petition No. 4091 of 2007 dated 20/12/2007. He submitted that for the reasons set out therein, the impugned order deserves to be set aside. In paragraphs 10 & 11 of that Judgment, this Court observed thus :

10. The learned Member of the Industrial Tribunal has held that Items 5 and 10 of Schedule IV of the said Act of 1971 are not attracted and only item which is attracted is Item 9 of Schedule IV.

Therefore, the only question to be decided is whether item 9 of Schedule IV is attracted. In the present case it is obvious that there is no allegation in the complaint regarding the failure on the part of the Petitioner to implement any award, settlement or agreement. The learned Counsel for the Petitioner has relied upon a decision of this Court in the case of Divisional Manager v/s. Chimna Arjun Jadhav (2001 (4) Mah.L.J. 97). In paragraph 14 the learned Judge held thus:

"To attract item 9 of Schedule IV of the Act it was incumbent upon the complainants to establish that there was any award, settlement

or agreement between the parties. In the absence of such evidence, it is not possible to conclude that the petition corporation had engaged in any unfair labour practice within the meaning of item 9 of Schedule IV of the Act".

11. Reliance has been placed by the learned Counsel for the Respondent on four different decisions of this Court, viz.:

1. 1996 (II) CLR 102 (Hindustan Lever Ltd. v/s. Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha & others)
2. 1981 Mah.L.J. 316. (Petroleum Employees Union v/s. Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay & anr.)
3. 2001 (4) Mah.L.J. 919. (Crest Communication Ltd. Mumbai & others V/s. Ms.Sheetal Shenoy.)
4. 2001 (4) Bom.C.R. 713. (Ceat Limited (Electronics Division) v/s. Anand Aba Saheb Hawaldar & others.)

Her submission based on aforesaid decisions is that an agreement between the parties will have to be inferred. It is very difficult to come to the conclusion that there existed any agreement between the parties which provided that the employment of the Respondent will be regularised right from the year 1976. In fact in paragraph 6 of the impugned Judgment and order, the learned Member has observed that the law does not provide for regularisation. In fact there is no finding recorded by the learned Member regarding existence of any agreement or settlement. The learned Judge has not drawn any inference regarding existence of any Agreement.

11. It is thus apparent that Item 9 of Schedule IV is not at all attracted. In the result the impugned order will have to be quashed and set aside.

10. Perusal of the complaint shows that there is no allegation as regards failure on the part of the petitioner to implement any award,

settlement or agreement as contemplated by Item 9 of Schedule IV of the Act. In view thereof, I find that the decision in Writ Petition No. 4091 of 2007 squarely applies even to the facts of the present case.

11. In the light of the aforesaid discussion, petition succeeds and is allowed. Rule is made absolute in terms of prayer clause (b) and the Complaint (ULP) No. 62 of 2004 instituted by the Complainant stands dismissed. In the circumstances of the case, however, there shall be no order as to costs.

12. In view of the disposal of the Petition, nothing survives in Civil Application No.162 of 2015 filed by the Corporation for stay of the impugned Judgment and Order and the same is disposed of accordingly.

(R. G. KETKAR, J.)

ingale