

NAFR

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH, BILASPUR

WPS No. 6122 of 2016

Smt. Kalyani Netam, wife of Shri Jaysingh Netam, aged about 37 years, resident of Village and Post Ward No.2, Mahaveer Chowk, Soripara, Gandai Pandaria, Chhuikhadan, District Rajnandgaon, Civil & Revenue District Rajnangaon (CG).

---- Petitioner

Versus

1. State Of Chhattisgarh, through the Secretary, Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, Mahanadi Bhawan, Naya Raipur, District Raipur.
2. The Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat, Rajnandgaon, District Rajnandgaon (CG).
3. The Block Development Education Officer, Chhuikhadan District Rajnandgaon (CG).
4. The Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat, Chhuikhadan, District Rajnandgaon (CG).

---- Respondents

For Petitioner	:	Shri Azad Siddiqui, Advocate
For State	:	Shri Dhiraj Wankhede, Govt. Advocate

S.B.:Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay K. Agrawal

Order On Board

09/11/2016

1. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that the petitioner is entitled to be considered for promotion despite having been transferred from one Janpad Panchayat to other Janpad Panchayat. This issue has been considered by the Division Bench of this Court in **Writ Appeal No.475 of 2015 (Smt. Reeta Singh Vs. State of Chhattisgarh & Ors.)** and

analogues appeals vide order dated 29.10.2015.

2. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner for the purposes of eligibility, the length of service is required to be considered irrespective of transfer, benefit of seniority may not be given. The order passed by the Division Bench in the aforesaid case, clearly holds that:-

“5. We have considered the submissions on behalf of the parties. Rule 27 of the Chhattisgarh Teacher (Panchayat) Cadre (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules 2012 provides for request transfer in which event, loss of seniority only would follow at the transferred place of posting. The Learned Single Judge has correctly observed that loss of seniority due to request transfer and the eligibility to be considered for promotion by taking into account the earlier period of service before transfer were two separate issues and the latter had to be taken into consideration for determining eligibility to be considered for promotion as distinct from seniority.

6. Considering a similar issue with regard to calculation of the time period for grant of time bound promotion in a case relating to transfer upon request, it was observed in **(1999) 2 Supreme Court Cases 119 (Dwijen Chandra Sarkar v. Union of India)** as follows:

“17. On the facts of the present case and especially in view of the aforesaid decisions, we are of the view that when the transfer is in public interest and not on request, the two employees transferred cannot be in a worse position than those in the above rulings who have been transferred on request and who in those cases accepted that their names could appear at the bottom of the seniority list. Even in cases relating to request transfers, this Court has held, as seen above, that the past service will count for eligibility for certain purposes though it may not count for seniority.

18. Hence the transfer order and circular concerned of 1983 which required that the past service should not count for seniority, cannot have any bearing on eligibility for time-bound promotion. Seniority and time bound

promotions are different concepts, as stated above.

19. For the above reasons, we hold that the past service of the appellants is to be counted for the limited purpose of eligibility – for computing the number of years of qualifying service, to enable them to claim the higher grade under the Scheme of Time bound Promotions.”

3. The legal issue stands adjudicated by the Division Bench. It only requires application in the case of petitioner on its own facts. Therefore, in these circumstances, instead of keeping the matter pending, it would be appropriate to direct respondent No.2 to consider petitioner's representation with regard to his eligibility for being considered for promotion keeping in view the legal position adumbrated by the Division Bench in case of **Smt. Reeta Singh** (supra) and take decision on its own merit in accordance with law.
4. It is made clear that this Court has not expressed any opinion on merits of the case and authority concerned would be at liberty to decide the same in accordance with law. The petitioner is not pressing in Clause-10(c) of the reliefs sought.
5. With the aforesaid observation, the petition stands finally disposed off.

Sd/-

(Sanjay K. Agrawal)
Judge