

25. 01 . 2021

BP
Sl. 17

WPA 11443 of 2020
(Via Video Conference)

FIS Payment Solutions & Services
India Private Ltd.
Vs.
The Assistant Labour Commissioner
(Central)-II & Ors.

Mr. Soumya Majumdar
Mr. Rishav Dutt
..for the petitioner.

Mr. Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharya, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Samim Ahmed
Mr. Suman Sankar Chatterjee
..for the respondent no.3.

Mr. Rananeesh Guha Thakurta
..for the respondent no.4.

Mr. Abhishek Banerjee
Mr. Joydip Banerjee
Ms. Parna Roy Choudhury
..for the respondent no.5.

This matter relates to non-payment of gratuity to a workman/employee who worked under one agency which was a sub-contractor under the petitioner. For non-payment of gratuity the respondent no.3 i.e. the employee raised a dispute before the controlling authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 and

after hearing all parties who are the opposite parties in the said application being the petitioner herein, the respondent nos. 4 and 5 herein, the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and Controlling Authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 passed an order on 12th March, 2020 for payment of gratuity to the applicant. The amount along with simple interest @ Rs. 10% p.a. is **Rs. 1,33,783/-**. The petitioner herein, who was the opposite party no.1 in the said application before the controlling authority has filed this writ application instead of filing appeal against the order if he is aggrieved at all by the impugned order as has been provided under Section 7 (7) of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The writ application has been affirmed on 21st December, 2020.

However, the learned advocate for the petitioner has placed two Supreme Court judgements, one reported in 2020 SCC on line SC 21 which discusses the alternative remedy and the power and jurisdiction of the High Court when there is an alternative remedy. The other judgement is 1980 (1) SCC 4 which speaks about the Gratuity Act. Referring paragraph 6 of this second judgement, the petitioner submits that it has been laid down by the Supreme Court that the

provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act impliedly exclude recourse to any other statute for the purpose of recovery of gratuity. Submission is that the concept of the principal employer as has been defined in Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 cannot be brought here which has been done by the Controlling Authority.

Considering the above two judgements, I do not find that any new law has been declared by the Supreme Court on the writ jurisdiction of a High Court saying that the writ court cannot deny exercising its writ jurisdiction even if there is an alternative remedy. In respect of the other question decided by the Supreme Court as to the importing of the concept of 'principal employer' in the Gratuity Act, I am of the view that this question also could be referred in the appeal had an appeal been preferred by the writ petitioner under Section 7 (7) of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 against the observation made in the impugned order which has not been done. I also do not extend the time to prefer such appeal, as the writ Court cannot do that.

The petitioner cannot raise the question of jurisdiction of the controlling authority as it has althroughout participated in the proceeding before the controlling authority. As the petitioner got ample

opportunity of hearing before the said authority it cannot allege violation of principles of natural justice also. The petitioner has not challenged the order of the said authority on merit by preferring appeal.

I find no illegality in the decision making process.

The writ court is not an alternative forum of the appellate authority as has been provided in the statute aforesaid. Therefore, I decline to exercise my jurisdiction and dismiss the writ application.

With the observation as aforesaid, the writ application is dismissed.

(Abhijit Gangopadhyay, J.)

