

NAFR

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH AT BILASPUR

WPS No. 5856 of 2021

Smt. Parwati D/o Late Shri Ram Kumar, W/o Late Rajendra Soni,
Aged About 29 Years, R/o Katora, Post Patna, Tehsil Baikunthpur,
District Korea Chhattisgarh

---- Petitioner

Versus

1. South Eastern Coalfields Limited Through Chairman-Cum-Managing Director, South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Head Quarter, Seepat Road, District Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
2. Chief General Manager, South Eastern Coal Fields Ltd., Baikunthpur Area, District Koriya, Chhattisgarh
3. Sub Area Manager, Charcha Mine, South Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. R/o Post Charcha Colliery, District Koriya Chhattisgarh
4. Deputy Manager (Personnel), Charcha Mine, South Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. R/o Post Charcha Colliery, District Koriya, Chhattisgarh

---- Respondents

For Petitioner	:	Mr. Chandresh Shrivastava, Advocate.
For SECL	:	Mr. Sudhir Kumar Bajpai, Advocate

Hon'ble Shri Justice P. Sam Koshy
Order on Board

26/10/2021

1. The challenge in the present Writ Petition is to the action on the part of the respondents whereby the claim of petitioner for dependent employment has been denied only on the ground that the petitioner happens to be a married daughter of deceased employee.
2. The petitioner in the present writ petition had moved an application for dependent employment in the capacity of the daughter of late Ram Kumar who died in harness working under the respondents on

22.09.2009. The deceased was working as a Belt Khalasi Category-III posted at Charcha Colliery. The petitioner's claim has been rejected vide the impugned order Annexure P-1 only on the ground that petitioner happens to be the married daughter. The reason assigned by the respondents is that the married daughter does not fall within the ambit of dependents for the purpose of claiming dependent employment under the provisions of National Coal Wage Agreement (in short 'NCWA')

3. The issue involved in the present writ petition does not need much deliberation and consideration in the light of the judgment passed by the Single Bench of this Court in WPS No.4994 of 2015, decided on 15.03.2016 in case of Smt. Asha Pandey Vs. Coal India Ltd. & Others. The High Court in its order after considering all the objections and contentions that were raised by the Management while denying the dependent employment to the petitioner therein on the ground of she being a married daughter, the Single Bench allowed the writ petition holding that denial of dependent employment to married daughter of employees under the respondents to be gender bias and unreasonable and also held it to be violative of Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India. It was also held to be impermissible under law and the High Court after went on and held that the provisions of NCWA excluding consideration of the married daughter for dependent employment to be unjust, unfair and opposed to law.
4. The said judgment of the Single Bench dated 15.03.2016 was subjected to challenge in Writ Appeal i.e. Writ Appeal No.246 of 2016 along with couple of other Writ Appeals preferred by the

respondents-management. This bunch of Writ Appeals got dismissed by the Division Bench vide order dated 03.09.2019. The Division Bench while dismissing the Writ Appeals in paragraph 18 held as under:

“18. It is made clear that the writ Court after holding part of Clause 9.3.3 of NCWA -VI and Clause 9.4.0 (1) of NCWA – IX to be void and inoperative to the extent it excludes married daughter from consideration for dependent employment, directed appellant company to consider the claim of petitioners therein for dependent employment afresh, in accordance with law. Said direction of the writ Court is only with regard to consideration of claim for dependent employment and to grant the same subject to fulfilment of other requirements of becoming entitled for dependent employment as prescribed in Clause 9.3.3 of NCWA- IX.”

5. In view of the aforesaid decisions laid down by the Single Bench as well as by the Division Bench, this court in the present writ petition is of the firm view that the factual matrix of the present case and the contentions put forth by the management in support of their contentions being the same that has been raised and decided in the aforementioned writ petition as well as writ appeals, the present writ petition also deserves to be allowed in similar terms.
6. Accordingly, the present writ petition also stands allowed in terms of the order passed by the Division Bench in Writ Appeal No.246 of 2016 and other Writ Appeals decided analogously on 03.09.2019.

7. As a result, the petitioner is directed to approach the respondents and the respondents, in turn, are directed to reconsider the claim of the petitioner for dependent employment and to grant the same subject to fulfillment of other requirements entitled for dependent employment in terms of the provisions of law governing the field.
8. Let this exercise be completed within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of copy of this order.
9. Of late, this Court has been receiving too many litigations of similar and identical nature. The point of issue involved in the present writ petition already stands well settled for well over a couple of years now. In spite of that the respondents still are not considering the claim for dependent employment in terms of the decision which already stands settled in the judgment of this Court in the case of **Smt. Asha Pandey Vs. Coal India Ltd. & Others** and a series of judgments thereafter which have all been upheld uptill the Stage of Supreme Court.
10. It is high time that respondents should take necessary steps for modifying the NCWA to the aforesaid extent and Respondent Authorities also should take necessary steps in sending necessary instructions to the various Area Headquarters under the SECL highlighting these aspects and also apprise the officers in respect of judgment rendered in the case of **Smt. Asha Pandey Vs. Coal India Ltd. & Others** and subsequent decisions on the same issue. The claim for dependent employment should henceforth be considered ignoring the aspect of claimant being a married daughter. Respondent Authorities should consider the claim of the claimants

strictly in accordance with the provision of NCWA except the ground of claimant being a married daughter.

11. Let a copy of this order be placed before the respondents no.1 & 2 for taking all necessary remedial steps in this regard to avoid unnecessary litigations in the future.

12. With the aforesaid observation, the writ petition stands disposed of.

**Sd/-
(P. Sam Koshy)
Judge**

Khatai