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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 17.02.2022

CORAM

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P.D. AUDIKESAVALU

W.P. No. 18738 of 2017
and
W.M.P. No. 20265 of 2017

The Management,
Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation
(Villupuram) Ltd.,
Kancheepuram Region,
Kancheepuram.

... Petitioner

-vs-

1.David Singarayan

2.The Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour,
D.M.S. Compound,
Chennai.

... Respondents

Prayer:- Writ Petitions filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950, praying to issue a Writ of Certiorari or any writ, order or direction to call for the records of the 2nd Respondent made in A.P. No. 320 of 2013 dated 10.05.2016 and to quash the same as illegal and against the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

For Petitioner : Mr. G.Saravanakumar

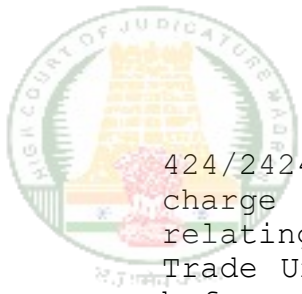
For Respondents: Mr.K.M.Ramesh (For R1)

Mrs.C.Sangamithirai (For R2)
Special Government Pleader

O R D E R

Heard Mr. G.Saravanakumar, Learned Counsel for the Petitioner and Mr. K.M.Ramesh, Learned Counsel for the First Respondent and Mrs. C.Sangamithirai, Learned Counsel for the Second Respondent, and perused the materials placed on record, apart from the pleadings of the parties.

2. The First Respondent, who was employed as conductor, had been terminated from service by the Petitioner by Order No.



424/2424/Sa11/ Tha.Po.Ka(Vzhu)/Ka.Ma/11 dated 19.11.2013 on the charge of unauthorized absence. Since conciliation proceedings relating to an industrial dispute between the Petitioner and the Trade Union in which the Employee was a member was then pending before the Second Respondent, the Petitioner had made an application under Section 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act' for short) for approval of termination. The application for removal was ultimately rejected by order dated 10.05.2016 in A.P. No. 320 of 2013 passed by the Second Respondent. Aggrieved thereby, the Petitioner has filed this Writ Petition challenging the same.

3. It is evident from the impugned order that the Second Respondent has examined the application for approval made by the Petitioner with reference to the relevant aspects stipulated in the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Lalla Ram -vs- D.C.M. Chemical Works Ltd. [(1978) 3 SCC 1], which are as follows:-

- (i) whether a proper domestic enquiry in accordance with the relevant rules/Standing Orders and principles of natural justice has been held;
- (ii) whether a prima facie case for dismissal based on legal evidence adduced before the domestic tribunal is made out;
- (iii) whether the employer had come to a bona fide conclusion that the employee was guilty and the dismissal did not amount to unfair labour practice and was not intended to victimise the employee;
- (iv) whether the employer has paid or offered to pay wages for one month to the employee; and
- (v) whether the employer has simultaneously or within such reasonably short time as to form part of the same transaction applied to the authority before which the main industrial dispute is pending for approval of the action taken by him.

4. The Second Respondent came to the conclusion that the requirement in items (iii), (iv) and (v) had been satisfied and in respect of the aspects in items (i) and (ii), it was held that since enquiry proceedings has not been produced, the domestic enquiry has not been conducted following the Rules, Standing Orders and the principles of natural justice, and prima facie case has not been made out.

5. Insofar as the question relating to validity of the domestic enquiry is concerned, it would be necessary to focus here that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the decision in John D'Souza -vs- Karnataka State Transport Corporation (Order dated 16.10.2019 in Civil Appeal No. 8042 of 2019) has explained the law relating to the procedure to be adopted in a proceeding for approval under Section 33(2)(b) of the Act with reference to

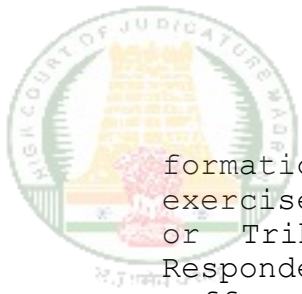


the earlier rulings, as follows:-

"31. This Court in the above cited decisions has, in no uncertain terms, divided the scope of enquiry by the Labour Court/Tribunal while exercising jurisdiction under Section 33(2)(b) in two phases. Firstly, the Labour Court/Tribunal will consider as to whether or not a prima facie case for discharge or dismissal is made out on the basis of the domestic enquiry if such enquiry does not suffer from any defect, namely, it has not been held in violation of principles of natural justice and the conclusion arrived at by the employer is bona fide or that there was no unfair labour practice or victimisation of the workman. This entire exercise has to be undertaken by the Labour Court/Tribunal on examination of the record of enquiry and nothing more. In the event where no defect is detected, the approval must follow. The second stage comes when the Labour Court/Tribunal finds that the domestic enquiry suffers from one or the other legal ailment. In that case, the Labour Court/Tribunal shall permit the parties to adduce their respective evidence and on appraisal thereof the Labour Court/Tribunal shall conclude its enquiry whether the discharge or any other punishment including dismissal was justified....

34. It, thus, stands out that though the Labour Court or the Tribunal while exercising their jurisdiction under Section 33(2)(b) are empowered to permit the parties to lead evidence in respect of the legality and propriety of the domestic enquiry held into the misconduct of a workman, such evidence would be taken into consideration by the Labour Court or the Tribunal only if it is found that the domestic enquiry conducted by the Management on the scale that the standard of proof required therein can be 'preponderance of probability' and not a 'proof beyond all reasonable doubts' suffers from inherent defects or is violative of principles of natural justice. In other words, the Labour Court or the Tribunal cannot without first examining the material led in the domestic enquiry jump to a conclusion and mechanically permit the parties to lead evidence as if it is an essential procedural part of the enquiry to be held under Section 33(2)(b) of the Act."

It has also been emphasized in that decision that while holding enquiry under Section 33(2)(b) of the Act, neither the adjudicatory powers vested in the Labour Court under Section 10 (i)(c) and (d) of the Act can be invoked nor can the proportionality of punishment be dwelled upon in the process of

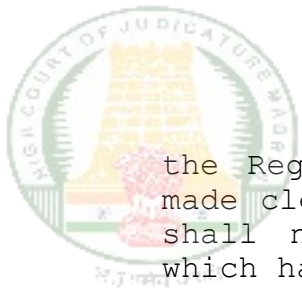


formation of prima facie opinion for such a power can be exercised only under Section 11-A of the Act by the Labour Court or Tribunal. Viewed from this perspective, if the Second Respondent had been of the opinion that the domestic enquiry suffered from any infirmity, it ought to have disclosed the same to the parties and thereafter called upon them to adduce their evidence in support of their respective contentions and then finally decided the validity of the domestic enquiry, and could not interfere on the question of punishment.

6. At this juncture, it must be recapitulated here that the Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation -vs- Lakshmiddevamma [(2001) 5 SCC 433] has held that in order to avoid unnecessary delay and multiplicity of proceedings, when an employer seeks approval under Section 33(2)(b) of the Act, leave to lead additional evidence to support the action in the alternative and without prejudice to his rights and contentions has to be made in application itself. In this case, it is seen from para 7 of Form-T that the Petitioner has sought for such leave.

7. As it is apparent that the exercise in accordance with the procedure required to be followed in the aforesaid binding decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had not been undertaken by the Second Respondent in this case, it would not be possible to uphold the impugned order refusing approval for termination of the Employee.

8. The result of the foregoing discussion is that the impugned order dated 10.05.2016 in A.P. No. 320 of 2013 passed by the Second Respondent, which cannot be sustained, is set aside and the matter is remitted back to the Second Respondent for deciding the matter afresh in the required manner. In order to expedite disposal, the matter shall be listed for hearing before the Second Respondent at 11.00 a.m. on 18.04.2022 when the Petitioner and the First Respondent shall appear in person or through their authorized representative as well as on the subsequent dates to which it is adjourned. If the Second Respondent is not in a position to take up the matter for hearing on that date, it shall inform all parties concerned of the date of hearing to which it is adjourned in the prescribed manner. It shall be ensured by the Second Respondent that there is atleast one effective hearing every week showing progress of the case, that full opportunity of hearing is afforded to all parties concerned following the prescribed procedure in consonance with the principles of natural justice, that reasoned orders are passed dealing with each of the contentions raised by them on merits and in accordance with law, that the decision taken is communicated to the concerned parties under written acknowledgment and that proof of such compliance is filed before



the Registrar (Judicial) of this Court. Though obvious, it is made clear that while deciding the matter, the Second Respondent shall not be inhibited or influenced by the impugned order, which has been set aside.

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9. In the result, the Writ Petition is ordered on the aforesaid terms. Consequently, connected Miscellaneous Petition is closed. No costs.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar (CS-V)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

Maya/gd

To

The Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour,
D.M.S. Compound,
Chennai.

Copy to

1.The General Manager,
Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (Villupuram) Ltd.,
Kancheepuram Region,
Kancheepuram.

2.The Registrar (Judicial)
High Court, Madras.

+1cc to Mr.G.Saravana Kumar, Advocate, S.R.No.10991

+1cc to Mr.K.M.Ramesh, Advocate, S.R.No.10214

W.P. No. 18738 of 2017

SSN(CO)
SB(06/04/2022)