



W.P.No.12749 of 2025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 08.04.2025

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THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE **M.DHANDAPANI**

W.P.No.12749 of 2025

and

WMP.No.14321 of 2025

The Management,
Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation,
(Kumbakonam) Limited, Pudukottai Region,
51/1,Pillai Thanner Pandhal,
Thirumayam Road,
Pudukottai – 622 001.

...Petitioner

Vs.

1. V.Rajamanickam
2. The Special Joint Commissioner of Labour,
DMS Campus, Anna Salai, Chennai.

...Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus calling for the records pertaining to the order dated 24.04.2024 passed by the second respondent in Approval Petition No.101 of 2023 and quash the same, consequently direct the second respondent to approve the order of the petitioner dated 13.06.2023 dismissing the first respondent from service.

For Petitioner : Mr.M.Murali Vinodh

For Respondents : Mr.K.Surendran, APG, for R1



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ORDER

WEB COPY The petitioner has come up with the Writ petition seeking quashment of the order of the 2nd respondent A.P.No.101 of 2023 dated 24.04.2022.

2. It is the case of the petitioner that the 1st respondent was appointed as a conductor on 31.01.2023. Due to his unauthorised absence, the petitioner Corporation issued a charge memo to the first respondent, despite receiving the same, the first respondent has not submitted any explanation. The enquiry officer, after completion of enquiry, found the first respondent guilty and submitted an enquiry report dated 28.03.2023 to the petitioner management and the findings of the enquiry officer was sent to the first respondent on 13.04.2023 seeking to submit his explanation, despite which, the first respondent has not submitted any explanation. Whiles, the petitioner management passed the dismissal order dated 13.06.2023 against the first respondent. Subsequently, an Approval Petition was filed by the petitioner in A.P.No.101 of 2023 before the 2nd respondent and the same was rejected on 24.04.2024, citing delay in filing the approval petition. Challenging the same, the present writ petition has been filed.



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3. Learned counsel for the petitioner corporation submitted that, the 2nd respondent had rejected the approval petition on the ground that there was a delay of fourteen days, which is not sustainable, since mere delay in filing the approval petition will not vitiate the entire proceedings, while so, rejecting the approval petition filed by the petitioner on the ground that, the same was not filed simultaneously before the authority is not sustainable, as the word simultaneous mentioned is not explained either in the Act or in the rules. Hence, the order of the 2nd respondent is liable to be set aside and accordingly, prayed for appropriate orders.

4. Per contra, the learned Additional Government Pleader appearing on behalf of the 2nd respondent submitted that, though the 1st respondent was dismissed from service on 13.06.2023, however, the petitioner corporation had filed the approval petition only on 27.06.2023 with a delay of about fourteen days, which is an incurable defect as per the decision of the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court in the case of ***The Management, Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (Salem) Limited Vs. C.Iyandhurai and anr.*** (W.A. No.1555 of 2022) dated 01.08.2022. For better appreciation, the relevant portion of the said order



is extracted hereunder:

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“The Writ Appeal has been filed against the order passed by the learned Single Judge refusing to interfere with the order passed by the second respondent-Authority in dismissing the appellant-Management's approval petition under Section 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The rejection of the approval petition was on the ground that there was shortfall in payment of one month salary to the first respondent-employee and there was eight days delay in filing the approval petition. The learned Single Judge, while advertent to Section 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, read with Rule 64(2) of the Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958, observed that an application seeking approval of dismissal of an employee needs to be served with the order of punishment and simultaneously, approval application has to be filed before the Authority, and otherwise, the approval petition cannot be entertained and hence, the learned Single Judge observed that the second respondent-authority rightly rejected the approval petition. In view of the above, the learned Single Judge, while not interfering with the order passed by the second respondent-authority in dismissing the approval petition, made it clear that the first respondent-employee would be entitled to all monetary benefits due to him and the appellant-Management was expected to extend the same and the period for compliance was also given by the learned Single



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Judge. Looking into the order passed by the learned Single Judge, we find no ground made out to entertain the Writ Appeal, which is accordingly dismissed. There shall be no order as to costs. Consequently, the miscellaneous petition is closed."

5. Since no adverse order is being passed against the second respondent, notice to the second respondent is dispensed with.

6. The ingredients which should be satisfied by the employer while filing the approval petition have been spelt out in the decision of the Apex Court in ***Lalla Ram Vs. D.C.M. Chemical Works Ltd. and Ors.***, reported in ***AIR 1978 SC 1004***, wherein the Supreme Court held thus :-

"(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



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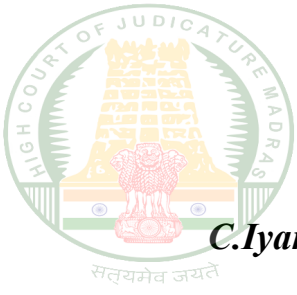


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Wages for one month to the employee; and

(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."

7. From the materials available on record it is evident that the approval petition was not filed simultaneously when the order of dismissal had come to be passed. It is even the admitted case of the petitioner that there is a delay of about fourteen days. It is the consistent view of the courts that there should be proper explanation for the delay and in the absence of the same, even a single day's delay is fatal. Though in *Lalla Ram's* case, it has been held that reasonable delay, even then the reasonableness should be explained. However, in the case on hand, there is no explanation for the delay, much less any explanation, which is reasonable and in such a circumstances, the requirement of Section 33(2)(b) has not been fulfilled and, therefore, the same does not merit acceptance. Appreciating the materials in proper perspective, the Labour Court has rejected the approval petition, which cannot be said to be erroneous. Further, the decision of the Division Bench of this Court in



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C.Iyandhurai case (*supra*) is also in line with the decision of this Court.

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8. For the reasons aforesaid, this Writ petition stands dismissed. No costs. Consequently, the connected miscellaneous petition is closed.

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NCC : Yes / No
Speaking Order : Yes / No
Index : Yes / No

To

The Special Joint Commissioner of Labour,
DMS Campus, Anna Salai, Chennai.

M.DHANDAPANI, J.

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