

Smt. Veena Sikka Vs Smt. Shakuntla Jakhu

Court: High Court Of Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh

Date of Decision: Sept. 28, 1990

Acts Referred: Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 " Section 12, 20

Citation: (1991) 2 ILR (P&H) 238

Hon'ble Judges: A.L. Bahri, J

Bench: Single Bench

Advocate: M.S. Jain and Sarita Gupta, for the Appellant; L.P. Sood, D.A., for the Respondent

Final Decision: Dismissed

Judgement

A.L. Bahri, J.

In this petition filed u/s 12 of the Contempt of Courts Act Smt. Veena Sikka alleged violation of the order passed by this

Court in C.W.P. No. 6150 of 1988 dated July 25, 1988. The order was passed as under:

It has been mentioned in paragraph 8 of the writ petition that the services of the Petitioner have been terminated inspite of the order Annexure P.2

dated July 4, 1988.

Notice of motion for August 8. 1988.

Dasti only. Satus quo as it exists today.

Annexure P. 2, as mentioned in the order aforesaid, is dated July 4, 1988, intimation sent by S.S.S. Board, Haryana, to the Petitioner about her

selection for appointment as General Foundation Course Instructor. It may be stated that earlier she was wording on the said post on ad hoc basis.

On July 27, 1988 i.e. two days after the passing of the aforesaid order the services of the Petitioner were terminated (relieved with effect from July

22, 1988). The alleged order of termination is stated to be dated July 21, 1988. This was done in clear violation of the order passed in the writ

petition aforesaid. The aforesaid writ petition came up for final hearing on October 3, 1988 and was disposed of with the following order:

The learned Advocate General, Haryana, states that in cases which are covered by a Division Bench judgment of this Court in CWP 72 of 1988

(Piara Singh v. State of Haryana) decided on 26th September, 1988, the Petitioner would be given the relief according to that judgment subject to

right of the State to appeal to the Supreme Court.

In view of the aforesaid statement made by the learned Advocate General, the writ petition is disposed of in terms of Division Bench judgment of

this Court in Piara Singh's case (supra) decided on 26th September, 1988. The Petitioner will have costs of the petition, which are quantified at

Rs. 500.

Thereafter the Petitioner filed several representations, last being dated March 6, 1990. However, the Petitioner was not taken back in service.

2. After notice to show cause for taking contempt proceeding was issued, the Respondent submitted the reply, inter alia, alleging that there was no

intentional disobedience of the order passed in the writ petition. There was delay in filing the contempt petition which was not maintainable on that

account in view of Section 20 of the Contempt of Courts Act. On merits it was stated that only one junior person to the Petitioner was still in

service in view of some orders passed by the Court otherwise the Petitioner was the junior most. The order terminating the services of the

Petitioner was sought to be delivered to her on July 22, 1988 when she visited the office. However, she left the office without acceptance of the

said order. On the same day copy of the order was pasted at her residence. It was further stated that the main case of Piara Singh was pending in

the Supreme Court on the basis of which writ petition of the Petitioner was allowed. The Supreme Court had stayed operation of the order passed

by this Court in Piara Singh's case. In the case of the Petitioner the Respondent State had filed SLP in the Supreme Court with a prayer for staying

operation of the order. However, the same has not come up for hearing.

3. Two questions have been debated during arguments: (1) as to whether the services of the Petitioner had been dispensed with before interim

order regarding status quo of the service of the Petitioner was passed by the High Court in the aforesaid writ petition and (2) as to whether there is

intentional and deliberate action on the part of the Respondent in not taking the Petitioner in service Because of pendency of the SLP in the

Supreme Court in Piara Singh's case operation of the order of the High Court having been stayed by the Supreme Court.

4. Some evidence was recorded in these proceedings on question No. 1 as referred to above. Statement of G.S. Saxena (RW 1) was recorded.

He deposed about the despatch of letter-Annexure R.2 to Smt. Veena Sikka on July 22, 1988,--vide endorsement No. 352-353. During cross-

examination be stated that order Annexure P.I was despatched on July 27, 1988,--vide endorsement No. 465 relating to termination of Veena

Sikka. At the very outset it may be stated that the Petitioner deliberately concealed the fact that intimation of terminating her services,--vide order

dated July 21, 1988 and relieving her with effect from July 22, 1988 and that this order was pasted at her residence. The Petitioner put up the case

that it was on July 27, 1988 when copy of the order was sent to her which was stated to be P.I dated July 27, 1988. It was during the arguments

that from his own brief counsel for the Petitioner produced the original of letter dated July 22, 1988 which was pasted at the residence of the

Petitioner. It is significant to note that during the pendency of the present petition at no stage the Petitioner disclosed as to when she came to know

about the pasting of the aforesaid order at her place of residence. There is no reason to disbelieve the Respondent's assertion that on July 22,

1988 when the Petitioner refused to accept this order, the same was pasted at her residence. The stand of the Respondent appears to be correct

that on July 25, 1988 when interim order was passed in the writ petition to maintain status quo regarding service of the Petitioner, the Petitioner

had already been relieved from service and thus it was not required of the Respondent to allow the Petitioner to resume duty under the aforesaid

order of status quo.

5. With regard to the second point, it has been argued on behalf of the Respondent that it was not expected of the State of Haryana to challenge in

every case the rule of law as laid down in Piara Singh's case in this Court as one appeal has already been filed in the Supreme Court in Piara

Singh's case. The Supreme Court, having stayed operation of the order, in Piara Singh's case, in all other similar cases in which orders are passed

by the High Court separately based its decision on Piara Singh's case, it was not expected of the Respondent to implement the same because of

the fact the Supreme Court staying operation of the order in Piara Singh's; case. In support of this contention reliance has been placed on the

decision of the Supreme Court in Shenoy and Co., Represented by its Partner, Bele Srinivasa Rao Street, Bangalore and Others Vs. Commercial

Tax Officer, Circle II, Bangalore and Others, . On going through the decision I find that strictly the ratio cannot be applied to the case in hand. The

validity of the Karnataka Tax Act of 1977 (in short) was in question. The High Court in several cases held the Act to be invalid. In one of the

cases the matter was taken to the Supreme Court where the Act was held to be valid and it was observed that decision of the Supreme Court

regarding validity of the Act was binding on all. It was immaterial whether in some cases appeals were not filed in the Supreme Court. In the

present case validity of any statute is not involved. In that case the Supreme Court had held the statute to be valid. In the present case the Supreme

Court is yet to decide the question involved in Piara Singh's case (regarding regularisation of the services). Be that as it may, even in the present

case SLP has been filed in the Supreme Court as mentioned in the reply. The Supreme Court takes its own time for fixing the roster. Till the matter

is taken up by the Supreme Court it was not expected of the Respondent to implement the final order passed in the writ petition aforesaid which is

based on the decision in Piara Singh's case which is already the subject matter of the appeal in the Supreme Court. In the contempt proceedings a

narrow view is not to be adopted that immediately on allowing the writ petition by the High Court the Respondents must obey the directions given

therein without having recourse to the right of appeal. The element of deliberately disobeying the order in such circumstances would be missing.

Thus, it is not considered appropriate to proceed further with this contempt petition in the circumstances stated above.

6. There is another aspect which needs consideration. The writ petition filed by the Petitioner was finally allowed on October 3, 1988, whereas the

contempt petition was filed on March 26, 1990. Section 20 of the Contempt of Courts Act provides as under:

No court shall initiate any proceedings for contempt, either on its own motion or otherwise, after the expiry of a period of one year from the date

on which the contempt is alleged to have been committed.

A bare perusal of the aforesaid provision would show that after one year from the date on which the contempt is alleged to have been committed,

Court is not to initiate the contempt proceedings. In case the Petitioner's contention is accepted that the contempt was committed on the day the

writ petition was allowed, the provision of Section 20 of the Contempt of Courts Act would come in her way. The mere fact that the Petitioner had

been filing representations one after the another will not in any manner enhance the period of limitation. At this stage without further commenting on

the subject, it may be stated that if no favourable order is passed by the Supreme Court on the petition filed by the State, the State is expected to

comply with the directions given in the writ petition and if deliberately at that stage no action is taken, the Petitioner can approach the Court for

appropriate relief.

7. For the reasons recorded above, this petition is dismissed. There will be no order as to costs.