

Jayashree L. Katare Vs State of Maharashtra

Court: Bombay High Court

Date of Decision: Feb. 28, 2006

Acts Referred: Constitution of India, 1950 Article 14, 16

Citation: (2006) 3 MhLj 433 : (2006) 2 MhLj 433

Hon'ble Judges: F.I. Rebello, J; D.Y. Chandrachud, J

Bench: Division Bench

Advocate: V.M. Thorat, for the Appellant; C.R. Sonwane, A.G.P., for the Respondent

Judgement

F.I. Rebello, J.

Rule. Heard forthwith.

2. The petitioner has passed M.B.B.S. examination and also completed Diploma in Public Health. Petitioner belongs to notified NT-C category.

From the year 1990 upto the year 1994, the ""Dhanagar"" caste came to be included in NT category and continues to be so. The NT category in the

year 1994 came to be bifurcated as NT-A, NT-B, NT-C and NT-D. Insofar as petitioner is concerned, she falls in a category of NT-C which

carries reservation of 3.5%. The case of the petitioner is that on 100 pt. roster, there ought to be reservation of 3 to 4 posts out of 100. On 29-3-

1997, the respondent-State passed a resolution providing for 100 pt. Roster system to be made applicable to direct recruitment and 50 pt. roster

system for the purpose of promotions. The G.R. also provided that the backlog, if any, for direct appointments should be considered while

implementing the said G.R.

3. It is the case of the petitioner that between the year 1994 to 1998, 97+3 posts of Deputy Collectors were notified. If 100 Pt. Roster system

was applied then 3 posts should have been allotted to NT-C category. However, only two posts came to be allotted to NT-C category. Similarly

the petitioner had applied for post of Tahsildar as also Sales Tax Officer. In the examination conducted, it is the case of the petitioners that she

stood 5th in the merit list in NT-C category and first in the women category belonging to NT-C category and as such if the 100 point roster system

is implemented as per Government Resolution dated 29th March, 1997, she was certainly entitled to one of the posts of Deputy Collector or

Tahsildar or Sales Tax Officer. On account of the incorrect and wrong implementation of the 100 point roster system, less number of posts came

to be allotted to NT-C for the year 1998 and as such the petitioner was not getting the post of her choice for which she was entitled to.

4. Consequent whereupon, the petitioner filed Original Application No. 640 of 1999. The same came to be disposed of by the tribunal by order

dated 29-9-2000. It appears that during the pendency of the petition, respondents by Notification dated 17-8-2000 made appointments. These

appointments were subject to the result of the application made by the petitioner. The tribunal recorded a finding that during the period of 1994 to

1998 at least one post should have been allotted to a women candidate in the post of Deputy Collector as also Tahsildar and S.T.O. Class I. The

tribunal further observed that in the event the respondent No. 2 M.P.S.C. finds that the applicant fits in, in any of the said posts of her preference in

the examination in question, i.e. for the year 1998, then it should recommend her name and the respondent No. 1 shall take action accordingly. If

however, the three posts as above in each of the said cadres are already filled, then she should be considered in the vacancy existing or arising, as

the case may be, but without disturbing the appointments already made. The exercise be done as early as possible. In other words, though the

tribunal found that the petitioner ought to be considered they chose not to interfere with the appointments already made. The tribunal instead

directed that in case there was no vacancy, then petitioner should be considered against the vacancy which may arise. This was perhaps to balance

the equities in the matter. This order has not been challenged by the respondent-State Government. As the respondent-State did not comply with

the directions, petitioner filed Contempt Application No. 78 of 2001. An affidavit was filed by M.P.S.C. wherein it was set out that the case of the

applicant has been considered in the examination held in 1998-99. They however, for the reasons set out in the reply could not accommodate

applicant in any of the posts. The tribunal noted that in the circumstances, in spite of efforts made by the respondents to consider applicants case, it

is not possible to accommodate her and found that there has been no deliberate disobedience of the tribunal's order. This order is dated 27-9-

2002. In spite of the fact that there is a direction to appoint petitioner against the vacancy which may arise, the petitioner was not appointed.

Hence, the present petition by the petitioner herein.

5. It is not necessary for us to go into the various aspects of the pleadings. A reply has been filed by M.P.S.C. No reply has been filed on behalf of

the State Government, though sufficient time was granted. Today a communication has been produced before us dated 15-9-2003. With that

communication, is annexed a list of vacancies insofar as NT-C is concerned. Against the quota of 3.5% for N.T.C. candidates, the posts available

to be filled in, are three plus one vacancy for women. In other words there are a total of four vacancies. These are vacancies which have occurred

between 2002-03 according to petitioners herein.

6. It is in these circumstances, that we have to consider whether the petitioner is entitled to any of the reliefs prayed for. Ordinarily, when a tribunal

decides a matter, if the vacancies had not been calculated in terms of the percentages and the roster, then the appointments which were contrary to

the roster had to be set aside, if the quota had not been followed. This was not done in the present case. A direction instead was issued to

consider petitioner's case against the vacancy which may exist and in the event there was no available vacancy against vacancy which may arise.

The State did not challenge this direction.

7. As a legal proposition, this was not the proper approach by the Tribunal. If appointments were made not as per the roster, irrespective whether

a person was appointed or not, if such a person was a party to the proceedings, the appointment ought to have been set aside. Apart from that, we

are informed by counsel that the appointments made were subject to the result of the application. In the circumstances, those who were appointed

knew about the fate of the appointments. Even if they were not parties, the illegal appointments had to be set aside and directions issued in favour

of the petitioner. Now vacancies have arisen but for a period subsequent to the interviews for which the petitioner had applied. The petitioner

normally could not have been considered for future vacancies, unless there is a rule providing for appointment against future vacancies upto a

particular period. Such a rule if it exists, must meet the tests of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. At any date such a rule at the highest

can be for a reasonable period of not more than one year in case of direct recruitments. The test is that otherwise, those who were eligible will be

kept out of the selection process. The State may have been held not liable in contempt as held by the tribunal, as there was no wilful default.

Nonetheless when the vacancy arose, the petitioner ought to have been considered in terms of the direction of the tribunal which had become final.

As there are vacancies both for women and NT-C candidates, and as petitioner was earlier selected by M.P.S.C. and on the peculiar facts of this

case, respondents are directed to take steps to issue letter of appointment to the petitioners within eight weeks from today, considering that the

petition is pending in the Court for the last three years.

8. Needless to say that the appointment will be from the date the letter of appointment is issued.

9. The learned A.G.P. points out that he has received instructions from Mr. M. V. Sawant, Asst. (Revenue), Revenue Department, Section EI

who was present in the Court.

10. Rule made absolute accordingly. There shall be no orders as to costs.