
(2019) 10 CHH CK 0082
In the Chhattisgarh High Court
Case No : Writ Petition (S) No. 8414 Of 2019

Bhagchand Kurre	Vs	APPELLANT
State Of Chhattisgarh And Ors		RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 16-10-2019

Acts Referred:

Citation : (2019) 10 CHH CK 0082

Hon'ble Judges : Goutam Bhaduri, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : F.S. Khare, Kunal Das

Final Decision : Disposed Of

Judgement

Goutam Bhaduri, J

1. The challenge in the present writ petition is to the order dated 17.05.2019 (AnnexureP-8) whereby the claim for regularization of the petitioner has been rejected by the respondents.

2. The rejection was on the ground that the petitioner do not fulfill the requirements under the circular dated 5.3.2008 and moreover the said benefit was extended as a one time measure for those persons eligible when the circular was published.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that so far as the service of the petitioner is concerned, there is an order in his favour by the Labour

Court, Rajnandgaon, dated 07.02.2014, wherein it has been categorically held that the petitioner was working as Chowkidar from 1994 to 2000 when

he was abruptly discontinued. The discontinuance was subjected to challenge before the Labour Court and the Labour Court vide its award dated

07.02.2014 held that the discontinuance is bad in law and thus ordered for

reinstatement of the petitioner in service on his previous post. Pursuant to the award dated 07.02.2014, the petitioner has been reinstated in service in January, 2014 and since then he is in continuous employment.

4. According to the counsel for the petitioner the said award of the Labour Court has not been challenged before any other forum and as such the award has become final. Counsel for the petitioner further submits that in the light of the judgment of a Division Bench of this High Court in the case of *Tukaram Vs. State of Chhattisgarh* (WPS No.1703/2015 and other analogous writ petitions, decided on 16.05.2017), the petitioner has to be given the advantage of counting his service from the date of his initial appointment till date and the entire intervening period has to be treated as continuous service and thereby the case of the petitioner should have been considered, in the light of the circular dated 5.3.2008.

5. The State counsel however opposing the petition submits that the petitioner would not be entitled for any relief as sought and the impugned award

Â (Annexure P-8) seems to be a factually justified order. He further submits that it is a case where the petitioner has raised a claim before the

Labour Court after about 2 years and therefore that intervening period of 2 years cannot be counted. He refers to the judgment of *Tukaram* (supra)

and submits that the said judgment would also state, that it is the period during which the petitioner was litigating before the Labour Court that would

be counted for continuity in service, not the period during which he had not raised the industrial dispute.

6. Given the aforesaid facts and the circumstances of the case, it would be relevant at this juncture to refer paragraph 26 of the judgment of *Tukaram*

(supra). For ready reference, paragraph 26 is being reproduced herein under :-

26. Accordingly, these Writ Petitions are allowed. The question of law discussed earlier to be decided in these petitions is answered in the affirmative

in favour of the petitioners-workers holding that they would not fall in the category of litigious worker and that they would be entitled for continuity of

service for the period they were out of employment while they were litigating before the Labour Court.

7. From the aforesaid observations, it is evidently clear that this Court's decision was clear on this count that it is the litigating period for which the

petitioner would be entitled for the benefits. Facts of the present case when

considered from the judgment of the Labour Court, it appears that the petitioner has worked between 1994 to 2000 when he was removed. The removal has been held illegal by the award passed in the year 2014 and thereafter the petitioner has been reinstated in service. The dispute was raised by the petitioner for the first time in 2000 when the reference was made to the Labour Court. Between 2000 to 2014, the petitioner had in fact not worked anywhere neither had he challenged his removal before any forum. Keeping in view the judgment of the Division Bench in the case of Tukaram (supra), it would clearly reflect that the litigating period for petitioner would be between 2000 to 2014. Thus, it is only from 2014 onwards that the petitioner would be deemed to be in continuous service.

8. In the aforesaid factual backdrop, the total length of service so far as the petitioner is concerned would be between 1994 to 2014 and from 2014 to till date. As he has since been reinstated in service after the award of the Labour Court, if we take the said two periods that is from 1994 to 2000 and from 2014 to till date, apparently the petitioner has put in more than 10 years of service and the initial appointment of the petitioner was prior to 31.12.1997 and therefore, the respondent authorities would have to accordingly reconsider the case of the petitioner and pass a fresh order so far as his claim for regularization is concerned, in accordance with the circular dated 5.3.2008 as also the subsequent circular of the State Government dated 17.6.2008.

9. Keeping in view the circulars dated 5.3.2008 and 17.6.2008, the writ petition is disposed of and the impugned award (Annexure P-8) to that extent stands set aside/quashed.

10. Let a fresh order be passed by the respondent authorities within a period of 90 days from the date of receipt of copy of this order.