
(2016) 06 SHI CK 0015
In the High Court Of Himachal Pradesh
Case No : LPA No. 22 of 2016

State of Himachal Pradesh and another	APPELLANT
Vs	
Shri Rajinder Singh	RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 15-06-2016

Acts Referred:

Constitution of India, 1950 — Article 226

Citation : (2016) 3 HimLR 1881 : (2016) ILRHP 1932 : (2016) 3 LLN 124

Hon'ble Judges : Mansoor Ahmad Mir, C.J. and Sandeep Sharma, J.

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : Mr. Shrawan Dogra, Advocate General, with Mr. Anup Rattan & Mr. Romesh Verma, Additional Advocate Generals, and Mr. J.K. Verma, Deputy Advocate General, for the Appellant; Mr. Naresh Kaul, Advocate, for the Respondent

Final Decision : Dismissed

Judgement

Mansoor Ahmad Mir, Chief Justice. (Oral) - This appeal is directed against the judgment, dated 6th January, 2015, made by the Writ Court in CWP No. 4621 of 2014, titled as The State of Himachal Pradesh & anr. v. Sh. Rajinder Singh, whereby the writ petition filed by the writ petitioners-appellants herein came to be dismissed (for short "the impugned judgment").

2. We have gone through the impugned judgment, which is legally correct for the following reasons:

3. Services of the respondent was terminated, dispute was raised under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (for short "the Act"), the matter was referred by the competent Authority to the Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunal, (for short the "Labour Court").

4. The Labour Court entered into the reference and issues were framed. Parties led their evidence and the Labour Court, after examining the pleadings and the evidence led by the parties, held that the workman was entitled to the relief and

made the award.

5. The award passed by the Labour Court is based on the facts and the evidence led by the parties. It is well settled principle of law that the Writ Court cannot sit as an Appellate Court and set aside the award made by the Labour Court, which is based on evidence and facts.

6. The Apex Court in case titled as Bhuvnesh Kumar Dwivedi v. M/s. Hindalco Industries Ltd., reported in 2014 AIR SCW 3157, held that the findings of fact recorded by Tribunal as a result of the appreciation of evidence cannot be questioned in writ proceedings and the Writ Court cannot act as an Appellate Court. It is profitable to reproduce para 18 of the judgment herein:

"18. A careful reading of the judgments reveals that the High Court can interfere with an Order of the Tribunal only on the procedural level and in cases, where the decision of the lower courts has been arrived at in gross violation of the legal principles. The High Court shall interfere with factual aspect placed before the Labour Courts only when it is convinced that the Labour Court has made patent mistakes in admitting evidence illegally or have made grave errors in law in coming to the conclusion on facts. The High Court granting contrary relief under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution amounts to exceeding its jurisdiction conferred upon it. Therefore, we accordingly answer the point No. 1 in favour of the appellant."

7. This Court has also laid down the same principle in a batch of writ petitions, CWP No. 4622 of 2013, titled as M/s Himachal Futuristic Communications Ltd. v. State of HP and another, being the lead case, decided on 04.08.2014. It is worthwhile to reproduce para 13 of the judgment herein:

"13. Applying the test to the instant case, the question of fact determined by the Tribunal cannot be made subject matter of the writ petition and more so, when the writ petitioner(s) have failed to prove the defence raised, in answer to the references before the Tribunal. "

8. This Court in a series of cases, being CWP No. 4622 of 2013 (supra); LPA No. 485 of 2012, titled as Arpana Kumari v. State of H.P. and others, decided on 11th August, 2014; LPA No. 23 of 2006, titled as Ajmer Singh v. State of H.P. and others, decided on 21st August, 2014; LPA No. 125 of 2014, titled as M/s. Delux Enterprises v. H.P. State Electricity Board Ltd. & others, decided on 21st October, 2014; and LPA No. 143 of 2015, titled Gurcharan Singh (deceased) through his LRs v. State of H.P. and others, decided on 15th December, 2015, while relying upon the latest decision of the Apex Court in Bhuvnesh Kumar Dwivedi's case (supra), has held that question of fact cannot be interfered with by the Writ Court. However, such findings can be questioned if it is shown that the Tribunal/Court has erroneously refused to admit admissible and material evidence or has erroneously admitted inadmissible evidence which has influenced the impugned findings.

9. It is not the case of the writ petitioners-appellants that inadmissible evidence was recorded and that was made the foundation of the award or the award was passed without any evidence. The Writ Court has rightly made the discussion and conclusion.

10. Having glance of the above discussion, we hold that the impugned judgment is speaking one, requires no interference.

11. Viewed thus, the impugned judgment is upheld and the appeal is dismissed along with all pending applications.