

(2019) 02 CHH CK 0274
In the Chhattisgarh High Court
Case No : WPL No. 22 Of 2019

Sub Area Manager Shri Prabhakar Maduli, South East
Coalfield Limited

APPELLANT

Vs

State Of Chhattisgarh And Ors

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 18-02-2019

Acts Referred:

Payment Of Gratuity Act, 1972 — Section 7(7)

Citation : (2019) 02 CHH CK 0274

Hon'ble Judges : P. Sam Koshy, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : Vinod Deshmukh, Saleem Kazi

Final Decision : Allowed/Disposed Of

Judgement

P. Sam Koshy, J

1. The challenge in the present Writ Petition is to the RRC proceedings initiated by the respondent No.2 against an order passed by the Controlling

Authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act, Bilaspur in case No. BSP-36(03)/2018/RRC decided on 06/04/2018.

2. The counsel for the petitioner at the outset submits that, the said order of the Controlling Authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act has already

been challenged by way of an appeal before the Appellate Authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act under Section 7(7) and the appeal has been

filed before the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) vide case No. PGA/ Appeal/4/2019 and the Appellate Authority has also taken

cognizance of the said appeal and has issued notice and the next date of hearing has been given on 19/02/2019.

3. Meanwhile, the Controlling Authority has issued direction to the State

authorities for initiating recovery proceedings against the petitioner for recovering the amount awarded by the Controlling Authority. Based on the said notice, the respondent No.2 has also initiated RRC proceedings against the petitioner for the awarded amount.

4. The contention of the petitioner is that, the decision on part of the respondent No.2 is totally uncalled for, for the reason that, the matter is already is subjudice in an appeal and the appeal is yet to be decided and the respondents therefore should not have initiated recovery proceedings. The counsel for the petitioner further submits that, in addition, the authorities also should have considered that the entire amount has already been deposited as is required under the Act for filing of the appeal before the Appellate Authority and for this reason also the recovery proceedings should not have been initiated.

5. The State counsel however opposing the petition submits that, it is only an appeal that has been preferred by the petitioner and since there is no interim order or stay granted in their favour, the respondent authorities have all the power for getting the order of the Controlling Authority executed and thus there does not seem to be any illegality in the same.

6. Having heard the contentions put forth on either side and on perusal of record, prima-facie the petition filed by the petitioner seems to be on strong footing for the reason that, firstly, the petitioner have availed their right to appeal as provided under the statute. Secondly, as is required under the provisions of Act, the petitioner have also deposited the entire awarded amount before the Appellate Authority. Under the said circumstances, in all fairness, the Controlling Authority, the concerned employee i.e. the respondent No.3 as well as the Tahsildar should have waited for the outcome of the appeal or atleast should have waited till the interim application in the appeal is decided.

7. Given the aforesaid facts and circumstances of the case, this Court is of the opinion that, ends of justice would meet if the Writ Petition is allowed and the respondent No.2 is directed not to proceed further with the RRC proceedings till the appeal of the petitioner which is pending consideration before the Appellate Authority (Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (C)) is finally decided.

8. The Writ Petition with the aforesaid direction stands allowed and disposed off.