
(2005) 07 SC CK 0047

In the Supreme Court Of India

Case No : Civil Appeal No. 1813 of 2003

Union of India (UOI) and Others

APPELLANT

Vs

Narender Singh

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 29-07-2005

Acts Referred:

Constitution of India, 1950 — Article 226

Citation : (2005) 5 CTC 700 : (2005) 122 DLT 364 : (2005) 106 FLR 917 :
(2005) 6 JT 450 : (2005) 3 LLJ 475 : (2006) 1 LW 553 : (2006) 1 PLJR 32 :
(2005) 6 SCC 106 : (2005) SCC(L&S) 815 : (2005) 2 SCR 899 Supp : (2005) 3
SLJ 449

Hon'ble Judges : H. K. Sema, J;Arijit Pasayat, J

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : A. Sharan, Additional Solicitor General, S. Wasim A. Qadri, Amir Anand Tiwari, Anil Katiyar and D.S. Mahra, for the Appellant; Rajiv Dutta and Kailash Chand, for the Respondent

Final Decision : Allowed

Judgement

Arijit Pasayat, J.—The union of India and the Additional Commissioner of Police (OPS), New Delhi have questioned correctness of the order passed by a Division Bench of the Delhi. High Court dismissing writ petition filed by the present appellants as infructuous.

2. The controversy lies within a very narrow compass and is as under:

Respondent (herein referred to as the 'employee') was proceeded against departmentally on the charge that on 27/28.2.1996 while posted in the vigilance cell at the Indira Gandhi International Airport he accepted illegal gratification for getting two Afghan nationals cleared through Customs without paying the Customs duty payable. He was ultimately dismissed by the disciplinary authority by order dated 7.8.1997. The appeal preferred by him was also rejected by the appellate authority by order dated 20.11.1997. Challenging these orders the respondent-employee filed Original Application before the Central Administrative

Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi (in short the 'Tribunal'). By order dated 21.11.2000, the Tribunal quashed and set aside the order of dismissal dated 7.8.1997 passed by the disciplinary authority as also the order dated 20.11.1997 passed by the appellate authority. The respondent-employee was directed to be reinstated forthwith. The order passed by the Tribunal was questioned by the present appellant by filing writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950 (in short 'the Constitution'). The Division Bench of the Delhi High Court by its order dated 5.12.2001 dismissed the writ petition as infructuous by observing as follows:

"We are informed that respondent stands already, reinstated in service pursuant to Tribunal order dated 21.11.2000 passed in OA.95/98 rendering this petition as good as infructuous. But L/C for petitioners still tried to justify the departmental action. We are not impressed as petitioner had already implemented Tribunal order.

Writ petition is, accordingly, dismissed as infructuous."

3. Stand of the appellant in the present appeal is that the view taken by the High Court is clearly untenable. Merely because the respondent-employee had been reinstated in service pursuant to impugned orders that did not render the petition infructuous.

4. In response, learned counsel for the respondent-employee submitted that Tribunal's order is without blemish and even on merits there is no scope for interference with the said order. Even otherwise as has been rightly held by the High Court after the order of reinstatement the writ petition had really become infructuous.

5. The High Court's order is clearly indefensible. A writ petition questioning the Tribunal's order on merits does not become infructuous by giving effect to the Tribunal's order. Merely because the order of reinstatement had been implemented by the appellant, that did not render the writ petition infructuous as has been observed by the High Court. This position was clearly stated in Union of India (UOI) Vs. G.R. Prabhavalkar and Others, . In para 23 of the decision it was observed as follows:

"Mr. Singhvi, learned counsel, then referred us to the fact that after the judgment of the High Court the State Government has passed an order on March 19, 1971, the effect of which is to equate the Sales Tax Officers of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State with the Sales Tax Officers, Grade III, of Bombay. This order, in our opinion, has been passed by the State Government only to comply with the directions given by the High Court. It was made during a period when the appeal against the judgment was pending in this Court. The fact that the State Government took steps to comply with the directions of the High Court cannot lead to the inference that the appeal by the Union of India has become infructuous."

6. The expression infructuous means ineffective, unproductive and unfruitful. It is derived from the Latin word "fructose" (fruit). By implementing an order, the challenge to the validity of the order is not wiped out and is not rendered redundant.

7. The inevitable result is that the appeal deserves to be allowed which we direct. The order of the High Court is set aside and the matter is remitted to it for fresh disposal on merits. We make it clear that we have not expressed any opinion on the merits of the case.

8. Appeal is allowed with no order as to costs.