

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL, ALLAHABAD
ADDITIONAL BENCH, ALLAHABAD

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Allahabad : Dated 16th day of October, 1995

Original Application No.257 of 1993

DISTRICT : JALAUN

QUORUM :-

Hon'ble Mr. S. Das Gupta, A.M.

Hon'ble Mr. T.L. Verma, J.M.

Mahendra Kumar Khare, son of
Sri Baij Nath Khare, Resident of
Mohal-Gaushala Rameri, Hamirpur,
Post Office-Hamirpur,
District-Hamirpur (U.P.)

(By Advocate N.K. Trivedi)

. Applicant

Versus

1. Union of India, through
Director Census Operation,
6, Park Road, Lucknow-226001.
2. Regional Deputy Director, Tabulation
Jhansi Region at Orai District
Jalaun (U.P.), 1016/2 Paliwal Bhawan,
Rajendra Nagar, Station Road, Orai
District-Jalaun (U.P.)
3. District Magistrate,
District Hamirpur (U.P.)

. Respondents

(By Advocate Amit Sthalekar)

ORDER

Hon'ble Mr. S. Das Gupta, A.M.

This O.A. was filed under Section 19 of the
~~Central~~ Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 seeking
the relief of a direction to the respondents to
regularise the services of the applicants from
the date they have completed one year of service
and also to prepare a suitable scheme for the
said purpose of absorption of the applicants.

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2. The applicant was appointed on 11.7.1991 in the Directorate of Census Operation in connection with the census of 1991. His services came to an end on 31.12.1992. The applicant's case is that as he has completed more than 240 days in one calendar year, therefore, he was entitled to one month's notice under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is also stated that since the census work has not yet been completed in the department, there was no justification for terminating the services of the applicant with effect from 31.12.1992. He further stated that work is still continuing and the posts are still available, therefore, the applicant has been illegally deprived of the benefit of his continuous service and the action of the respondents is violative of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution.

3. It has been further averred that in the case of daily rated casual employees under Post and Telegraph Department Vs. Union of India and others respondents were directed to prepare a scheme on a rational basis for absorbing as far as possible the casual labourers who have been continuously working for more than one year in the Post and Telegraph Department. It is also stated that the said judgement of the Supreme Court was followed in the case of Income Tax Department State Welfare Association Vs. Union of India and others. The applicant has, therefore, prayed that a similar policy be formulated by the respondents and the services of the applicant be regularised.

4. It appears from the record that the Lucknow Bench of the Tribunal in O.A. No.385/91 directed the respondents to frame a scheme within three months

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for regularisation of 900 employees appointed for 1981 census. Similar direction was given in O.A. No.491/91 for framing a scheme for absorption of daily rated employees or the census department. Similar directions were given by several other Benches. It appears that the Union of India had filed SLP in the Supreme Court challenging the decisions. The Supreme Court has since decided this SLP and a copy of the order passed by the Supreme Court has been annexed by the respondents to the affidavit which has been filed. The operative portion of the said order dated 24.2.1995 reads as follows :-

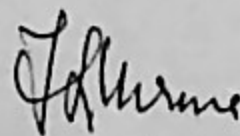
"ENDS OF JUSTICE will be met if the Directorate of Census Operations, U.P. is directed to consider those respondents who have worked temporarily in connection with 1981 and/or 1991 census operations and who have been subsequently retrenched for appointments in any regular vacancies, which may arise in the Directorate of Census Operations and which can be filled by direct recruitment. If such employees are otherwise qualified and eligible for these posts. For this purpose the length of temporary service of such employees in the Directorate of Census Operations should be considered for relaxing the age bar, if any, for such appointments. Suitable rules may be made and conditions laid down in this connection by the appellants. The appellants and/or the Staff Selection Commission may also consider giving weightage to the previous service rendered by such employees in the Census Department and their past service record in the Census Department for the purpose of their selection to the regular post. It is directed accordingly.

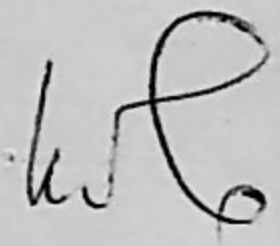
ble.

The appellants have, in their written submission, pointed out that as of now, 117 posts are vacant to which direct recruit can be appointed. They have also submitted that out of these posts, there were 88 vacant posts of data entry operator, Grade B, which had been advertised for being filled up only from amongst the retrenched of 1981, 1984 and 1991. As per Recruitment Rules, only those retrenched were eligible to apply, who were graduate and had a speed of 8000 key depressions per hour of data entry. Although approximately 800 retrenched applied, only 476 appeared in the test conducted by the LIC of the Lucknow Unit and only 2 applicants qualified. Out of these, only one could be appointed, since the other person was overage, even after allowing for age relaxation. Whatever may be the difficulties in giving regular appointment to such retrenched employees in the past, the appellants, namely the Union of India and the Directorate of Census Operation, U.P., are directed to consider these retrenched employees for direct recruitment to regular posts in the Directorate of Census Operations, U.P. in the manner hereinabove stated. The retrenched employees, will, however, have a right to be considered only if they fulfil all other norms laid down in connection with the posts in question under the recruitment rule and/or in other departmental regulations/circulars in that behalf."

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Since the facts in the application before us and the cases in which the directions were given by the Lucknow Bench of the Tribunal and other Benches on which SLP was filed and since decided by the Supreme Court by the order dated 24.2.95 are the same, the controversy is settled. We, therefore, dispose of this application with a direction to the respondents to consider the cases of the applicants in accordance with the direction given by the Supreme Court by order dated 24.2.1995. The application is disposed of accordingly leaving the parties to bear their own cost.


Member (J)


Member (A)

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