

Paluru Ramkrishnaiah and Others

Vs

Union of India and Another

R. D. Degaonkar and 158 Others

Vs

Union of India and Another

Sahab Sing Verma and 2 Others

Vs

Union of India and Another

M. U. Ahmed and 7 Others

Vs

Union of India and Another

Chander Nathani and Another

Vs

Union of India and Another

A. K. Saxena and Others

Vs

Union of India and Others

Virendra Kumar And Others

Vs

Union of India and Others

Writ Petitions (Civil) Nos. 530, 3632, 3637, 3812-19, 8748-49 and 9522-27 of 1983 and Civil  
Miscellaneous Petition Nos. 9356-57 of 1983 and 3325 of 1987

(CJI R. S. Pathak, L. M. Sharma, N. D. Ojha JJ)

28.03.1989

JUDGMENT

OJHA, J. –

1. The petitioners in the aforementioned writ petitions claim to have been appointed as Supervisors Grade 'A' in various ordnance factories between 1962 to 1966 and have filed these writ petitions with the prayer that the same relief may be granted to them also as was granted by this Court to 75 appellants to Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 vide its order dated February 2, 1981. The three civil miscellaneous petitions referred to above on the other hand have been made by the appellants of Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 asserting that the directions given by this Court on February 22, 1981 has not been complied with in the manner as it ought to have been by the respondents and they should be consequently required to comply with the said direction. The exact nature of the prayer made in these miscellaneous applications shall be indicated after referring to the relief granted on February 2, 1981 in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981.

2. The 75 appellants of Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 filed a writ petition in the Allahabad High Court in 1972 asserting that they had been appointed as Supervisors Grade 'A' on various dates in pursuance of a circular dated November 6, 1962 issued by the Director General of Ordnance Factories, the relevant portion whereof reads as hereunder :

Subject : Non-Industrial Establishment Promotion

D.G.O.F. has decided that Diploma holders serving as Supervisor 'A' (Tech)/Supervisor 'B' (Tech) and in equivalent grades should be treated as follows :

(i) All those Diploma holders who have been appointed as Supervisor 'B' (Tech) (and in equivalent grades) should on completion of one year's satisfactory 'A' (Tech) and in equivalent grades.

(ii) All those diploma holders who work satisfactorily as Supervisor 'A' (Tech) or in equivalent grades of 2 years in Ordnance Factory should be promoted to Chargeman.

#Kindly acknowledge receipt. Sd/ K. G. Bijlani ADGOF/Est. for D.G.O.F.##

3. Their grievance in the writ petition was that even though quite a large number of Supervisors Grade 'A' had been promoted to the post of Chargeman Grade II on completion of two years' satisfactory work they had been discriminated against and had not been so promoted immediately on the expiry of two years' in pursuance of the aforesaid circular even though their work was satisfactory. The relief prayed for in the said writ petition was for the issue of a writ of mandamus directing the Union of India through the Director General of Ordnance Factories to promote the appellants to the post of Chargeman II. The writ petition was contested by the respondents thereto inter alia on the ground that under the rules of promotion from Supervisor 'A' to Chargeman II first Departmental Promotion Committee at the factory level and then a Department Committee at the central level screens the service record of each of the Supervisors 'A' who comes within the range of eligibility and then finally the Director General of Ordnance Factories draws up a list and sanctions promotions. It was further asserted that in accordance with the said rule the cases of all the appellants were screened by the Promotion Committee at the factory level and then at the central level and they not having been found fit were not promoted. It appears that the criterion of promotion is seniority-cum-merit. The learned Single Judge, however, did not go into the merits of the controversy and dismissed the writ petition on the ground of unexplained laches and also on the ground that a previous petition for similar relief had not been pressed. Against the judgment of the

learned Single Judge the appellants preferred a special appeal before a Division Bench of that court. The learned Judges who decided the special appeal did not consider it appropriate to uphold the dismissal of the writ petition on the technical ground which found favour with the learned Single Judge and they went into the merits of the respective contentions of the parties. They, however, did not find any substance in the submission made on behalf of the appellants and accordingly dismissed the special appeal on February 8, 1977. The learned Judges pointed out that it was admitted that the conditions of service applicable to the case of the appellants were governed by the Indian Ordnance Factories (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Class III Personnel) Rules, 1956 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Rules') framed by the President of India under Article 309 of the Constitution. It was further pointed out that Rule 8 contemplated that appointments by promotion were to be made on the basis of a selection list prepared for the different grades by duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committees laid down in the said rule whereas Rule 12 provided that no appointment to the post to which these rules apply shall be made otherwise than as specified therein. With regard to the circular dated November 6, 1962 the learned Judge took the view that it was difficult to read in that circular any intention or deliberation on the part of the Director General on Ordnance Factories that as soon as two years were completed by a diploma holder in the Grade of Supervisor 'A' there would be an automatic promotion to the post of Chargeman II. According to the learned Judges such a view would militate against Rule 12 of the Rules mentioned above. It was further held that even if it was to be assumed that the Director General of Ordnance Factories automatically promoted some Supervisors 'A' immediately on the completion of 2 years of service to the post of Chargeman II without the recommendation after screening by the Promotion Committee no right would accrue in favour of the appellants inasmuch as such promotions would be in the teeth of Rule 12 and could not confer a legal right on the appellants to be likewise promoted in breach of Rule 12. With regard to the plea based on Article 16 of the Constitution it was held :

A half-hearted argument was raised at the end of the hearing on behalf of the appellant-petitioners that they have been discriminated against by depriving them the benefit of automatic promotion in violation of constitutional guarantee under Article 16 of the Constitution. This was an argument, neither pleaded as a ground for the petition nor was raised before the learned Single Judge. Moreover, we do not think any case, on the basis of violation of Article 16 of the Constitution can be found in favour of the appellant-petitioners only because some Supervisors, equally placed, were promoted against the rules of service. No formal foundation has been raised in the pleadings in the writ petition in support of the ground based on Article 16 of the Constitution.

4. It is against the judgment that Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 was preferred in this Court. Since the order dated February 2, 1981 passed in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981, so to speak, constitutes the basis for the writ petitions mentioned above, it is in our opinion expedient to reproduce the said order. It reads :

Heard counsel. Special leave granted.

Our attention has been invited by learned counsel for both the sides to the relevant rules which govern promotion to the post of Chargeman Grade II. It appears that a large number of persons have been promoted to those posts though they have completed only two years of service. The government now appears to insist that insofar as the appellants are concerned they cannot be considered for promotion unless they complete three years of service. We see no justification for any such differential treatment being given to the appellants. If a large number of other persons

similarly situated have been promoted as Chageman Grade II after completing two years of service, there is no reason why the appellants should also not be similarly promoted after completing the same period of service. We are not suggesting that the appellants are entitled to be promoted to the aforesaid posts even if they are found unfit to be promoted.

We therefore direct that the concerned authorities will consider the cases of the appellants for promotion as Chageman Grade II and promote them to the said posts unless they will naturally have to be promoted with effect from the date on which they ought to have been promoted.

This order will dispose of the appeal.

There will be no order as to costs.

5. As already pointed above the petitioners in the writ petitions referred to above have prayed for the same relief which was granted in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981. Now we shall revert to the exact prayers made in three miscellaneous petitions aforesaid. The prayer made in Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 3325 of 1987 is for the issue of an interim order restraining the respondents from making any further promotions during pendency and final hearing of the miscellaneous petition and for initiating contempt proceedings. Almost analogous prayer had been made in Miscellaneous Petition No. 9357 of 1983 also namely that the respondents may be restrained from promoting officers to the next higher post on the basis of recommendations of certain Departmental Promotion Committees without complying with the directions of this court in its order dated February 2, 1981. The reliefs prayed for in the above two civil miscellaneous petitions are thus of an interim nature. The main reliefs which have been prayed for apart from initiating proceedings for contempt of disobedience of the order of this Court dated February 2, 1981 are reliefs (i), (ii) and (iii) contained in Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 9356 of 1983. They are as hereunder :

(i) pass appropriate orders directing the respondents to implement in true letter and spirit, the judgment of this Hon'ble Court dated February 2, 1981 in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981;

(ii) issue appropriate directions commanding the respondents to promote the appellants to the next higher posts of Chageman Grade I, Assistant Foreman and Foreman, with effect from the date they are entitled to, after giving them the benefit of the directions of this Hon'ble court dated February 2, 1981;

(iii) issue appropriate directions to the respondents to give all consequential benefits to the appellants, including payment of arrears.

6. The aforesaid petitions came up for hearing before a bench of two learned Judges of this Court on September 9, 1987. On the view that the judgment of this Court dated February 2, 1981 in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 in the case of Virendra Kumar v. Union of India ((1981) 3 SCC 30 : 1981 SCC (L&S) 472) may require reconsideration, the petitions were directed to be placed before a three Judge bench "where inter alia the correctness of the judgment could be looked into and the nature of relief available to the petitioners on the facts now stated would have also be considered." It is in view of this order that these matters have been listed before us.

7. Learned counsel for the petitioners contended that the reason which weighed with this Court in allowing Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 applies to this writ petitions also and the same relief may

accordingly be granted to the petitioners. It was also brought to our notice that similarly placed 125 employees got the benefit of the circular dated November 6, 1962 in pursuance of an order passed by the Madhya Pradesh High Court on April 4, 1983 in writ petitions filed by them. It was urged that in case the same relief was not granted to the petitioners they are likely to become juniors to some of the appellants in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 and the petitioners in the writ petitions decided by the Madhya Pradesh High Court on April 4, 1983.

8. For the respondents on the other hand it was urged that service conditions including promotion of employees including Supervisors 'A' in the Indian Ordnance Factories were governed by the Rules and in view of Rule 12 the appointment to the various posts to which the rules applied could be made otherwise than as specified therein. According to learned Counsel since Rule 8 of the Rules contemplated that appointments by promotions were to be made on the basis of selection list prepared in the manner provided therein, there was no scope for automatic promotion merely after expiry of two years of continuous service on the basis of circular dated November 6, 1962. According to learned counsel the Rules did not prescribe the minimum number of years of service as Supervisors 'A' which would make them eligible for promotion as Chageman II and the circular dated November 6, 1962 which was in the nature of an executive instruction prescribed two years' service as Supervisor 'A' to make him eligible for promotion. However, merely on completion of two years' service a Supervisor could not claim automatic promotion. On the other hand, promotion depended, inter alia, on availability of posts and the incumbent found being fit by the Departmental Promotion Committee for being included in the selection list. It was only such a Supervisor Grade 'A' whose name found place in the selection list who could be promoted to the post of Chageman II as and when vacancies are available. It was further urged that the petitioners of these writ petitions were on the basis of Rules considered for promotion and it is not disputed that all of them in due course been promoted to Chageman II and some of them have been promoted to higher posts. Our attention was further invited by the learned counsel for the respondents to an order communicated among others to the Director General of Ordnance Factories, vide letter dated December 28, 1965 of the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, saying inter alia that a minimum period of service of three years in the lower grade should be fixed for promotion to the next higher grade. It was pointed out that this had been found necessary not only because it would be in conformity with the practice obtaining in other ministries but also because on merits this period is necessary to judge performance in the lower post and potentialities for promotion to a higher post. He also brought to our notice a subsequent circular dated January 20, 1966 by the Director General of Ordnance Factories who had issued the earlier circular dated November 6, 1962 which provides :

Sub : N. G. Establishment - Treatment of Diploma Holders and ex-apprentices  
serving as Supr. 'A' Gr. or in equivalent grades in the matter of promotion.

Ref : This office confidential No. 673/A/NG dated November 6, 1962 and 4416/A/NG dated June 29, 1965.

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The question of promotion of Diploma holders in Mech/Elec. Engineering and Ex-apprentices serving as Supr. 'A' or in equivalent grades has received further consideration of the D.G.O.F. who has decided that in future promotions of all such individuals will be effected in accordance with the normal rules i.e. on the basis of their listing by the relevant DPC and not merely on completion of two years' satisfactory continuous service as Supr. A. Gr. or equivalent grades.

9. It was urged that after the issue of the subsequent order dated December 28, 1965 and circular dated January 20, 1966 no Supervisor 'A' could claim to have become eligible for promotion merely on completion of two years' satisfactory service and his promotion thereafter could be effected only in accordance with the normal rules.

10. Having heard learned counsel for the parties we find substance in the submission made by the learned counsel for the respondents. Relying on two earlier decisions in *B. N. Nagarajan v. State of Mysore* ((1966) 3 SCR 682 : AIR 1966 SC 1942 : (1967) 1 LLJ 698) and *Sant Ram Sharma v. State of Rajasthan* ((1968) 1 SCR 111 : AIR 1967 SC 1910 : (1968) 2 LLJ 830) it was held by a Constitution Bench of this Court in *Ramchandra Shankar Deodhar v. State of Maharashtra* ((1974) 1 SCC 317 : 1974 SCC (L&S) 317 : AIR 1974 SC 259 : 1974 Lab IC 165) that in the absence of legislative rules it was competent to the State Government to take a decision in the exercise of its executive power under Article 162 of the Constitution. The matter has been considered in a recent decision of this Court in the case of *Union of India v. Somasundaram Viswanath* ((1989) 1 SCC 175) wherein it has held : (SCC p. 180, para 6)

It is well settled that the norms regarding recruitment and promotions of officers belonging to the Civil Services can be laid down either by a law made by the appropriate legislature or by rules made under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India or by means of executive instruction issued under Article 73 of the Constitution of India in the case of Civil Services under the Union of India and under Article 162 of the Constitution of India in the case of Civil Services under the State Governments. If there is a conflict between the proviso to Article 309 of the constitution of India, the rules made under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India prevail, and if there is a conflict between the rules made under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India and the law made by the appropriate legislature, the law made by the appropriate legislature prevails.

11. It is thus apparent that an executive instruction could make a provision only with regard to a matter which was not covered by the Rules and that such executive instruction could not override any provision of the Rule. Notwithstanding the issue of instruction dated November 6, 1962 therefore, the procedure for making promotion as laid down in Rule 8 of the Rules had to be followed. Since Rule 8 in the instant case prescribed by a procedure for making promotion the said procedure could not be abrogated by the executive instruction dated November 6, 1962. The only effect of the circular dated November 6, 1962 was that Supervisors 'A' on completion of two years' satisfactory service could be promoted by following the procedure contemplated by Rule 8. This circular had indeed the effect of accelerating the chance of promotion. The right to promotion on the other hand was to be governed by the Rules. This right was conferred by Rule 7 which inter alia provides that subject to the exception contained in Rule 11, vacancies in the posts enumerated therein will normally be filled by promotion of employees in the grade immediately below in accordance with the provision of Rule 8. The requirement of Rule 8 in brief have already been indicated above. Rule 12 provided that no appointment to the post to which these Rules apply shall be made otherwise than, as specified in these Rules. This right of promotion as provided by the Rules was neither affected nor could be affected by the circular. The order dated December 28, 1965 which provided a minimum period of service of three years in the lower grade for promotion to the next higher grade and the circular dated January 20, 1966 which provided that promotions in future will be effected in accordance with the normal rules and not merely on completion of two years' satisfactory continuous service had the effect of doing away with the accelerated chance of promotion and relegating Supervisors 'A' in the matter of promotion to the normal position as it obtained under the Rules.

12. In the case of Ramchandra Shankar Deodhar ((1974) 1 SCC 317 : 1974 SCC (L&S) 137 : AIR 1974 SC 259 : 1974 Lab IC 165) the petitioners and other allocated Tehsildars from ex-Hyderabad State had under the notification of the Raj Pramukh dated September 15, 1955 all the vacancies in the post of Deputy Collector in the ex-Hyderabad State available to them for promotion but under subsequent rules of July 30, 1959 50 per cent of the vacancies were to be filled by direct recruitment and only remaining 50 per cent were available for promotion and that too on divisional basis. The effect of this change obviously was that only 50 per cent vacancies in the post of Deputy Collector being available in place of all the vacancies it was to take almost double the time for many other allocated Tehsildars to get promoted as Deputy Collectors. In other words it resulted in delayed chance of promotion. It was, inter alia, urged on behalf of the petitioners that the situations brought about by the rules of July 30, 1959 constituted variation to their prejudice in the conditions of service applicable to them immediately prior to the reorganization of the State and the rules were consequently invalid. While repelling this submission the Constitution Bench held : (SCC p. 329, para 15)

All that happened as a result of making promotions to the posts of Deputy Collectors division wise and limiting such promotions to 50 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the posts of Deputy Collector was to reduce the chances of promotion available to the petitioners. It is now well settled by the decision of this court in *State of Mysore v. G. B. Purohit* (1967 SLR 753) that though a right to be considered for promotion is a condition of service, mere chances of promotion are not. A rule which merely affects chances of promotion cannot be regarded as varying a condition of service. In *Purohit* case (1967 SLR 753) the districtwise seniority of sanitary inspectors was changed to Statewise seniority, and as a result of this change the respondents went down in seniority and became very junior. This, it was urged, affected their chances of promotion which were protected under proviso to Section 115, sub-section (7). This contention was negatived and Wanchoo, J., (as he then was), speaking on behalf of this court observed : "It is said on behalf of the respondents that as their chances of promotion have been affected their condition of service have been changed to their disadvantage. We see no force in this argument because chances of promotion are not conditions of service." It is therefore, clear that neither the Rules of July 30, 1959, nor the procedure for making promotions to the posts of Deputy Collector divisionwise varies the conditions of service of the petitioners to their disadvantage.

13. The same view was reiterated in *Mohammad Shujat Ali v. Union of India* ((1975) 3 SCC 76 : 1974 SCC (L&S) 454 : AIR 1974 SC 1631 : (1975) 1 SCR 449). In the brief written submission filed on behalf of the petitioners in Writ Petition Nos. 9522-27 of 1983 it has been pointed out that employees who had joined much later than January 20, 1966, namely, the date of subsequent circular of the Director General of Ordnance Factories superseding his earlier circular dated November 6, 1962, have also got benefit under the orders of this Court dated February 2, 1981 aforesaid as also under the orders of Madhya Pradesh High Court dated April 4, 1983 in the writ petition filed before the court. The circumstances by themselves are sufficient to indicate that when Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 was heard by this Court either the subsequent order dated December 28, 1965 as well as the circular dated January 20, 1966 and the legal consequences flowing therefrom were not brought to the notice of the learned Judges by the learned counsel for the respondents, or the same was not properly emphasised, the judgment dated February 2, 1981 being completely silent on the point and the appeal was allowed only on the ground that some Supervisors having been promoted as Chageman II on expiry of two years of their service in view of the circular dated November 6, 1962 the non-promotion of the appellants was discriminatory being in violation of Article 16. As regard the orders of Madhya Pradesh High Court dated April 4, 1983 it may be pointed out that the said High Court in an earlier writ petition being Miscellaneous Petition No. 596

of 1978 had disallowed the relief for the petitioners of that writ petition being treated as Chargeman II on completion of two years' service as Supervisor 'A' by its order dated April 16, 1979 as is apparent from the said judgment dated April 4, 1983 but the subsequent writ petitions which seem to have been filed after the decision of this Court dated February 2, 1981 in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 were allowed in view of the aforesaid decision of this Court.

14. In this connection it is also of significance to notice that it does not seem to have been the case of appellants in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 that those who according to them had been promoted in pursuance of the circular dated November 6, 1962 on completing two years' service were junior to them. At this place it will be useful to refer to an affidavit dated November 19, 1983 of D. P. Gupta, who is one of the appellants in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981, filed in C.P.M. Nos. 9356-57 of 1983. Annexure I to the said affidavit gives a break up of the total diploma holders recruited in the department due to acute need of Ordnance Department following Chinese aggression. It indicates that approximately 125 diploma holders were recruited in 1962, 550 in 1963, 250 in 1964, 150 in 1965 and 100 in 1966, the total number of such recruits being approximately 1175. The said annexure further indicates that out of 1175 recruits about 625 were promoted to the post of Chargeman II in 1965-66 under the two year policy contained in circular dated November 6, 1962 and that approximately 550 diploma holders were denied promotion which resulted in discrimination. From this break-up it is apparent that all the diploma holder recruited in 1962 whereas 500 out of 550 recruited in 1963 were promoted on expiry of two years of service. It appears that the remaining 50 diploma holders recruited in 1963 and those who had been recruited in the beginning of 1964 or thereafter could not be promoted inasmuch as by the time their cases could be considered for promotion the subsequent order dated December 28, 1965 had come into force and had also come into force the circular dated January 20, 1966 which had superseded the circular dated November 6, 1962 and had provided that in future promotions of all such individuals will be effected in accordance with the normal rules and not merely on the completion of two years satisfactory continuous service.

15. It cannot be disputed that the Director General of Ordnance Factories who had issued the circular dated November 6, 1962 had the power to issue the subsequent circular dated January 20, 1966 also. In view of the legal position pointed out above the aforesaid circular could not be treated to be one affecting adversely any condition of service of the Supervisors 'A'. Its only effect was that the chance of promotion which had been accelerated by the circular dated November 6, 1962 was deferred and made dependent on selection according to the Rules. Apparently, after the coming into force of the order dated December 28, 1965 and the circular dated January 20, 1966 promotion could not be made just on completion of two years' satisfactory service under the earlier circular dated November 6, 1962 the same having been superseded by the later circular. It is further obvious that in this view of the matter Supervisors 'A' who had been promoted before the coming into force of the order dated December 28, 1965 and the circular dated January 20, 1966 stood in a class separate from those who promotions were to be made thereafter. The fact that some Supervisors 'A' had been promoted before the coming into force the order dated December 28, 1965 and the circular dated January 20, 1966 could not, therefore, constitute the basis for an argument that those Supervisors 'A' whose cases came up for consideration for promotion thereafter and who were promoted in due course in accordance with the rules were discriminated against. They apparently did not fall in the same category.

16. It may also be noticed that even though the petitioners on their completion of two years' service as Supervisor 'A' were not promoted as Chargeman II in or about the year 1966 they chose to wait for about 17 years to file these writ petitions which were filed in 1983, and nearly 2 years even after

the decision dated February 2, 1981 in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981, which indicates that but for the decision in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 they would perhaps not have been thought of filing these writ petition inasmuch as in the meantime they had not only been promoted in the normal course as Chargeman II but some of them had been promoted even to higher posts in the hierarchy.

17. For aught we know if the effect of the order dated December 28, 1965 and the circular dated January 20, 1966 had been properly emphasised at the time of hearing of Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 its result may have been different. In this connection, reference may also be made to the counter-affidavit of Sobha Ramanand, Deputy Director, Ordnance Factory Cells, G. Block, Ministry of Defence, filed in Writ Petition (Civil) Nos. 3812-19 of 1983 with regard to a matter relevant for promotion. In paragraph 2(i) it has been stated that during 1962-63 due to sudden expansion of Ordnance Factories Organisation in the wake of Chinese aggression a large number of posts of Chargeman II and other posts were created and as a result thereof persons already in service as Supervisors 'A' were promoted to the posts of Chargeman II on completion of two years' service. It has further been stated therein that after the newly created posts were thus filled by promotion, chances of promotion of those who were appointed subsequently diminished and for want of sufficient number of vacancies as Chargeman II they could not be promoted to that post soon after the completion of two years' service. There is a further averment in the said counter-affidavit that petitioners were duly considered in their turn and their names were brought on the approved panel. They were thereafter promoted as soon as vacancies became available and that during the period that they were on the approved panel no person junior to them or of equal seniority superseded them. Nothing substantial has been brought to our notice on behalf of the petitioners on the basis of which the aforesaid statements made in the counter-affidavit may be doubted.

18. In view of the foregoing discussion, we find it difficult to grant the reliefs prayed for in the aforesaid writ petitions simply on the basis of the judgment of the Court dated February 2, 1981 in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981. These writ petitions, therefore, deserve to be dismissed.

19. Since, however, the judgment of this Court dated February 2, 1981 in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 has not been challenged and has become final, the next question which falls for consideration is as to what further relief, if any, are the appellants in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 entitled in pursuance of the civil miscellaneous petitions referred to above filed by them. The reliefs which they have claimed have already been indicated above. It is now disputed that the appellants of this appeal have in pursuance of the order of this Court dated February 2, 1981 been given a back date promotion to the post of Chargeman II synchronising with the dates of completion of their two years of services as Supervisor 'A'. The grievance of the petitioners however, is that this promotion tantamounts to implementation of the order of this Court dated February 2, 1981 only on paper inasmuch as they have not been granted the difference of back wages and promotion to higher posts on the basis of their back date promotion as Chargeman II. As already noticed earlier certain writ petitions filed in Madhya Pradesh High Court were allowed by that court on April 4, 1983 relying on the judgment of this Court dated February 2, 1981 in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981. Against the aforesaid judgment of the Madhya Pradesh High Court dated April 4, 1983 Special Leave Petitions (Civil) Nos. 5987-92 of 1986 were filed in this Court by the Union of India and were dismissed on July 28, 1986. The findings of the Madhya Pradesh High Court in its judgments dated April 4, 1983 thus stand approved by this Court. In this view of the matter to put them at par it appropriate that the appellants in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 may also be granted the same relief which was granted to the petitioners in the writ petitions before the Madhya Pradesh High Court. As regards back wages the Madhya Pradesh High Court held :

It is the settled service rules that there has to be no pay for no work i.e. a person will not be entitled to any pay and allowed during the period for which he did not perform the duties of a higher post although after due consideration he was given a proper place in the gradation list having deemed to be promoted to the higher post with effect from the date his junior was promoted. So the petitioners are not entitled to claim any financial benefit retrospectively. At the most they would be entitled to refixation of their present salary on the basis of the notional seniority granted to them in different grades so that their present salary is not less than those who are immediately below them.

Insofar as Supervisors 'A' who claimed promotion as Chargeman II the following direction was accordingly given by the Madhya Pradesh High Court in its judgment dated April 4, 1983 aforesaid :

All these petitioners are also entitled to be treated as Chargeman Grade II on completion of two years satisfactory service as Supervisor Grade A. Consequently, notional seniority of these persons have to be refixed in Supervisor Grade A, Chargeman Grade II, Grade I and Assistant Foreman in cases of those who are holding that post ... The petitioners are also entitled to get their present salary re-fixed after giving them notional seniority so that the same is not lower than those who are immediately below them.

20. In our opinion, therefor, the appellants in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 deserve to be granted the same limited relief. We are further of the opinion that it is not a fit case for initiating any proceedings for contempt against the respondents.

21. In the result, the writ petitions fail and are dismissed. The civil miscellaneous petitions in Civil Appeal No. 441 of 1981 are disposed of by issuing a direction to the respondents to give the appellants in the said civil appeal the same benefits as were given by the Madhya Pradesh High Court to such of the petitioners before that court who were Supervisors 'A' and were granted promotion as Chargeman II by its judgment dated April 4, 1983. In the circumstance of the case, however, there shall be no order as to costs.

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