

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

State of Uttar Pradesh

Vs.

Ram Sukhi Devi

C.A.No.6510 of 2004

(Arijit Pasayat and C.K.Thakker JJ.)

05.10.2004

JUDGMENT

Arijit Pasayat, J.

1. Leave granted.
2. The State of U.P. calls in question legality of the judgment passed by a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court dismissing the Special Appeal filed by the present appellants. The Division Bench upheld the interim order passed by learned Single Judge dated 24.6.2002 in Writ Petition No.3334/2002 (SS).
3. Background facts as projected by the appellants in a nutshell are as follows:
 4. Respondent's husband was appointed as a part-time tubewell operator on 14.6.1989. While *Uttar Pradesh Recruitment of Dependents of Government Servant Dying-in-Harness Rules, 1974* (in short the '1974 Rules') were in operation, in compliance with the judgment passed by this Court in some cases on 16.12.1996 *Uttar Pradesh Sinchai Vibhag Mein Nalkoop Chalakon Ke Pado Par Anshalik Nalkoop Chalakon Ke Viniyamitikan Niyamawali, 1996* (hereinafter referred to as the '1996 Rules') was notified and same was made applicable with effect from the date of notification. Under Sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the said Rules, the cut off date was fixed to be 1.10.1986. On 26.10.1998 a Government order was issued by the State Government clarifying that under the 1974 Rules benefit could not be given to the dependents of the part-time employees.
 5. On 15.11.2001 husband of the respondent died leaving behind the respondent and four children. On 3.4.2002 respondent submitted an application before the Executive Engineer, Tubewell Division-I, Sitapur (appellant No.4 herein) seeking appointment under the 1974 Rules. Her request was turned out on the ground that she was not eligible for such appointment under the 1974 Rules. Writ Petition No.3334/2002 (SS) was filed by the respondent, inter alia, seeking for a direction to the present appellants to appoint the writ petitioner in any suitable Class IV post under the Dying-in-Harness Rules. Learned Single

Judge while issuing notice directed that the competent authorities shall consider the writ petitioner's claim of giving compassionate appointment under the Dying-in-Harness Rules ignoring the Government Order dated 26.10.1998 within the stipulated period. Legality of the order was challenged before the Division Bench by filing a Special Leave. The same has been dismissed by the impugned judgment.

6. The High Court disposed of the appeal directing that the present respondent should be given a Class IV appointment within the stipulated time. It was observed that on the facts of the case without going into the legal merits on a humanitarian consideration, compassionate appointment should be made.

7. In support of the appeal, learned counsel for the appellants submitted that the direction given by the learned Single Judge that the appointment should be made during the pendency of the writ application ignoring the Government Order dated 26.10.1998 is clearly unsustainable. Division Bench of the High Court did not consider legality of the order and without going into the merits straightaway disposed of the appeal on purportedly humanitarian ground. It was submitted that the direction as given by the learned Single Judge and affirmed by the Division Bench run counter to the specific provision in the operative Government Order.

8. Per contra, learned counsel for the respondent submitted that both the learned Single Judge and the Division Bench have acted on humanitarian grounds and this Court should not interfere with any interim order passed by learned Single Judge which has been upheld by the Division Bench.

9. To say the least, approach of the learned Single Judge and the Division Bench is judicially unsustainable and indefensible. The final relief sought for in the writ petition has been granted as an interim measure. There was no reason indicated by learned Single Judge as to why the Government Order dated 26.10.1998 was to be ignored. Whether the writ petitioner was entitled to any relief in the writ petition has to be adjudicated at the time of final disposal of the writ petition.

10. This Court has on numerous occasions observed that the final relief sought for should not be granted at an interim stage. The position is worsened if the interim direction has been passed with stipulation that the applicable Government Order has to be ignored. Time and again this Court has deprecated the practice of granting interim orders which practically give the principal relief sought in the petition for no better reason than that of a prima facie case has been made out, without being concerned about the balance of convenience, the public interest and a host of other considerations. [See Assistant Collector of Central Excise, West Bengal v. Dunlop India Ltd., State of Rajasthan v. M/s Swaika Properties at p.224), State of U.P. and Ors. v. Visheshwar 8), Bharatbhushan Sonaji Kshirsagar (Dr.) v. Abdul Khalik Mohd. Musa and Ors.), Shiv Shankar and Ors. v. Board of Directors, U.P.S.R.T.C. and Anr.) and Commissioner/Secretary to Govt. Health and Medical Education Department Civil Sectt., Jammu v. Dr. Ashok Kumar Kohli 1).] No basis has been indicated as to why learned Single Judge thought the course as directed was necessary to be adopted. Even it was

not indicated that a prima facie case was made out though as noted above that itself is not sufficient. We, therefore, set aside the order passed by learned Single Judge as affirmed by the Division Bench without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case we have interfered primarily on the ground that the final relief has been granted at an interim stage without justifiable reasons. Since the controversy lies within a very narrow compass, we request the High Court to dispose of the matter as early as practicable preferably within six months from the date of receipt of this judgment.

The appeal is allowed with no order as to costs.