

PETITIONER:
STATE OF ORISSA & ANR.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
N.N. SWAMY & ORS. ETC.

DATE OF JUDGMENT 27/01/1977

BENCH:
GOSWAMI, P.K.
BENCH:
GOSWAMI, P.K.
SHINGAL, P.N.

CITATION:
1977 AIR 1237 1977 SCR (2) 774
1977 SCC (2) 508

ACT:

Constitution of India, Article 16--Private college taken over by State Government--Absorption of staff--Consideration of eligibility for appointment Readers--Differentiation between similarly situated Readers on ground of drawing salary of Rs.600/- or more on date of take over, whether amounts to denial equal opportunity for employment under Art. 16.

HEADNOTE:

The respondents were working as Readers in Khallikote College, a private institution which was taken over by the Orissa Government on March 9, 1971. A Government circular containing conditions governing taking over the services of the teaching staff of Khallikote College, was issued on March 23, 1971, whereby the respondents were appointed as lecturers in class II temporarily on ad hoc basis for a period of six months. At the end of this period, the names of those Readers who were drawing a salary of Rs.600/- or more per month on the date of take-over, were recommended to the Public Service Commission for the determination of their suitability for appointment as Readers. The respondents and others who were drawing less than Rs.600/- were not considered eligible for such recommendation. Their writ petition against the denial of equal opportunity under Art. 16 was accepted by the High Court.

Dismissing the appeals by special leave the Court,

HELD:--The condition of drawing of Rs.600/- or more on the date of taking over, which has been laid down in the circular as a particular qualification for eligibility for appointment as Reader and later for consideration of their suitability by the Public Service Commission for appointment as Reader, is arbitrary and discriminatory. It has no nexus with the object underlying the qualification test in an educational institution having regard to the most essential condition of intrinsic quality and efficiency of the teachers, and results in denial of equal opportunity to the respondents in the matter of employment under the Government under Art. 16 of the Constitution. [719 C-D, F-G]

The General Manager Southern Railway v. Rangachari [1962] 2 SCR 586, referred.

Smt. Juthika Bhattacharya v. The State of Madhya Pradesh

and Others [1976] SCC 96, distinguished.

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION: Civil Appeals Nos. 1357-58 of 1975.

(Appeals by special leave from the judgment and order dated 4-2-1974 of the Orissa High Court in O.J.C. No. 410/1971).

M.K. Ramamurthi and B. Parthasarathi, for the appellants.

Gobind Das, N.V. Rama Das and G. Narayana Rao, for respondents 1-8 in CA 1357/75.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

GOSWAMI, J--These appeals by special leave are directed against the judgment of the Orissa High Court of February 4, 1974.

There was a private college known by the name of Khallikote College. This is an institution which grew out of a school established

in 1856. The management had to meet with financial crisis in the past and obtained financial help in the shape of liberal endowment under a trust deed from the then zamindar of Khallikote. The institution, it is stated, became one of the premier colleges in the town of Behrampur, Ganjam District, Orissa. The College was at first affiliated to the Andhra University at Waltair and thereafter to the Utkal University, and since 1967 it has been affiliated to the Behrampur University.

The Government of Orissa took over the management of the College on and from March 9, 1971, and a formal agreement was executed between the managing committee of the College and the Governor of the State. The College was taken over by the Government in pursuance of the unanimous resolution of the managing committee of February 18, 1970, and the transfer to the Government was of all the assets of the College but without any liability. The managing committee continued to be liable for the outstanding liabilities, if any, of the College for which Government was not liable. The College after the take over was administered as a Government College.

The eight writ petitioners in the High Court (Respondents herein) were working as Readers in different faculties in the said College on the date of the aforesaid transfer in the scale of pay Rs.510--860/- whereas the Government scale for Readers was Rs.600-1000/-. On the date of take over, namely, March 9, 1971, each of the respondents was drawing a salary somewhere less than Rs.600/-; three of them less by only Rs.30/-.

The material particulars of the ten Readers of the College who were all earlier in private employment, including the eight Respondents, are as follows (Annexure I, Volume 1I of the Paper Book):

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Birth	Date of 1st appointment	Date of promo-tion	Confirmed as	Pay as on 9-3-1971 (date of take over)
1.	Sri N.N.Swamy	8-3-34	21-7-58	1-12-68	Reader	Rs.570
2.	Sri N.Satapathy	6-9-33	July'59	27-1-70	Reader	Rs.540
3.	Sri P.Haridas	10-3-36	25-10-61	25-10-69	Lecturer	Rs.540
4.	Sri J.J. Rao	16-3-36	7-7-59	1-7-68	Reader	Rs.540
5.	Sri K.C. Samantra			5-7-70	Lecturer	
All the posts are permanent						
6.	Sri G.J. Chineswar					

Rao	30-9-31	3-9-57	1-10-67	Reader	Rs.570
7. Sri Ch. Chandra					
Sekhar Patro . .	1-7-35	1-8-58	1-1-57	Reader	Rs.570
8. Sri Narayana					
Behera	1-10-37	2-8-62	13-9-70	Lecturer	Rs.510
9. Sri T.K.Satyan-					
murty	14-9-27	1-7-49	4-5-59	Reader	Rs.660
10. Sri V.S.R.					
Gupta	28-12-30	1-7-52	4-9-69	Lecturer	Rs.600

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It will appear that five Respondents out of eight were confirmed as Readers prior to the take over. Three Respondents were confirmed as Lecturers but were promoted as Readers prior to the transfer of the College. The last two Readers in the list who were lucky to draw salary of the amount of Rs.660/- and Rs.600/- respectively as on the date of take over, were treated differently by the Government from the eight Respondents on the sole ground that they were drawing as Reader salary of more than Rs.600/-. It is rather poignant that the tenth Reader in the list was only a confirmed Lecturer whereas, as already shown, five of the Respondents were confirmed Readers although drawing salary less than Rs.600/-

On July 30, 1970, the Government prescribed qualifications for appointment as a Reader by a Circular of that date addressed to the Director of Public Instructions (Higher Education) Orissa, which appears to supersede the earlier circulars on the subject. It was stated in that circular that the "Government have been pleased to order that following principles shall hence forward be followed in the appointment Readers, namely,

(a) no officer who has not had at least 8 years of teaching experience as a Lecturer would be eligible for consideration; and

(b) the post of Reader shall originally be filled up by promotion subject to the satisfactory performance and conduct of the officer as a lecturer".

On March 23, 1971, the Government issued a circular containing conditions governing taking over the services of the teaching staff of the College. Paras 4 and 5 of that circular, which are material for our purpose, may be quoted:

"4. The State Government shall offer ad hoc appointment to all staff in position on the date of take over subject to para 5, and sub-para (d) of this paragraph for a period not exceeding six months in each case, treating all such staff as fresh entrants to Government service. The final absorption of such staff in Government service shall be subject to the following conditions:

x x x x x

(b) That after termination of services of surplus personnel, the cases of staff retained in Class I and Class II shall be referred to the Orissa Public Service Commission for determination of their suitability to hold posts in Class I or II as the case may be. The services of those who are not found suitable by the P.S.C. (Public Service Commission) shall also, be terminated by giving one month's notice in each case. Those found suitable by the Commission shall be finally absorbed in respective Trade of the O.E.S. (Orissa Education Service) for which they are

found

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suitable. It is hereby clarified that at the time of reference to the P.S.C. for determination of suitability for appointment as Readers, cases of Lecturers of Government College, eligible for appointment as Readers shall also be simultaneously referred to the P.S.C. for consideration against those posts.

X X X X

(c) While making reference to the P.S.C. cases of those ad hoc Readers who would have been normally, entitled to pay of less than Rs.600/- per month on 9-3-71 by application of the formula "minimum of the scale of pay of Readers in force in the Colleges on the date of their appointment as such by the Ex-Managing Committee plus one. increment in that scale for every completed year of service upto 9-3-71" would be referred for determination of their suitability for absorption as Lecturers only.

X X X X

5. Ad hoc appointment shall be issued to all Professors and such of the Readers in position, who on the date of take-over were in receipt of pay of Rs.600/- per month or more, in the scale of pay Rs.600--1000/- against posts of Readers. Readers who on the date of take over were in receipt of pay of less than Rs.600/- per month and all lecturers in position on that date shall be given ad hoc appointment against the post of lecturers in the scale of Rs.260--780/- with effect from the date of take over".

X X X X

Basing on the aforesaid provisions of the above circular the Director of Public Instructions sent on April 20, 1971, to each of the Respondents appointment letters whereby they were appointed as Lecturers in Class II temporarily on ad hoc basis for a period of six months with effect from the forenoon of March 9, 1971, or till the appointment is made in consultation with the Orissa Public Service' Commission, whichever is earlier; subject to verification of character and antecedents and production of medical fitness certificate. Appointments were, thus, offered to the Respondents under the terms and conditions of take over which have been already extracted.

The grievance of the Respondents is that although they had all the requisite qualifications for the appointment as Reader and they were all holding the posts of Reader before the take over and five of them were even confirmed Readers but since under the aforesaid terms of the take over they were drawing a salary of less than Rs.600/- on the date of take over. their names were not referred to the Public

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Service Commission for consideration of their' suitability for appointment as Readers in the Government College. It is not disputed that they are otherwise educationally and by experience qualified for the post of Reader. The High Court found that the requirement of eight years of teaching experience, as mentioned above, which is needed for appointment as a Reader is more than amply fulfilled by each of the Respondents. The High Court accepted the Writ Petitions and held that the Respondents were entitled to consideration

by the Public Service Commission for appointment as Readers' and hence these appeals by the State which are confined only to the above question.

It is submitted by Mr. Ramamurthi on behalf of the appellants that the High Court erred in directing the Government to take into account, as experience, the service of the Respondents while they were in the private college since, according to him, the necessary qualification is eight years experience in Class II, Orissa Education Service (O.E.S.). This submission is based on the Orissa Education Service Class I (Recruitment to the College Branch) Rules, 1971, issued on July 19, 1971, produced for the first time in this Court. It is submitted that since the Respondents have not completed eight years of service in the O.E.S. Class II (Lecturer's grade) in Government service, they are not entitled to be considered by the Public Service Commission for appointment as Readers. We are unable to accept this submission based on these Rules. These Rules of July 19, 1971, were not produced in the High Court and the reason is obvious that these were not relied upon by the State in connection with the appointment of the Respondents as Readers after the College had been taken over by the Government on March 9, 1971. The argument has, therefore, to be supported on the intrinsic strength of the circular of March 23, 1971.

Apart from this, there is a stronger reason not to entertain this submission at this stage. Even in the Special Leave Petition filed by the State on July 15, 1974, there was no mention whatsoever about the aforesaid Rules and necessarily no ground was taken in the Petition on the basis of these Rules. Being conscious of this position Mr. Ramamurthi filed a Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 4069 of 1976 before this Court on April 30, 1976, to urge this additional ground. After hearing Mr. Ramamurthi we rejected this prayer for urging the additional ground by such a belated application when the High Court had no opportunity to consider the question.

The only question, therefore, which requires decision in these appeals is whether the Respondents were denied equal opportunity under Article 16 of the Constitution in the matter of appointment as Readers under the Government in the manner laid down in the circular of March 23, 1971. The following facts are admitted:

The Respondents and two others, namely, T.K. Satyanmurthy (No. 9) and V.S.R. Gupta (No. 10) in the list (Annexure I) were all Readers in the private College, each having put in more than eight

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years of service there as a Lecturer. T. K. Satyanmurthy was promoted as Reader on 4-5-1969 and was drawing Rs.660/- on the date of taking over. V.S.R. Gupta was promoted as Reader on 4-9-1969 and was drawing Rs.600/-, the minimum according to the aforesaid Government circular, on the date of taking over. He was not even confirmed as a Reader but was only confirmed as a Lecturer. Amongst the Respondents, N.N. Swamy (No. 1), N. Satapathy (No. 2), J.J. Rao (No. 4), G.J. Chineswar Rao (No. 6) and Ch. Chandra Sekhar Patro (No. 7) in the list (Annexure 1) were confirmed as Readers and four of them were promoted even earlier than No. 9 and No. 10. It is thus clear that the condition of drawing of Rs.600/- or more on the date of taking over, which has been laid down in the said circular as a particular qualification for eligibility for appointment as Reader and later for consideration of their suitability by the Public Service Commission for appointment as Reader, is arbitrary

and discriminatory. This condition has no nexus, whatever, with the object underlying the qualification test in an educational institution having regard to the most essential condition of intrinsic quality and efficiency of the teachers. It is not unknown that private institutions generally have great handicaps in the matter of finance and oftener the teaching staff in a private college has not the same scales of pay and sometimes even has much lower scales than that of the Government colleges. It is one thing to lay down appropriate educational and intelligibly relevant qualifications for certain posts in a college and also teaching experience of a specified duration but complete ignorance, without valid reason, of the teaching experience of a lecturer in a private college, otherwise qualified, on the sole ground of drawing a particular amount of salary on a particular date cannot be countenanced. T.K. Satyanmurti (No. 9) was promoted as a Reader while in the private college much later than the four of the Respondents (Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 7 in Annexure I). He happened to; draw Rs.660/- on the date of take over, while the Respondents were drawing a little lower pay. The former was preferred and given the ad hoc appointment of a Reader and was held as eligible for consideration by the Public Service Commission for appointment as Reader and the claims of the Respondents were ignored. Thus even amongst the Readers in the private college, similarly situated, the only ground for ignoring the claims of the said Respondents was drawing of a lesser pay; even though it may be less by Rs.30/-, on March 9, 1971. This ground for a most unreasonable differentiation in picking and choosing from amongst the employees similarly situated on an absolutely artificial and irrelevant consideration results in denial of equal opportunity to the Respondents in the matter of employment under the Government under Article 16 of the Constitution.

It is well-settled that under Article 16(1) of the Constitution matters relating to employment not only mean the initial appointment but also include all matters relating to employment, whether prior or subsequent to the employment and also include promotion, (See The General Manager, Southern Railway v. Rangachari(1)).

(1) [1962] 2 SCR 586 2--206SCI/77
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Our attention was drawn to a decision of the Supreme Court in Smt. Juthika Bhattacharya v. The State of Madhya Pradesh and Others(1) on behalf of the appellants, wherefrom it was pointed out that Government could validly impose comparatively stringent qualifications for posts in schools taken over from private management, since persons there may be appointed without the requisite experience as needed in Government schools. That case is entirely different from the present case. There may be no difficulty in accepting the position that Government can screen the teachers at the time of fresh appointment in Government service after taking over any institution from private management. The educational qualifications and teaching experience which may be insisted upon may be appropriately stringent having regard to the quality of education which Government intends to impart in the college after taking over the same from the private management. If the quondam private employees in the College did not fulfil the qualifications, experience and other requisite conditions, they may not be eligible for appointment since Government may not undertake to take over all the employees by maintaining the status quo ante. Such a position, if taken by the Government, is consistent with implementation of a correct educational

policy and will not incur the frown of Article 16 of the Constitution. The question is entirely different when, as in the present case, the Respondents answering the test of educational qualifications, as well as, experience of teaching in a recognised private college are discriminated amongst the very category of Readers on an irrational and illusory consideration. Denial of an opportunity to these Respondents even for being considered for the post of Reader is clearly violative of Article 16 of the Constitution.

When a fairly well-recognised institution, as in this case, run for more than a century, is completely taken over by the Government for management, it is not merely taking over the land and buildings, tables and chairs. It has to tackle, at the same time, a human problem, that is to say, the fate of the teachers and the staff serving that institution. The institution, with which we are concerned, was taken over, by consent, as a going educational concern and it goes without saying that it must be administered on sound lines having regard 'to quality, efficiency and progress in all respects. It is understandable that the employees had to join the new service under the Government, for the first time, and so could be, in that sense, fresh entrants. But to say that the teaching experience of the Readers in the private institution is completely effaced to the extent that they will not be even eligible, on the plea of absence of teaching experience in Government service, for consideration for appointment as Readers is a seriously grim issue. We feel assured that such an argument had not been canvassed by the State in the High Court on the basis of the Rules of July 19, 1971, since these Rules came into force after the take over for which a separate circular had already been issued to take care of the special exigency. Action under the Government circular of March 23, 1971, alone, was in controversy in the High Court. The said circular took recognition of the service in the private college in the case of two

(1) [1976] 4 SCC 96.

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Readers (Nos. 9 and 10 in Annexure 1). The only differentia was, therefore, the salary drawn by the Readers on the date of take over. That action based on the salary aspect under the said circular had to stand the test of Article 16 in the High Court, as well as, before us. The argument in favour of complete erasure of the past teaching experience in the private college, first time presented before us, fails to take note of the distinction between eligibility and suitability. Eight years' teaching experience in a college and the fulfilment of other requisite qualifications make a person eligible for appointment as a Reader, but whether he is suitable for selection for the post is an entirely different matter.

We are, therefore, clearly of opinion that all the Respondents are eligible to be referred to the Public Service Commission for the post of Reader. Their names shall be referred to the Commission, accordingly. Whether they will be suitable for appointment as Readers will be a matter entirely for due and proper consideration of the Public Service Commission whose recommendations will be considered by the Government in the matter of final absorption. The High Court was right in allowing the above claim in the writ applications. The appeals fail and are dismissed with costs.

M.R.

Appeals dismissed.

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JUDIS