

New Bank,Of India vs N.P. Sehgal And Anr on 15 February, 1991

Equivalent citations: 1991 SCR (1) 473, 1991 SCC (2) 220, 1991 AIR SCW 565, 1991 (2) SCC 220, 1991 UJ(SC) 1 641, (1991) 62 FACLR 977, (1991) IJR 455 (SC), 1991 SCC (L&S) 525, (1991) 2 SERVLR 59, (1991) 2 UPLBEC 954, (1991) 1 BANKLJ 37, (1991) 1 SCR 473 (SC), (1991) 78 FJR 276, (1991) 1 LABLJ 570, (1991) 16 ATC 487, 1991 ALL CJ 1 666, (1991) BANKJ 545, (1991) 1 CURLR 626, (1991) 2 CIVLJ 226, (1991) 2 BANKCLR 286, (1991) 1 JT 498 (SC)

Author: M.H. Kania

Bench: M.H. Kania, Kuldeep Singh

PETITIONER:
NEW BANK,OF INDIA

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
N.P. SEHGAL AND ANR.

DATE OF JUDGMENT15/02/1991

BENCH:
KANIA, M.H.
BENCH:
KANIA, M.H.
KULDIP SINGH (J)

CITATION:
1991 SCR (1) 473 1991 SCC (2) 220
JT 1991 (1) 498 1991 SCALE (1)218

ACT:

Service Law-Bank-Promotion Policy-Manager-Misconduct - Promotion granted while disciplinary proceedings were contemplated-Charge-sheet served and departmental inquiry initiated subsequent to promotion-Held contemplated disciplinary proceedings are no bar for considering the employee for promotion-But grant of promotion cannot be regarded as condonation of Pre-Promotional misconduct-Serving of charge-sheet and initiation of departmental inquiry held valid.

HEADNOTE:

Clause 9 of the promotion policy of the Appellant Bank provides that an officer in respect of whom disciplinary action is in process will be permitted to take Part in the promotion process, subject to the condition that his promotion will be withheld until the officer is exonerated from the charges and in case such an officer is exonerated from the charges, the promotion shall take effect from the date on which it would have been otherwise effective but for the disciplinary action. Respondent-1, a Bank Manager, was Promoted from Scale II to Scale-III under the aforesaid clause while disciplinary proceedings were contemplated against him. Later he was also interviewed for promotion from Scale III to Scale IV. thereafter the appellant-Bank charge sheeted him and initiated a departmental inquiry against him. He challenged the legality of the bank's action by filing a declaratory suit contending that in view of the promotion granted to him, the appellant-Bank must be deemed to have condoned the earner misconduct and subsequent to his promotion it was not open to the Bank to take any action against him. The Trial Court allowed the suit and restrained the appellant-bank from Proceeding with the inquiry by holding the charge-sheet illegal. The order of the trial court was affirmed by the first appellate court and the second appeal filed by the bank was also dismissed by the High Court.

In appeal to this court, it was contended on behalf of the bank that the grant of promotion to the appellant under clause 9 cannot be regarded in law as condonation of pre-promotion misconduct. On behalf of the respondent, it was contended that even if the continuation of

474

disciplinary proceedings was valid, it was not a ground for holding up of his promotion from Scale III to Scale IV because on the date of interview no charge-sheet was served on him.

Allowing the appeal and setting aside the order of the High Court, this Court,

HELD: 1. The mere fact that disciplinary proceedings are contemplated or under consideration against an employee does not constitute a good ground for not considering the employee concerned for promotion if he is in the zone of consideration nor would it constitute a good ground for denying the promotion if the employee is considered otherwise fit for promotion. Clause 9 of the Promotion Policy of the Bank gives rise to the implication that the disciplinary action is in process or initiated, the officer concerned, against whom allegations of misconduct might be made, can neither be excluded from consideration for promotion if he is entitled to be considered for promotion otherwise nor can the promotion be denied to him. In these circumstances, when the promotion from Scale II to Scale III

was granted to respondent, there could be no question of condonation of the earlier acts of misconduct by reason of this promotion because in law and in view of clause 9 of the Promotion policy appellant had no option but to consider respondent for promotion and if he was otherwise found fit for promotion to promote him. Hence the charge-sheet submitted against respondent and the disciplinary proceedings pursuant to the said charge-sheet cannot be said to be bad in law and cannot be interfered with on the ground of condonation. Therefore, the courts below were in error in holding that the earlier alleged acts of misconduct of respondent had been condoned by the appellant and basing their conclusions thereon. [476G-H; 477F-H; 488A]

L.W. Middleton v. Horry Play Fair, AIR 1925 Cal. 87; District Council, Amraoti through Secretary v. Vithal Vinayak Bapat, AER 1941 Nagpur 125 and Audhraj Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh, AIR. M.P. 284; held inapplicable.

2. In view of the fact that the appellant-bank has agreed that without creating a precedent it will grant promotion to respondent from Scale III to Scale IV, if the departmental promotion Committee finds him fit for promotion and that this promotion will be granted from the date on which he would have been promoted but for the departmental inquiry being contemplated against him, it is unnecessary to express any opinion on the submission that since on the date of selection for promotion from Scale III to Scale IV, no charge-sheet was served on the

475

respondent it was not open to the bank to hold back the respondent's promotion from Scale III to Scale IV. [479C-D]

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION: Civil Appeal No. 739 of 1991.

From the Judgment and Order dated 16.3.1990 of the Punjab and Haryana High Court in Regular Second Appeal No. 405 of 1990.

G.B. Pai, and P.N. Gupta for the Appellant. Ashok K. Mahajan for the Respondent.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by KANIA, J. Leave granted. Counsel heard.

This is an appeal by Special Leave against the decision of a learned Single Judge of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, dismissing summarily Regular Second appeal No. 405 of 1990 in that Court.

The relevant facts can be stated very shortly. At the relevant time respondent no. 1 was an officer being the Manager in the Hardwar Branch of the appellant Bank, a Government of India Undertaking. On April 2, 1982 a show cause notice was served on respondent no. 1 in respect of

several irregularities, lapses, acts, omissions and so on. On May 4, 1982 respondent no. 1 submitted his reply to the said show cause notice denying the charges made against him and asking for the holding of an enquiry into the allegations. On July 17, 1984 respondent no. 1 was promoted from Scale II to Scale III by the appellant. It appears from the record that disciplinary action was contemplated against respondent no. 1 but in November 1984, the disciplinary proceedings contemplated against respondent No. 1 were kept in abeyance as some of the allegations against him were under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)- On March 11, 1988 interviews for promotion from Scale III to Scale IV were conducted and respondent no. 1 was one of the officers interviewed for promotion. On April 27, 1988 a charge-sheet was served on respondent no. 1. On May 27, 1988 an enquiry was ordered against him and the Commissioner of Departmental Enquiries, Government of India, was appointed as the Enquiry Officer. On June 30, 1988, respondent no. 1 filed a suit in the Court of Sub-Judge, Second Class, Jalandhar for a declaration that the Order dated April 27, 1988 by which respondent no. 1 was served with charge-sheet was illegal and in violation of the Service Regulations and unsustainable in law and prayed for permanent injunction restraining the appellant and others from proceeding with the enquiry on the basis of the said charge-sheet. One of the main contentions urged on behalf of respondent no. 1 in the said suit was that by reason of the promotion granted to him from Scale II to Scale III on July 17, 1984 as aforesaid, which was after the irregularities and misconduct alleged against him had been committed and in view of the said promotion the appellant must be deemed to have condoned the earlier misconduct, if any, of respondent no. 1 and thereafter it was not open to the appellant to take any action against respondent no. 1 in respect of the said misconduct. This contention found favour with learned Trial Judge who gave a declaration that the order, serving the charge-sheet on respondent no. 1 was illegal and restrained the appellant and others from proceeding with the enquiry on the basis of the said charge-sheet. An appeal was preferred by the appellant against the said order in the court of learned Additional District Judge, Jalandhar but it was dismissed as learned Additional District Judge accepted the reasoning and conclusions of the learned Trial Judge. The second appeal against the decision of learned Additional District Judge was dismissed by the High Court and this is an appeal directed against the judgment of the High Court.

It was submitted before us by Mr. Pai, learned Counsel for the appellant that the promotion granted to respondent no. 1 from Scale II to Scale III on July 17, 1984, could not be regarded in law as condonation of the earlier acts of misconduct committed by respondent no. 1. It was urged by him that at that time no disciplinary proceedings had been initiated against respondent no. 1 and in view of this, the appellant had no option but to consider respondent no. 1 for promotion for which he was entitled to be considered and to promote him if he was found fit for promotion. It was, on the other hand, contended by Mr. Rao, learned counsel for the respondent that the earlier acts of respondent no. 1, even if they constituted misconduct, could not be relied upon to take any disciplinary action against respondent no. 1 because they were condoned by reason of the aforesaid promotion.

In considering the submissions of the respective parties, we have to bear in mind that it is accepted before us that in law the mere fact that disciplinary proceedings are contemplated or under consideration against an employee does not constitute a good ground for not considering the employee concerned for promotion if he is in the zone of consideration nor would it constitute a good ground for denying the promotion if the employee is considered otherwise fit for promotion. In

the present case, we find that this legal position is reinforced by clause (9) of the Promotion Policy of the appellant Bank. Clause (9) reads as follows:

"Clause 9. Officers in respect of whom disciplinary action is in process will be permitted to take part in the promotion process, subject to the condition that the promotions (if they are selected) will be withheld until the Officer is exonerated from the charges. In such an event the promotion will be given effect to from the date on which it would have been otherwise effective but for the disciplinary action. The officer will not be eligible for promotion if punishment, except censure, was awarded as a result of the disciplinary action."

On a plain reading of this clause it is clear that even if disciplinary action is in process against an officer of the appellant Bank, that would not entitle the appellant Bank to exclude from consideration for promotion the officer concerned if he is otherwise entitled to be so considered. The only right given to the appellant in such cases is that, in case such an officer is otherwise found fit for promotion and selected for promotion, that promotion can be withheld until the officer is exonerated from the charges. It is significant that the said clause goes to state that in case such an officer is exonerated from the charges, promotion will have to be given effect to from the date on which it would have been otherwise effective but for the disciplinary action. This rule gives rise to the implication that till disciplinary action is in process or initiated, the officer concerned, against whom allegations of misconduct might be made, can neither be excluded from consideration for promotion if he is entitled to be considered otherwise nor can the promotion be denied to him. In these circumstances, when the promotion from Scale II to Scale III was granted to respondent no. 1 on July 17, 1984, there could be no question of condonation of the earlier acts of misconduct by reason of this promotion because in law and in view of the said Regulation (9) the appellant had no option but to consider respondent no. 1 for promotion and if he was otherwise found fit for promotion to promote him. In view of this conclusion, it must follow that the charge-sheet submitted against respondent no. 1 and the disciplinary proceedings pursuant to the said charge-sheet cannot be said to be bad in law and cannot be interfered with on the ground of condonation. In our view, the courts below were in error in holding that the earlier alleged acts of misconduct of respondent no. 1 had been condoned by the appellant and basing their conclusions thereon.

In support of his submissions relating to the question of condonation, Mr. Rao relied upon the decision of a Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court in *L. W. Middleton v. Horry Playfair*, AIR (1925) Calcutta 87 and the decision of a learned Single Judge of the Nagpur High Court in *District Council, Amraoti through Secretary v. Vithal, Vinayak Bapat*, AIR (1941) Nagpur 125. Both these cases lay down that once a master has condoned any misconduct on the part of servant which would have justified dismissal or a fine, he cannot, after such condonation, go back upon his election to condone and claim a right to dismiss him or impose a fine or any other punishment in respect of the offence which has been condoned. In our view, these decisions are of no relevance in the present case. At the time these decisions were rendered under the general law of master and servant it was open to the master to dismiss his servant or fine him on the ground of misconduct. On the facts of both these cases the master had the option of dismissing the servant or finding him on the ground of

misconduct but voluntarily did not take the action of dismissing or fining him on the ground of misconduct and it was held that thereby the master had condoned the earlier misconduct and could not thereafter rely on the said misconduct for punishing the servant. In the case before us, however, at the time when the promotion was granted to respondent no. 1 on July 17, 1984, the appellant had no option but to consider respondent no. 1 for promotion and to promote him if he was found fit as no disciplinary proceedings had been initiated against him or could be said to be in process against him, as we have set out earlier. In such a case, no question of condonation could arise. The ratio of decision in *Lal Audhraj Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh*, AIR 1967 M.P. 284 is also of no application to the case before us as that again was a case where the employer, namely, the State, had the option of punishing the employee and voluntarily refrained from doing so.

It was next contended by Mr. Rao that even if the disciplinary proceedings against respondent no. 1 were liable to be continued that constitutes no ground for holding up the promotion of respondent no. 1 from Scale III to Scale IV if he was otherwise found fit for promotion, as, on the date when the selections for that promotion were made, no charge-sheet had been served on respondent no. 1 and it is the accepted position here that till the charge-sheet was submitted it could not be said that disciplinary proceedings were in process or had been initiated. It was submitted by Mr. Rao that this contention was fortified by the provisions of Clause (9) of the Promotional Policy of the appellant, which we have discussed earlier. It was urged by him that it was on this ground that the appellant had based its case regarding the validity of the disciplinary proceedings against respondent no. 1 and on the same basis respondent no. 1 was entitled to be promoted from Scale III to Scale IV as from March 1988 if he was found fit. It was submitted by him that since the charge-sheet was served on respondent no. 1 over a month after he was considered for promotion from Scale III to Scale IV, it was not open to the appellant to hold back the consideration of the case of respondent no. 1 for promotion from Scale III to Scale IV or to deny him the promotion if he was found fit.

It appears to us *prima facie* that the submissions of Mr. Rao in connection with promotion of respondent no. 1 from Scale III to Scale IV are not without substance. However, it is unnecessary for us to decide this question because Mr. Pai, learned counsel for the appellant has agreed that without creating a precedent, the appellant will grant promotion to respondent no. 1 from Scale III to Scale IV if it is found that the Departmental Promotion Committee found him fit for promotion and that this promotion will be granted from the date on which he would have been promoted but for the departmental enquiry being contemplated against him.

In the result, the appeal is allowed to the extent aforesaid and the impugned order of the High Court quashing the departmental proceedings is set aside. The departmental enquiry shall be proceeded with and completed within a period of six months according to law. As far as question of promotion of respondent no. 1 from Scale III to Scale IV is concerned, that question will be considered in the light what has been agreed to by Mr. Pai, as set out earlier.

Parties shall bear and pay their own costs throughout.

T. N. A.

Appeal allowed.

