

Supreme Court of India

Y. Srinivasa Rao vs J. Veeraiah And Ors on 27 April, 1992

Equivalent citations: 1993 AIR 929, 1992 SCR (2) 780

Author: L Sharma

Bench: Sharma, L.M. (J)

PETITIONER:

Y. SRINIVASA RAO

Vs.

RESPONDENT:

J. VEERAAIAH AND ORS.

DATE OF JUDGMENT 27/04/1992

BENCH:

SHARMA, L.M. (J)

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SHARMA, L.M. (J)

ANAND, A.S. (J)

CITATION:

1993 AIR 929                      1992 SCR (2) 780

1992 SCC (3) 63                JT 1992 (3) 84

1992 SCALE (1) 935

ACT:

Constitution of India, 1950:

Article 14-Settlement of fair price shops-Appointment of dealer-Basis for selection-Eligibility criteria-Preference given to less educated persons over persons with higher educational qualification-Whether violative of.

HEADNOTE:

In response to an advertisement calling for applications for appointment of dealer of a fair price shop, the appellant and the respondent No.1 applied along with many others. Appellant, a Commerce graduate had experience in running fair price shop, whereas respondent No.1 has passed 10th class only. On the basis of a brief interview, respondent No. 1 was selected. Appellant moved Respondent No.3, but was not successful. Later, he preferred a Revision Petition before the Collector, who allowed his claim. Respondent No.1 challenged the said order before the High Court, which was allowed by a Single Judge and later confirmed by a Division Bench. Aggrieved against the High Court's order, the appellant has preferred the present appeal.

On behalf of the appellant, it was contended that there

was no guideline indicating the nature of the interview which was the sole basis for making a choice for the settlement of the fair price shops.

The respondents contended that less educated persons were given preference as they were handicapped by reason of lack of education as compared to better qualified applicants. It was further contended that since a highly educated person may get a better job, he may not be able to run the shop on a permanent basis.

Allowing the appeal, this Court,

HELD : 1. The decision to prefer an uneducated person over an educated person amounts to allowing premium on ignorance, incom-

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petence and consequently inefficiency. The only fault of the appellant is to have pursued his studies beyond 10th class. If he had discontinued his career as a student even earlier, say after passing 7th or 8th class, he would have been running the shop today. This clearly amounts to gross arbitrariness and, therefore, illegal discrimination. Pursuing this line the State will have to be going in search of a more inefficient and illiterate or semi literate person and nobody knows where this process would end. On the assertion that a better qualified person has got a better chance to succeed in life, an intelligent applicant who can run the shop efficiently should be rejected and a dim witted fellow should be selected would be an absurd situation. [784 C-E]

2. That a better qualified person is not likely to stick to the job, is not spelt out by the Government Orders. In any event, with a view to ensure that a person not interested in running the business may not obtain the settlement of the shop merely on the basis of his qualifications, care may be taken to impose appropriate conditions, by restricting the choice to local inhabitants, and, or requiring furnishing of guarantee for running the business for a minimum number of years. [784 F, G]

3. So far the interview fixed as the sole criterion in the present case, the same in the absence of guidelines leaves the matter to the whims of the individual officer holding the interview. The exercise of such unbridled power, will be clearly violative of Article 14. Therefore, the policy adopted by the State Government is unconstitutional. [784 G,H; 785 A]

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Civil Appeal No. 1806 of 1992.

From the Judgment and Order dated 26.6.1991 of the Andhra Pradesh High Court in Writ Appeal No. 488 of 1991.

Narasimha P.S. and P. Kesave Pillai (NP) for the Appellant.

K. Ram Kumar and T.V.S.N. Chari for the Respondents. The Judgment of the Court was delivered by SHARMA,J. Special leave is granted.

2. The case relates to the appointment of a dealer of a fair price shop in Andhra Pradesh. An advertisement for the purpose was issued on 16.4.1990 as per annexure A inviting applications from the eligible candidates subject to, inter alia, the following conditions:-

"5. Preference will be given to the candidates who are experienced in the business.

6. Preference will be given to unemployed educated persons, ladies and handicapped persons in case of equal qualifications among the candidates." The appellant and the respondent No.1, besides other applicants applied and the respondent No.4, Revenue Divisional Officer, selected the Respondent No.1 on the basis of a brief interview. The appellant, after unsuccessfully moving the respondent NO.3, filed a revision petition before the Collector respondent No. 2. On hearing the parties concerned, the Collector allowed the petitioner's claim by the judgment dated 8.2.1991 (Annexure F) holding thus:-

In the present case whatever is the angle from it is viewed Sri. Y. Srinivasa Rao appears to be having better claim than Sri. J. Veeraiah Babu.

Sri Y. Srinivasa Rao passed B.Com., and he was F.P. shop dealer for a fairly long time. The experience as F.P. shop dealer is now assessed for the purpose of marks, but on grounds of comparison this aspect also could not be ignored even if not taken advantage of in favour of the respective person.

The Collector, thus, obviously did not interfere with the choice of the lower authorities in a casual manner as is clear from his judgment wherein he has observed that normally the orders of the lower authorities are not upset except for special circumstances. The respondent No.1 challenged his order before the High Court by a writ petition, which was heard and allowed by a learned single Judge, and the Division Bench has, by the impugned judgment, confirmed the same.

3. Admittedly the appellant is an unemployed graduate in Commerce and has the experience of running a fair price shop in the past, while the only qualification claimed by the respondent No.1, is that he has passed the school examination upto 10th class only. The impugned appointment was made by the authority after holding an interview and it is the case of the appellant that the Revenue Divisional Officer merely enquired from him about his bio-data without putting any further question by which the merits could have been judged. On that sole basis the shop was allotted to the respondent. Considering the criteria, as mentioned in the advertisement, the Collector accepted the claim of the appellant, pointing out that the appellant was a better candidate from every angle. The High Court has quashed his judgment by condemning it as perverse but without indicating any reason for such a view.

4. One of the questions, which have been raised before this Court, is that there is no guideline indicating the nature of the interview which is said to be the sole basis for making a choice for the settlement of the fair price shops. In pursuance of the notice which was issued in the present special leave petition, indicating that the matter would be finally disposed of on the next date, the respondents appeared and a prayer was made by the State counsel for three weeks' time to get ready on the question as to how the interview without indicating any guideline could be validly adopted as the sole basis for selection. Time was granted for filing an additional affidavit explaining the situation, but no such affidavit has been filed. The learned State counsel has, however, relied upon a number of Government orders issued in this regard from time to time and contended that in the opinion of the State authorities in the matter of settlement of fair price shops in the villages, which are not as large as in towns, preference should be given to less educated persons as they are handicapped by reason of lack of education as compared to better qualified applicants. He developed his argument by saying that since a highly educated person is likely to obtain a better job, he may not be depended upon for running the shop on a permanent basis. He has relied upon the policy decision that "only unemployed persons shall be eligible for appointment as fair price shop dealers instead of giving preference to Co-operatives" as mentioned in the Government Order No. 951 dated 16.5.1988. This Order, however, does not advance the case of the respondents. He has also referred to another Government Order issued subsequently which give support to his argument that preference has to be given to less educated persons. The learned counsel pointed out that in none of the government Orders weightage was allowed to the educational qualifications of the candidates and the advertisement (Annexure A) was incorrectly issued mentioning preference in favour of a better educated person. The Collector should have ignored the conditions mentioned in the advertisement and should have respected the choice of the interviewing officer.

5. It appears that the question of settlement of fair price shops in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been the subject of controversy for some time and from the records of the Revenue Department it is manifest that the approach which has been adopted by the authorities has not been consistent. The non-speaking orders of this Court dismissing many special leave petitions indicate that a good number of cases have been brought to this Court in the past were not entertained. We have, therefore, considered it desirable to indicate our views on the policy adopted by the State in the light of the constitutional provisions.

6. The decision to prefer an uneducated person over an educated persons amounts to allowing premium on ignorance, incompetence and consequently inefficiency. The only fault of the appellant is to have pursued his studies beyond 10th class. If he had discontinued his career as a student even earlier, say after passing 7th or 8th class, he would have been running the shop today. This clearly amounts to gross arbitrariness, and, therefore, illegal discrimination. Pursuing this line the State will have to be going in search of a more inefficient person and we do not know where this process would end. If we assume that since a better qualified person has got a better chance to succeed in life, an intelligent applicant who can run the shop efficiently should be rejected and a dim witted fellow should be selected. This is an absurd situation.

7. The argument of the learned State counsel that a better qualified person is not likely to stick to the job, is not spelt out by Government Orders. In any event, with a view to ensure that a person not

interested in running the business may not obtain the settlement of the shop merely on the basis of his qualifications can be taken care of by imposing appropriate conditions, say, by restricting the choice to local inhabitants, and, or requiring furnishing of guarantee for running the business for a number of years. We, therefore, do not find any rationale in adopting the policy as indicated on behalf of the respondent. So far the interview fixed as the sole criterion in the present case according to the impugned judgment is concerned, the same in absence of a guideline leaves the matter to the whims of the individual officer holding the interview. The exercise of such unbridled power, will be clearly violative of Article

14. The policy referred to by by the State counsel as contained in one of the Government Orders and relied upon before us in support of the impugned judgment, therefore, must held to be unconstitutional.

8. In the circumstances, the settlement in favour of the respondent No.1 is quashed, the judgment of the High Court is set aside and the judgment of the Collector having the support of the advertisement in question is restored. We expect that the State, after taking into consideration all the legal and relevant aspects, shall expeditiously take a decision and issue an appropriate Order dealing with settle- ment of fair price shops, and not follow the unconstitution- al instruction relied upon before us. The appeal is accord- ingly allowed, but in the circumstances the parties are directed to bear their own costs.

G.N.

Appeal allowed.