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## LABOUR & EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

The 1st December 2012

No. 9858—IR-(M)-17/2012-L & ESI.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Award, dated the 22nd August 2011/1st December 2011 in I. D. Misc. Case No. 12 of 2002 (U/S-33A) of the Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar to whom the industrial dispute between the Management of (1) District Transport Manager (Admn.), Odisha State Road Transport Corporation, Cuttack, (2) District Transport Manager (Admn.), Odisha State Road Transport Corporation, Bhubaneswar and its workman Shri Ashok Kumar Pradhan, Conductor was referred to for adjudication is hereby published as in the Schedule below :

#### SCHEDULE

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BHUBANESWAR

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE MISC.CASE NO. 12 OF 2002

Dated the 22nd August 2011/the 1st December 2011

*Present :*

Shri Raghubir Dash, O.S.J.S. (Sr. Branch)  
Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal,  
Bhubaneswar.

*Between :*

Shri Ashok Kumar Pradhan,  
Conductor, OSRTC, Cuttack. .. Complainant—Workman

And

(1) The District Transport Manager (Admn.),  
Odisha State Road Transport Corporation,  
Cuttack. .. Opposite Parties—Management

(2) The District Transport Manager (Admn.),  
Odisha State Road Transport Corporation,  
Bhubaneswar.

*Appearances :*

Shri K. K. Nayak, Authorised Representative.	.. For the Complainant—Workman
Shri G. P. Jena, Law Officer	.. For the Opposite Parties—Management

## AWARD

This is an application under Section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act., 1947 (for short, 'the Act'). The Complainant workman has alleged contravention of Section 33 (1) (b) and, in the alternative, Section 33 (2) (b) of the Act by the opposite parties management.

2. At the outset, the undisputed facts may be narrated as follows :

The Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) the Corporation has several independent units within the Corporation. There are separate Trade Unions formed by the employees of each unit. Also there is a Federation of all these Unions called "State Transport Employees' Federation". There was another Transport Company called "Odisha Road Transport Company" (ORTC) which has been acquired by the OSRTC in August 1990. The employees of ORTC who were on its rolls as on the date of acquisition have been retained by OSRTC without interruption of their services.

3. The present Complainant was an employee (Conductor) of OSRTC. On the charges of misconduct he was dismissed from service by his disciplinary authority i.e., D.T.M. (Admn.) OSRTC, Bhubaneswar, with effect from the 27th November 2001. The order of dismissal was preceded by a departmental enquiry. At the time of his dismissal, proceedings in I. D. Case No. 40 of 1996 and I. D. Case No. 103 of 1995 were pending before this Tribunal. The dispute in I. D. Case No. 40 of 1996 was raised by the ORTC Staff Federation. The Federation had raised the dispute after the acquisition of ORTC by the OSRTC. The dispute is related to revision of D. A. of the employees of the ORTC. The other dispute in I. D. Case No. 103 of 1995 was raised by the OSRTC Employees' Federation challenging the validity of amendment of the OSRTC Employees (CR & CS) Regulations, 1978 introducing new rules of discipline. It was challenged on the ground that the Statutory notice under Section 9-A of the Act was not served on the workmen of OSRTC. The management has not made an application under Section 33 of the Act seeking for either express permission or for *post facto* approval of the order of dismissal of the Complainant.

In the present complaint under Section 33-A of the Act the Complainant workman contends that he is a workman concerned in both the aforesaid pending disputes and, therefore, the opposite parties management having not made any application for approval of the action has contravened the provisions of Section 33 (2) (b) of the Act. It is also contended that since the dismissal of the workman is for a misconduct which is connected with the dispute in I.D. Case No. 103 of 1995, the opposite parties management ought to have obtained prior permission of this Tribunal under Section 33 (1) (b) of the Act.

Challenging the disciplinary proceeding, it is contended that the Enquiry Officer failed to examine proper witnesses. One Head Clerk was appointed as the Enquiry Officer who is equal in rank as

that of the Complainant for which the enquiry is illegal. That apart, the Complainant's explanation on the copy of enquiry report served on him was not taken into consideration on the alleged ground that the Complainant had not submitted the explanation. As a matter of fact he had submitted the explanation in OSRTC Office at Narasinghpur where he was then posted. That apart, the order of dismissal is passed by the D.T.M., Bhubaneswar when the Complainant was posted under the D.T.M., Cuttack. Furthermore, the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer are perverse. The authority had not applied its mind before imposing the severest punishment on him. The authority while imposing the punishment took the past conduct of the Complainant into consideration which was not the subject matter of the proceeding. The punishment is too harsh and disproportionate to the misconduct alleged against the Complainant.

4. The opposite parties management in its show-cause has contended that so far I.D. Case No. 40 of 1996 is concerned the Complainant is not a concerned workman inasmuch as the dispute has been raised by the ORTC Staff Federation only for the employees of ORTC whereas the Complainant is an employee of OSRTC. With regard to the pendency of proceedings in I.D. Case No. 103 of 1995, it is contended that no change in the conditions of service applicable to OSRTC employees was effected by way of the amendment of the Regulations, 1978. That apart, the Complainant was dismissed for a misconduct which is not connected with the pending dispute. Therefore, it is contended, Section 33 of the Act is not applicable.

So far the order of dismissal is concerned, it is contended that a fair enquiry was conducted without any deviation from the established procedure and the charges were found established. Though opportunity was given for a personal hearing, the Complainant did not avail of it. The disciplinary authority considered the past conduct of the Complainant to findout if there was extenuating circumstances but the Complainant was found to be a habitual offender. The punishment is also proportionate to the grave misconduct committed by him.

The opposite parties has specifically pleaded that the issue on fairness of the enquiry may be taken-up as a preliminary issue and if the enquiry is found to be unfair, then opportunity be given to the opposite parties to lead evidence on merit.

5. Basing on the pleadings of the parties, the following issues have been settled :—

#### ISSUES

- (i) "Whether the Order of dismissal under challenge is in contravention of Section 33 of the I.D. Act, 1947 ?
- (ii) If yes, whether the Order of dismissal passed by the employer is justified ?
- (iii) What relief ?

6. On behalf of the Complainant two witnesses have been examined. C.W. No. 1 is the Complainant himself and C.W. No. 2 is the Vice-President of the State Transport Employees' Federation. Exts. 1 to 8/2 have been marked on behalf of the Complainant. On behalf of the opposite parties, its Law Officer has been examined who has deposed to about the issue on the alleged contravention of Section 33 of the Act. Exts. A to S have been marked on behalf of the opposite parties management.

7. As per the procedure laid down in Punjab Beverages (P) Ltd. *Vrs.* Jagdish Singh and another, 1978 (II) LLJ (SC)-1, the issue on the contravention of Section 33 of the Act (Issue No. 1) is required to be decided first and if the Complainant is found to have established the alleged contravention, then the Tribunal will proceed to decide the other issues. On the other hand, if the Complainant fails to establish the contravention, then the Complaint would be rejected.

8. *Issue No. (i)*—In this case the Complainant has been dismissed from service during pendency of two proceedings before this Tribunal. One is registered as I. D. Case No. 40 of 1996 and the other is I. D. Case No. 103 of 1995. The effect of pendency of each of the proceedings on the order of dismissal may be taken-up separately.

In I. D. Case No. 40 of 1996 the dispute was raised by the ORTC Staff Federation. It is also not disputed that only the employees of the ORTC are members of the ORTC Staff Federation. Admittedly, the Complainant is not an employee of the ORTC. The dispute in the I.D. Case is with regard to revision of D.A. of the employees of ORTC. It is not shown by the Complainant that he, or, the Union of which he is a member, or, the Federation of Unions of which the Complainant's Union is a constituent is a party to the said I.D. Case. The Complainant being not a party to the I. D. Case the Award to be passed in the said case is not binding on him.

According to the Complainant, after merger of the ORTC with the OSRTC, with effect from the 14th August 1990 both the establishments have become one establishment and the employees of the ORTC have become the employees of the OSRTC. Therefore, it is claimed, the demand of revision of D.A. raised by the ORTC Staff Federation being a common demand the Award to be passed in the I.D. Case would be applicable to all the employees of the OSRTC. On the other hand, it is contended by the opposite parties management that even after the acquisition of ORTC the service conditions of the employees of ORTC are still governed under the Standing Orders of the ORTC whereas the service conditions of the employees of the OSRTC are governed under the OSRTC Employees (CR & CS) Regulations, 1978. It is further contended that the ORTC Staff Federation raised the dispute on the basis of the terms and conditions of a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the OSRTC and ORTC immediately before the acquisition of ORTC. It is submitted on behalf of the Corporation that the ORTC Staff Federation espouses the causes of ORTC employees only and that the Federation has no relation with the State Transport Employees' Federation which espouses the causes of the OSRTC employees only. It is further submitted that the ORTC employees are still getting benefits which are totally different from that of the benefits enjoyed by the OSRTC employees. On all such grounds, it is contended, the Complainant is not a concerned workman in respect of I. D. Case No. 40 of 1996.

9. The burden is on the Complainant to show that he is a concerned workman with regard to the dispute in I. D. Case No. 40 of 1996. The Complainant has not adduced any documentary evidence rebutting the aforesaid contentions raised on behalf of the Corporation. It is not proved that after the merger the employees of ORTC, whose services stood transferred to the OSRTC, have been subjected to the same service conditions as that of the employees of the OSRTC. On the other hand, it is not disputed that the employees of ORTC are governed by the Standing Orders of the ORTC and the employees of OSRTC are governed by the OSRTC Employees (CR & CS) Regulations, 1978. *Vide* Clause 15 (b) of the Memorandum of Understanding, dated the 23rd June 1990 (Ext. F/1) it was agreed that the terms and conditions of service of the employees of the

ORTC existing as on 30-6-1990 should be allowed to exist even after the merger and the employees of ORTC would continue to enjoy all the benefits which they used to enjoy under ORTC before the acquisition. This implies that the terms and conditions of service of the employees of the ORTC are not the same as that of the employees of the OSRTC. It is not shown by the Complainant that consequent upon the merger of ORTC the *inter se* seniority of the employees of both the Undertakings have been determined and the service conditions of the ORTC employees have been put at par with that of the OSRTC employees. It is also not proved that after the merger the employees of both the Undertakings are getting the same allowances and other service benefits. It appears, the Corporation has not yet framed a uniform set of Rules to govern the conditions of service of the employees of both the Undertakings. It is also not shown that the ORTC Staff Federation has ever espoused the cause of any of the employees of the OSRTC and *vice versa*. It is also not proved that any benefit extended to the employees of one Undertaking is automatically extended to the employees of the other Undertaking. Under such facts and circumstances this Tribunal is of the considered view that after the merger the employees of both the establishments are not considered to be the employees of one establishment even though consequent upon the merger the employees of ORTC are considered to be employees of the OSRTC. Therefore, in my considered view, the dispute in I. D. Case No. 40 of 1996 was not raised on behalf of employees of the OSRTC and the Award that may be made in the said dispute cannot be said to be binding on the employees of the OSRTC.

10. In *M/s New India Motors (P) Ltd., New Delhi Vrs. K. T. Morris*, AIR 1960 (SC) 875, it is observed that the expression "workmen concerned in such dispute" cannot be limited only to such of the workmen who are directly concerned with the dispute in question, but should include all the workmen on whose behalf the dispute has been raised as well as those who would be bound by the Award which may be made in the said dispute. In the foregoing paragraphs I have already observed as to how the Complainant is not directly concerned with the dispute in I. D. Case No. 40 of 1996. Furthermore, the dispute cannot be said to have been raised on his behalf nor he would be bound by the Award which may be made in the said dispute.

11. Now I shall take-up the binding effect of the Award that may be passed in I. D. Case No. 103 of 1995.

It is admitted by the parties that I. D. Case No. 103 of 1995 was registered in this Tribunal on a reference as to whether the action of the management of OSRTC in bringing changes to the Odisha State Road Transport Corporation Employees (CR & CS) Regulations, 1978 amounts to violation of Section 9-A of the Act. It is also not controverted that the said dispute was raised by the State Transport Employees' Federation representing the workmen of OSRTC. It is also not in dispute that the Union of which the Complainant is a member is affiliated to the Federation. On behalf of the Corporation there is no submission that in the I. D. Case the Federation has not espoused the cause of all the workmen working in different units of the Corporation. Much has been argued on the point that different units under the Corporation are independent of each other and the employees of different units have formed separate unions. But, all these points are irrelevant for the purpose of this case inasmuch as the Federation has raised the dispute in I. D. Case No. 103 of 1995 and the Complainant being a member of the Union which is affiliated to the Federation, he is a workman

on whose behalf the dispute has been raised and the Award that may be made in the said dispute would be binding on him. Therefore, so far the dispute in I. D. Case No. 103 of 1995 is concerned, the Complainant is a workman concerned in such dispute.

12. The Complainant alleges violation of the provisions contained in Section 33 (1) (b), or, in the alternative, Section 33 (2) (b) of the Act. Therefore, first I shall consider as to whether the misconduct for which he has been dismissed from service is connected with the pending dispute.

It is not in dispute that in the year 1986 the Corporation amended the Regulations, 1978 and inserted, *inter alia*, a new Clause in Regulation No. 136 (which enlists different acts or omissions as misconduct). Consequent upon the introduction of the new Clause (69) in Regulation No. 136, a new category of misconduct has been introduced. For the first time the act or omission of an employee permitting any person to board a transport vehicle of the Corporation without ticket or valid permit or pass or allowing a vehicle to move with any unauthorised person boarding the vehicle is made a misconduct by way of that amendment. It is not in dispute that the Complainant has been dismissed from service for different acts of misconduct including the newly incorporated misconduct. Therefore, I am of the considered view that the dismissal is for a matter which is connected with the pending dispute. So, the Corporation ought to have taken express permission under Section 33 (1) (b) of the Act. Even if the misconduct cannot be said to be connected with the dispute, the management of OSRTC could not escape the requirements of Section 33 (2) (b) of the Act because it is clearly established that the Complainant is concerned in the pending dispute. The management ought to have made an application under Section 33 (2) (b) of the Act for approval of the action taken against the Complainant. Thus, the workman has successfully established the contravention of Section 33 of the Act.

On behalf of the opposite parties management it is argued that the amendment which was under challenge in I. D. Case No. 103 of 1995 did neither introduce a new rule of discipline nor any alteration of any existing rules and that since the amendment of the Regulations 1978 was published in the *Odisha Gazette* before its implementation another notice under Section 9-A of the Act was not necessary. All these points are not to be taken into consideration by this Tribunal while dealing with the Complainant's petition under Section 33-A of the Act. In a proceeding like this mere pendency of a proceeding related to an industrial dispute with which the Complainant is concerned is sufficient.

Contravention of Section 33 of the Act being found established, Issue No. (i) is answered in favour of the Complainant. The other, issues will be answered only after the parties are given opportunity to place their respective materials in support of their respective contentions on those issues.

Dictated and corrected by me.

RAGHUBIR DASH  
22-8-2011  
Presiding Officer  
Industrial Tribunal  
Bhubaneswar

RAGHUBIR DASH  
22-8-2011  
Presiding Officer  
Industrial Tribunal  
Bhubaneswar

## FINDINGS ON ISSUE Nos. (ii) &amp; (iii)

Dated the 1st December 2011

13. Despite of scope given to both the parties, neither side has adduced any evidence on these two issues. Since the Complainant alleges that the order of dismissal is not justified, the onus is on him to adduce evidence to prove that the dismissal order is not justified on the grounds raised in the application.

In the showcause/written statement filed by the opposite parties management it is claimed that the charge of carriage of 21 passengers without ticket in one OSRTC bus having been found established against the opposite parties, the Disciplinary Authority has rightly passed the order of dismissal, As already stated, the Complainant was a Bus Conductor. The misconduct relating to carriage of passengers without ticket is a very serious misconduct. In the facts and circumstances, the order of dismissal is held to be justified.

Consequently, the Complainant is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly, the Application under Section 33-A of the Act is liable to be dismissed. Thus, Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated and corrected by me.

RAGHUBIR DASH  
1-12-2011  
Presiding Officer  
Industrial Tribunal  
Bhubaneswar

RAGHUBIR DASH  
1-12-2011  
Presiding Officer  
Industrial Tribunal  
Bhubaneswar

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By order of the Governor  
J. DALANAYAK  
Under-Secretary to Government