



ILS LAW COLLEGE, PUNE
CENTRE FOR PUBLIC LAW

7TH ILS NATIONAL ALTERNATE JUDGMENT WRITING COMPETITION
2019-2020

I. OBJECTIVES.

- A. To enable participants to rethink and analyse Judgments of the Supreme Court & High Court.
- B. To sharpen Research & Writing skills.
- C. To enable them to reimagine the reasoning underlying the cases.

II. ELIGIBILITY.

Any student from any law college or law university may participate in this competition. No restrictions are placed on the number of students applying from one institution. The participants should be pursuing 5-year or 3-year law course or LL.M.¹

III. THE COMPETITION.

- A. The Competition is not open to teams and shall be open to only individuals.
- B. The Competition shall comprise of 2 rounds; Written Submissions and Oral Presentation.

¹ The participation of Students from the LL.M course is contingent on the receipt of a minimum of 10 entries and their judgments and presentation shall be assessed separately.

- C. The participants are expected to produce creative, innovative well-researched legally and logically sound alternate judgments, original in manner and thought.
- D. Each participant is expected to reconstruct the arguments of the Appellant(s) and the Respondent(s) in addition to analysing, critiquing and evaluating the judgment of the Court. The participants are expected to identify and examine lacunae, if any, in the reasoning of the Court and highlight significant alternate conclusions, inferences and legal positions.
- E. The participants are neither encouraged nor expected to substantially reproduce the original judgment of the Court or the Case Note provided for the Competition and is expected to invest individual effort.
- F. The participants have the privilege of authoring concurring or dissenting opinions. Such concurrence or dissent shall be reasoned, analysed and expounded clearly in the Written Submission and during the Oral Presentations.
- G. Each participant shall write and submit a Written Submission of their Alternate Judgment to be assessed by the Judges by **01st December 2019**.
- H. Five participants² with the highest scores shall qualify to the Second Round, which is the Oral Presentation.
- I. Each participant shall make an oral presentation of their Alternate Judgment before the Judges on **10th January 2020**, at ILS Law College, Pune.
- J. The participants shall not be entitled to free accommodation or any travel allowance³. The Organising Committee may arrange accommodation on a participant's personal request and expense.

IV. THE WRITTEN SUBMISSION.

- A. The Written Submissions shall comprise of the following:
1. Relevant Facts before the Court.
 2. Issues in controversy.
 3. Submissions of the Appellant.
 4. Submissions of the Respondent.

² The number of participants qualifying to the Second Round is subject to increase depending upon the number of Alternate Judgments received.

³ Subject to revision contingent to the actual number of entries and sponsorship. Participants shall be duly informed of any such revision.

5. Reasoning of the Court.
6. Summary and Analysis of Relevant National enactments and International legal instruments.
7. Alternate Inferences, Opinions and Legal position (if any)
8. Conclusion: Concurrence or Dissent with specified grounds of such concurrence with or dissent from the Judgment.

B. Language: English

C. Word Limit: 3500 words (including footnotes)

D. File Format: Doc and PDF (submissions in both format to be made)

E. Font: Times New Roman

F. Font Size: 12 for Text; 10 for footnotes

G. Page Number: Bottom Centre.

H. No information relating to the participant or his institution shall be disclosed except in the cover page.

V. CASE NAME AND CITATION

*Niravkumar Dilipbhai
Makwana*

v.

*Gujarat Public Service
Commission & others*

(2019) 7 SCC 383

VI. MARKING SCHEME

Statement of Facts

10 Marks

*Statement of Rival Contentions and
Framing of Issues*

15 Marks

Application of Relevant Law including precedents, international legal instruments and national enactments

20 Marks

Critical Analysis and Reasoning

20 Marks

Presentation, Style, Clarity, Appearance and Overall Impression

10 Marks

Oral Presentation

75 Marks

VII. REGISTRATION

- A. Visit the official website of ILS Law College <ilslaw.edu>
- B. Click on the National Alternate Judgment Writing Competition Tab.
- C. Download the Application Form.
- D. Pay the registration fee of Rs. **590/-** (inclusive of GST).
- E. Scan the filled *application form* and send it to najw.cpl@gmail.com along with the *payment receipt* and the *soft copy of the Written Submission* by **December 01, 2019**.
- F. Send the *application form, hard copy of the receipt of the NEFT Transaction and the Written Submission* to “**Dr. Sanjay Jain, Faculty Co-ordinator, The Centre for Public Law, ILS Law College, Law College Road, Pune, Maharashtra – 411004**” to be received by **December 10, 2019** to complete the Registration process.
- G. The contents of the soft copy and the hard copy of the Written Submission shall be identical with no variations.

VIII. PRIZES.

First Prize

Rs. 10,000

Second Prize

Rs. 8,000

Third Prize

Rs. 5,000

IX. CONTACT

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**ILS LAW COLLEGE, PUNE
CENTRE FOR PUBLIC LAW**

**7TH ILS NATIONAL ALTERNATE JUDGMENT WRITING COMPETITION
2019-2020**

Application Form

PASSPORT
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1. Full Name of the Participant :
2. Date of Birth :
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5. College/University :
6. Current Course and Year :
7. Email Address :
8. Mobile Number :

Signature

(2019) 7 Supreme Court Cases 383

a (BEFORE S. ABDUL NAZEER AND INDIRA BANERJEE, JJ.)
NIRAVKUMAR DILIPBHAI MAKWANA .. Appellant:
Versus
GUJARAT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
AND OTHERS .. Respondents.

b Civil Appeal No. 5185 of 2019[†], decided on July 4, 2019

A. Service Law — Reservation/Concession/Exemption/Relaxation and Affirmative Action — Migration of Category — Candidate belonging to reserved category and availing benefit of age relaxation — Whether can be accommodated in/migrated to general category

c — 47 posts of Asstt. Conservator of Forests (ACF) and 120 posts of Range Forest Officer (RFO) — Advertisement stipulating that upper age-limit relaxation would be granted to candidates belonging to SC/ST and SEBC category and further stating that reserved category candidates applying in open category would not be entitled to benefit of age relaxation — Policy framed by State Government for granting reservation to SC/ST and OBC candidates
d vide Circulars dt. 29-1-2000 and 23-7-2004 clarifying that where benefit of relaxation was availed by reserved category candidate he/she would be considered only against reserved post and deemed unavailable for consideration against unreserved post

— Held, reserved category candidate availing benefit of age relaxation in selection process cannot be accommodated in or migrated to general category
e — Further held, age relaxation granted to reserved category candidate was an incident of reservation under Art. 16(4) of the Constitution and not concession — Distinction sought to be drawn between preliminary and final examination to effect that preliminary examination was merely to declare candidate eligible for appearing in written examination/interview which alone was criteria for appointment and hence relaxation at preliminary stage would not amount to grant of benefit of reservation misconceived and rejected — Gujarat Civil Services Classification and Recruitment (General) Rules, 1967 — R. 8(2) — Gujarat Forest Services, Class II Recruitment Rules, 2007 — Constitution of India — Art. 16(4) — Reservation/Concession/Exemption/Relaxation and Affirmative Action — Migration of Category (Paras 14 to 34)

g *Deepa E.V. v. Union of India*, (2017) 12 SCC 680 : (2018) 1 SCC (L&S) 100; *Gaurav Pradhan v. State of Rajasthan*, (2018) 11 SCC 352 : (2018) 2 SCC (L&S) 102, *relied on*
Gujarat Public Service Commission v. Niravkumar Dilipbhai Makwana, 2017 SCC OnLine Guj 2475 : 2017 Lab IC 2133, *affirmed*

h [†] Arising out of SLP (C) No. 3938 of 2018. Arising from the Judgment and Order in *Gujarat Public Service Commission v. Niravkumar Dilipbhai Makwana*, 2017 SCC OnLine Guj 2475 : 2017 Lab IC 2133 (Gujarat High Court, Ahmedabad Bench, Letters Patent Appeal No. 1103 of 2015 in Special Civil Application No. 1100 of 2015, dt. 15-3-2017)

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Jitendra Kumar Singh v. State of U.P., (2010) 3 SCC 119 : (2010) 1 SCC (L&S) 772;
Ajithkumar P. v. Remin K.R., (2015) 16 SCC 778 : (2016) 2 SCC (L&S) 350; *Vikas Sankhala v. Vikas Kumar Agarwal*, (2017) 1 SCC 350 : (2017) 1 SCC (L&S) 203, distinguished
Digvijaysinh Mahendrasinh Chavda v. State of Gujarat, 2015 SCC OnLine Guj 6400, reversed.

B. Constitution of India — Art. 16(4) — Exercise of power under Art. 16(4) — Scope — Principles reiterated (Para 22)

Appeal dismissed P-D/62747/CL

Advocates who appeared in this case :

V.K. Garg, Senior Advocate (O.P. Bhadani, S.S. Pandey, Ms Nupoor Dubey and Ms Rashmi Atrey, Advocates) for the Appellant;
Preetesh Kapur, Senior Advocate (Ms Hemantika Wahi and Ms Jesal, Advocates) for the Respondents.

Chronological list of cases cited on page(s)

- (2018) 11 SCC 352 : (2018) 2 SCC (L&S) 102, *Gaurav Pradhan v. State of Rajasthan* 387b-c, 391d, 391f, 392a
- (2017) 12 SCC 680 : (2018) 1 SCC (L&S) 100, *Deepa E.V. v. Union of India* 387b, 390g-h, 392a
- (2017) 1 SCC 350 : (2017) 1 SCC (L&S) 203, *Vikas Sankhala v. Vikas Kumar Agarwal* 386g, 392b
- 2017 SCC OnLine Guj 2475 : 2017 Lab IC 2133, *Gujarat Public Service Commission v. Niraykumar Dilipbhai Makwana* 385f-g, 385g, 386c
- (2015) 16 SCC 778 : (2016) 2 SCC (L&S) 350, *Ajithkumar P. v. Remin K.R.* 386g, 392a
- 2015 SCC OnLine Guj 6400, *Digvijaysinh Mahendrasinh Chavda v. State of Gujarat (reversed)* 385d-e, 385f-g
- (2010) 3 SCC 119 : (2010) 1 SCC (L&S) 772, *Jitendra Kumar Singh v. State of U.P.* 385d, 385f, 386b, 386f-g, 387a-b, 390b-c, 390g, 391b-c, 391c-d, 391d, 391e-f, 391f-g

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

S. ABDUL NAZEER, J.— Leave granted. The question for consideration in this appeal is: whether a candidate who has availed of an age relaxation in a selection process as a result of belonging to a reserved category, can thereafter seek to be accommodated in/or migrated to the general category seat?

2. Brief facts of the case which are necessary for deciding this appeal are: Gujarat Public Service Commission (for short “GPSC”) had issued an advertisement dated 1-3-2010 and corrigendum thereafter for 47 posts of Assistant Conservator of Forests (for short “ACF”) (Class II) and 120 posts of Range Forest Officer (for short “RFO”) (Class II). As per the said advertisement and corrigendum, total 84 posts were to be filled in from unreserved (general category) candidates. Out of the said 84 posts, 26 posts were reserved for women candidates, 48 posts were to be filled in from socially and economically backward classes (for short “SEBC”) category candidates. Out of 48 posts for SEBC category candidates, 18 posts were reserved for women candidates, 9 posts were to be filled in from Scheduled Caste (for short “SC”) category candidates, out of which 2 posts were reserved for women candidates. Similarly, 26 posts were to be filled in from Scheduled Tribe (for short “ST”)

NIRAVKUMAR DILIPBHAI MAKWANA v. GUJARAT
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (*Abdul Nazeer, J.*)

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category candidates, out of which 8 posts were reserved for women candidates.
a It was also stipulated in the advertisement that 25% of the vacancies shall, as far as practicable, be filled up by appointing candidates who possess BSc degree with Forestry as the principal subject. GPSC had stipulated in the advertisement that the candidates should submit their online applications from 1-3-2010 to 6-4-2010. The details about the educational qualifications, age, mode of examination as well as the steps to submit the application have been narrated in the advertisement.

b 3. GPSC conducted preliminary test on 30-5-2010 and main written examination was held from 27-5-2013 to 2-6-2013. The result of the main written examination was declared on 21-5-2014. 505 candidates who cleared the main written examination were called for physical measurement test. Personal interviews were conducted from 16-6-2014 to 31-7-2014.

c 4. The appellant submitted an application in the category of SEBC. He successfully passed the examination conducted by GPSC. In the list of selected candidates published on 25-9-2014, he was shown at Serial No. 138.

d 5. It is the case of the appellant that while preparing the merit list, GPSC has ignored the judgment of this Court in *Jitendra Kumar Singh v. State of U.P.*¹ Therefore, the appellant filed Special Civil Application No. 1100 of 2015 before the learned Single Judge of the High Court of Gujarat challenging correctness of the aforesaid select list.

6. The learned Single Judge by his order dated 11-6-2015² allowed the application in the following terms: (*Digvijaysinh Mahendrasinh Chavda case*², SCC OnLine Guj para 166)

e “166. ... (e) The action of considering the meritorious reserved category candidates (who secured their position in general/open category on account of their performance) in their respective reserved category only because they availed benefit of “concession” which cannot be considered as “relaxation in merits” also set aside since it is found to be contrary to the decision by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹.”

f 7. Being aggrieved and dissatisfied with the order of the learned Single Judge, GPSC filed letters patent appeal praying for setting aside of the order passed by the learned Single Judge². The Division Bench of the High Court by order dated 15-3-2017³ has allowed the appeal and set aside the order² of the learned Single Judge as under: (*Niravkumar Dilipbhai Makwana case*³, SCC OnLine Guj para 52)

g “52. Keeping in view the decisions rendered by the Hon’ble Supreme Court as well as this Court discussed hereinabove and in view of the discussion made by us in the aforesaid paragraphs, we are of the opinion

h 1 (2010) 3 SCC 119 : (2010) 1 SCC (L&S) 772

2 *Digvijaysinh Mahendrasinh Chavda v. State of Gujarat*, 2015 SCC OnLine Guj 6400

3 *Gujarat Public Service Commission v. Niravkumar Dilipbhai Makwana*, 2017 SCC OnLine Guj 2475 : 2017 Lab IC 2133

that the State of Gujarat has framed the reservation policy by Government Resolution dated 11-2-1986 and circulars dated 29-1-2000 and 23-7-2004 as well as in view of the statutory provisions i.e. Recruitment Rules of 1967, Rules of 2007, 2008 and 2009, we hold that all those candidates belonging to a reserved category, if they avail the benefit of age relaxation, the same is to be considered as relaxation in the standard and therefore such candidates who got the benefit of age relaxation are not entitled to be considered in general category and their cases are required to be considered for reserved category cases only. Thus, the decision rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹ would not be applicable to the facts of the present case and the relaxation of age in view of the policy of the State Government can be said to be relaxation in standard and the same cannot be considered to be concession. We answer the question posed for consideration accordingly.”

8. In this appeal, the appellant has challenged the legality and correctness of the aforesaid order of the Division Bench³ of the High Court.

9. We have heard Mr V.K. Garg, learned Senior Counsel for the appellant and Mr Preetesh Kapur, learned Senior Counsel for the respondents.

10. Mr Garg submits that the relaxation/concession in age granted to the candidates at the initial stage only to enable a candidate belonging to the reserved category without granting him/her any preferential advantage in the matter of selection cannot be treated as an incident of reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India. The Circulars dated 29-1-2000 and 23-7-2004 issued by the Government of Gujarat clearly show a concession in age in the matter of selection to a post which cannot be treated as an incident of reservation. Therefore, relaxation in age at the initial qualifying stage would not fall foul of these circulars. Rule 4 of the ACF/RFO Competitive Examination Rules, 2008 read with the Schedule, clearly stipulates that preliminary test is merely to declare a candidate qualified for appearing in the written examination. Examination and interview performance alone would be the criteria for his/her selection for the appointment to the post. Therefore, relaxation at the stage of preliminary test would not amount to grant of benefit of reservation for selection. It is argued that Section 8 of the U.P. Public Services (Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1994 is identically worded as Circulars dated 29-1-2000 and 23-7-2004 in the State of Gujarat. Therefore, the ratio in *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹ shall be squarely applicable to the facts of the present case too. He has also relied on the judgments of this Court in *Ajithkumar P. v. Remin K.R.*⁴ and *Vikas Sankhala v. Vikas Kumar Agarwal*⁵, in support of his submission.

1 *Jitendra Kumar Singh v. State of U.P.*, (2010) 3 SCC 119 : (2010) 1 SCC (L&S) 772

3 *Gujarat Public Service Commission v. Niravkumar Dilipbhai Makwana*, 2017 SCC OnLine Guj 2475 : 2017 Lab IC 2133

4 (2015) 16 SCC 778 : (2016) 2 SCC (L&S) 350

5 (2017) 1 SCC 350 : (2017) 1 SCC (L&S) 203

a 11. On the other hand, Mr Preetesh Kapur, learned Senior Counsel submits
that a candidate who has availed of an age relaxation in the selection process
as a result of belonging to a reserved category cannot, thereafter, seek to be
accommodated in general category seats. In this connection he has drawn our
attention to the Circulars dated 29-1-2000 and 23-7-2004. It is further submitted
that the judgment of this Court in *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹ has no application
to the facts of this case. The decision was rendered in the context of policy
b adopted by the State of U.P. In support of his submissions, he has relied on the
judgments of this Court in *Deepa E. V. v. Union of India*⁶, and *Gaurav Pradhan*
*v. State of Rajasthan*⁷. It is argued that the relaxation in age granted at the initial
stage in the instant case, is necessarily an incident of reservation under Article
16(4) of the Constitution of India.

c 12. We have carefully considered the submissions of the learned Senior
Counsel made at the Bar and perused the materials placed on record. For
deciding the issue involved in this appeal, certain important aspects are required
to be considered.

d 13. The State Government, in exercise of its powers conferred under
Article 309 of the Constitution of India made Rules of 1967 vide Notification
dated 10-10-1967. As per sub-rule (2) of Rule 8, the appointing authority has
been given powers to relax age-limit in favour of the candidates belonging to
SC/ST and SEBC and in favour of women candidates to the extent indicated
therein. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions vide Office
Memorandum dated 22-5-1989 formulated a policy in tune with Article 16(4)
of the Constitution of India, which enables the State Government to provide
e for reservation for the category of persons belonging to backward classes.
Thereafter, the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions vide
Office Memorandum dated 1-7-1998 clarified the earlier OM dated 22-5-1989.

f 14. In the meantime, the State Government in its General Administration
Department vide Government Resolution dated 11-12-1986 formulated a
policy to the effect that the members belonging to the SC and ST categories
who are selected for appointment by direct selection to any service or post
included in the State Services or in the Subordinate Services on the basis of
their merits, shall be considered for appointment on unreserved posts, which are
filled in on merit along with other general category members. As per the said
Government Resolution dated 11-12-1986, such appointments on merit of the
members belonging to such castes and tribes shall in no way affect claims of the
members of such castes and tribes for appointment in the services or on the post
reserved for them under the government orders issued from time to time. The
g State Government vide Circular No. PVS-1099-MVN-13-G-4 dated 29-1-2000
clarified that a reserved category candidate, if has not availed of any relaxation
viz. age-limit, experience, qualification, number of chances to appear in the

h 1 *Jitendra Kumar Singh v. State of U.P.*, (2010) 3 SCC 119 : (2010) 1 SCC (L&S) 772
6 (2017) 12 SCC 680 : (2018) 1 SCC (L&S) 100
7 (2018) 11 SCC 352 : (2018) 2 SCC (L&S) 102

examination, the said candidate will be adjusted in the open category and in case the candidate has availed any of the aforesaid relaxations, he/she will have to be adjusted against the reserved seats. This circular reads as under:

“... After careful and mature consideration in this regard, it is clarified that only those Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes candidates who are selected on the same standards as applied to the general category candidates, shall be counted/adjusted against unreserved posts and not against the reserved posts. When relaxed standard have been applied in selection of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in terms of the age-limit, experience, qualification, permitted number of chances in written examination, extended zone of consideration larger than what is provided for general category, etc., then the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes candidates selected under such arrangement shall be counted against the reserved posts. Such candidates would be deemed as unavailable for consideration against unreserved posts.”

15. The State Government came out with a further clarification vide Circular No. PVS-102003-900-G-4 dated 23-7-2004. In this circular, it was clarified as under:

“... After careful consideration of the Government in this regard, it is clarified that candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, who got selected on merit through competitive examination without availing any relaxation in prescribed standards for eligibility shall not be adjusted against the reserved posts but candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Socially and Educationally Backward Classes who got selected by availing relaxation in qualifying marks in competitive written examination and personal interview shall be counted against the reserved posts. However, reserved class candidates who have been granted exemption from paying examination fee shall not be barred from competing for an unreserved vacant post.”

16. Thus, the appointments in the category of SC/ST and other backward classes to the post of Class I and Class III in the State Services are being governed by the aforesaid policies and the State Government and/or any authorities effecting direct appointments are required to give effect to the aforesaid policy decision at the time of recruitment process viz. preparing the select list, etc.

17. It is evident from the above two circulars that a candidate who has availed of age relaxation in the selection process as a result of belonging to a reserved category cannot, thereafter, seek to be accommodated in or migrated to the general category seats.

18. The State of Gujarat framed the rules for regulating the recruitment to the post of ACF in Gujarat Forest Services, Class II Recruitment Rules, 2007:

“(i) The Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Gujarat Forest Service, Class II Recruitment Rules, 2007

a (ii) The Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Gujarat Forest Service Class II Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2008.

(iii) The Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Gujarat Forest Service, Class II Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009.”

19. Similarly, the State of Gujarat has made the following rules for regulating recruitment to the post of RFO Class II:

b “(i) The Range Forest Officer, Class II Recruitment Rules, 2008.

(ii) The Range Forest Officer, Class II Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2008.

(iii) The Range Forest Officer, Class II Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009.”

c 20. The State Government vide Notification dated 18-9-2008 framed the Examination Rules, 2008.

d 21. In the advertisement published by GPSC inviting applications from the eligible candidates for the post of ACF (Class II) and RFO (Class II) dated 1-3-2010, upper age-limit relaxation was granted to the candidates belonging to SC/ST and SEBC category. It was also specifically stated in the advertisement that if any candidate belonging to reserved category who applies in the open category, such candidate would not get the benefit of age relaxation. Such age relaxation was granted in pursuance to Rule 8 of the 1967 Rules*:

“8. Condition as to prescribed qualifications.—(1) * * *

e (2) Where the prescribed qualification include a qualification as to age-limit the appointing authority may relax the age-limit in favour of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Socially and Educationally Backward Class and in favour of candidate who are women to the following extent, that is to say:

f (a) in the case of a service or post in a subordinate service or of a State Service in respect of which the prescribed age-limit does not exceed forty years, the age-limit may be relaxed to the extent of five years;

(b) in the case of service or post in the State Service in respect of which the prescribed age-limit exceeds forty years, the age-limit may be relaxed to the extent of maximum five years, so as to provide that upper age-limit for entry in the service does not exceed forty-five years.”

g 22. Article 16(4) of the Constitution is an enabling provision empowering the State to make any provision or reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the service under the State. It is purely a matter of discretion of the State Government to formulate a policy for concession, exemption, preference or relaxation either conditionally or unconditionally in favour of the backward classes of citizens. The reservation being the enabling

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* Ed.: Gujarat Civil Services Classification and Recruitment (General) Rules, 1967.

provision, the manner and the extent to which reservation is provided has to be spelled out from the orders issued by the Government from time to time.

23. In the instant case, the State Government has framed policy for the grant of reservation in favour of SC/ST and OBC by the Circulars dated 21-1-2000 and 23-7-2004. The State Government has clarified that when a relaxed standard is applied in selecting a candidate for SC/ST, SEBC category in the age-limit, experience, qualification, permitting number of chances in the written examination, etc., then candidate of such category selected in the said manner, shall have to be considered only against his/her reserved post. Such a candidate would be deemed as unavailable for consideration against unreserved post.

24. Now, let us consider the judgment in *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹. In this case, this Court was considering the interpretation of sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the U.P. Public Services (Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) Act, 1994 (for short “the 1994 Act”) and the Government Instructions dated 25-3-1994. Sub-section (6) of Section 3 of this Act provided for reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes which is as under:

“**3. (6)** If a person belonging to any of the categories mentioned in sub-section (1) gets selected on the basis of merit in an open competition with general candidates, he shall not be adjusted against the vacancies reserved for such category under sub-section (1).”

25. The State of U.P. issued Instructions dated 25-3-1994 on the subject of reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Groups in the Uttar Pradesh Public Services. Last line of these instructions is as under:

“It shall be immaterial that he has availed any facility or relaxation (like relaxation in age-limit) available to reserved category.”

26. On consideration of sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the 1994 Act and the Instructions dated 25-3-1994, this Court held that grant of age relaxation to a reserved category candidate does not militate against him as general category candidate if he has obtained more marks than any general category candidates. This judgement was based on the statutory interpretation of the 1994 Act and the Instructions dated 25-3-1994 which is entirely different from the statutory scheme under consideration in the instant appeal. Hence, the principle laid down in *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹ has no application to the facts of the present case.

27. In *Deepa*⁶, the appellant had applied for the post of Laboratory Assistant Grade II in Export Inspection Council of India functioning under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India under OBC

¹ *Jitendra Kumar Singh v. State of U.P.*, (2010) 3 SCC 119 : (2010) 1 SCC (L&S) 772

⁶ *Deepa E.V. v. Union of India*, (2017) 12 SCC 680 : (2018) 1 SCC (L&S) 100

a category by availing age relaxation. The Department of Personnel and Training had issued proceedings OM dated 22-5-1989 laying down the stipulation to be followed by various Ministries/Departments for recruitment to various posts under the Central Government and the reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes candidates. Para 3 of the said OM is as under:

b “3. In this connection, it is clarified that only such SC/ST/OBC candidates who are selected on the same standards as applied to general candidates shall not be adjusted against reserved vacancies.”

c 28. The judgment in *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹, was pressed into service in support of the contention that when a relaxed standard is applied in selecting Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes candidates, the same cannot be treated as a bar on such candidates for being considered for general category vacancies. This Court did not agree with the said proposition. It was held that *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹ was based on the statutory interpretation of the U.P. Act, 1994, and the G.O. dated 25-3-1994 which provides for an entirely different scheme. Therefore, the principles laid down in *Jitendra*
d *Kumar Singh*¹ cannot be applied to the said case.

29. Similar question arose in *Gaurav Pradhan*⁷. In this case the Government had issued Circular dated 24-6-2008, which is as under:

“Circular dated 24-6-2008

e 6.2. In the State, members of the SC/ST/OBC can compete against non-reserved vacancies and be counted against them, in case they have not taken any concession (like that of age, etc.) payment of examination fee in case of direct recruitment...

f 30. Taking into consideration the above circular, this Court held that the ratio of the judgment in *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹ has to be read in the context of statutory provisions and the G.O. dated 25-3-1994 and the said observation cannot be applied in a case where the government orders are to the converse effect. It was held as under: (*Gaurav Pradhan case*⁷, SCC p. 368, para 32)

g “32. We are of the view that the judgment of this Court in *Jitendra Kumar Singh*¹ which was based on statutory scheme and the Circular dated 25-3-1994 has to be confined to scheme which was under consideration, statutory scheme and intention of the State Government as indicated from the said scheme cannot be extended to a State where the State circulars are to the contrary especially when there is no challenge before us to the converse scheme as delineated by the Circular dated 24-6-2008.”

h 1 *Jitendra Kumar Singh v. State of U.P.*, (2010) 3 SCC 119 : (2010) 1 SCC (L&S) 772
7 *Gaurav Pradhan v. State of Rajasthan*, (2018) 11 SCC 352 : (2018) 2 SCC (L&S) 102

31. The judgments in *Deepa*⁶ and *Gaurav Pradhan*⁷ fully support the case of the respondents.

32. The judgment in *Ajithkumar*⁴ relied on by the learned Senior Counsel for the appellant has no application to the facts of the instant appeal. In that case, this Court was not examining the effect of a statutory provision/circular granting age relaxation to the candidates belonging to the reserved category.

33. Similarly, in *Vikas Sankhala*⁵, relaxation of marks of TET was allowed to different categories (under the orders of the State Government dated 23-3-2011). After such relaxation, the reserved category candidates were selected as having obtained more marks than the last general candidate and were included as general category candidates. The general category candidates contended that since relaxation was obtained prior to the Circular dated 11-5-2011, reserved category candidates were not eligible to be included as general category candidates. This Court, after noticing the circulars issued from time to time, held that relaxation given in the marks in the TET examination was not part of the recruitment process. This judgment also does not assist the appellant in any manner.

34. There is also no merit in the submission of the learned counsel for the appellant that relaxation in age at the initial qualifying stage would not fall foul of the Circulars dated 29-1-2000 and 23-7-2004. The distinction sought to be drawn between the preliminary and final examination is totally misconceived. It is evident from the advertisement that a person who avails of an age relaxation at the initial stage will necessarily avail of the same relaxation even at the final stage. We are of the view that the age relaxation granted to the candidates belonging to SC/ST and SEBC category in the instant case is an incident of reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India.

35. There is no merit in this appeal. It is accordingly dismissed. However, the parties are directed to bear their own costs.

6 *Deepa E.V. v. Union of India*, (2017) 12 SCC 680 : (2018) 1 SCC (L&S) 100

7 *Gaurav Pradhan v. State of Rajasthan*, (2018) 11 SCC 352 : (2018) 2 SCC (L&S) 102

4 *Ajithkumar P. v. Remin K.R.*, (2015) 16 SCC 778 : (2016) 2 SCC (L&S) 350

5 *Vikas Sankhala v. Vikas Kumar Agarwal*, (2017) 1 SCC 350 : (2017) 1 SCC (L&S) 203



**ILS LAW COLLEGE, PUNE
CENTRE FOR PUBLIC LAW**

**7TH ILS NATIONAL ALTERNATE JUDGMENT WRITING COMPETITION
2019-2020**

CASE NOTE

Nirav Kumar Dilipbhai Makwana

v.

Gujarat Public Service Commission and Ors.

General Summary

The judgment arose from a Special Leave Petition (Civil) filed before the Supreme Court of India by the Appellant. The coram of judges comprised S. Abdul Nazeer and Indira Banerjee JJ. The judgment was delivered on 04th July 2019.

The appeal related to an impugned order of the Gujarat High Court which observed that all candidates belonging to the reserved category if avail the benefit of age relaxation are not entitled to be considered in general category in relation to the job posts offered by Gujarat Public Service Commission (“GPSC”). The principle issue that the appeal addressed was whether age relaxation granted to the candidates belonging to SC/ST and SEBC category was an incident of reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution. The court answered the question in the affirmative and thereby dismissed the Appeal.

Facts

1. Gujarat (GPSC) issued an advertisement for 47 posts as Assistant Conservator of Forests (Class- II) and 120 posts of Range Forest Officer (RFO’s) (Class-II). Total 84 posts were to be filled in from unreserved category. Out of the said 84 posts, 48 posts were reserved for socially and economically backward classes (SEBC). A preliminary test and main

written examination was conducted. The Appellant stood at Serial No. 138 in the list of selected candidates.

2. The Appellant contested before the Single Judge of the High Court that while preparing the merit list, GPSC had ignored the judgement laid down in Jitendra Kumar Singh v. State of U.P. [(2010) 3 SCC 119]. The Single Judge allowed the application of the Appellant by his order dated 11.06.2015.
3. Aggrieved by order of the Single Judge, GPSC filed a Letters Patent Appeal praying for setting aside the order passed by the Single Judge. The Division Bench of the High Court allowed the appeal and set aside the order of the Learned Single Judge.
4. The legality and correctness of the said order of the division bench was challenged before the Supreme Court of India.

Reliefs Sought

1. Set aside the order of the Division Bench of the High Court; and
2. Hold that age relaxation granted to candidate belonging to SC/ST and SEBC category is not an incident of reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution.

Arguments Advanced

I. Appellants:

- i) The relaxation in age granted to the candidates at the initial stage only to enable a candidate belonging to the reserved category without granting any preferential advantage in matter of selection cannot be treated as an incident of reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution.
- ii) Circulars dated 29.01.2000 and 23.07.2004 issued by GPSC clearly show concession in age in matter of selection to a post which cannot be treated as incident of reservation. Therefore, relaxation in age at the initial qualifying stage would not fall foul of the circulars.
- iii) Rule 4 of ACF/RFO Competitive Examination Rules, 2008 read with the Schedule, stipulates that preliminary test is merely to declare a candidate qualified for appearing in the written examination. Therefore, relaxation at the stage of preliminary test would not amount to grant of benefit of reservation for selection. A parallel was drawn between the Jitendra Kumar Singh (*supra*) and the facts of the case to show the applicability of the said judgement.

II. Respondents:

- i) Candidate that has availed of an age relaxation in the selection process as a result of belonging to a reserved category cannot seek to be accommodated in general category seats.
- ii) Jitendra Kumar Singh (*supra*) is not applicable to the present facts of the case as the decision in this judgement was rendered in context of a policy adopted by the State of U.P.
- iii) The relaxation in age granted at the initial stage is necessarily an incident of reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution. (para 11)

The Judgement

1. It was evident from the Circulars dated 29.01.2000 and 23.07.2004 issued by the State Government that a candidate who has availed of age of relaxation in the selection process as a result of belonging to a reserved category cannot, seek to be accommodated in or migrated to the general category seats.
2. Article 16(4) of the Constitution is an enabling provision empowering the State to make any reservation in posts in favour of any backward class. It is purely at the discretion of the State Government to formulate a policy for concession or relaxation in favour of the backward classes. The State Government had framed policy for the grant of reservation in favour of SC/ST by the aforesaid circulars, where it clarified that when a relaxed standard is applied in selection of a candidate of SEBC category in the age limit, experience etc, then the candidate of such category selected in the said manner shall have to be considered only against his/her reserved post. Such candidates would be deemed as unavailable for consideration against unreserved posts.
3. Jitendra Kumar Singh (*supra*) is not applicable it is based on statutory interpretations of U.P. Public Services Act, 1994 and the Instructions dated 25.03.1994 which are completely different from the statutory scheme under consideration appeal.
4. The distinction sought to be drawn between the preliminary and final examination is misconceived. It was evident from the advertisement that a person availing age relaxation at the initial stage will necessarily avail the same relaxation even at the final stage. The Court is of the view that the age relaxation granted to the candidates belonging to SC/ST and SEBC category in the instant case is an incident of reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution.

Order

The appeal was dismissed. The court held that the age relaxation granted to candidate belonging to SC/ST and SEBC category is incident of reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution.

TABLE OF CASES

Sr. No.	Title	Citation Ref
1.	Jitendra Kumar Singh and Anr. v. State of U.P. and Ors.	Distinguished
2.	Ajithkumar P. and Ors. v. Remin K.R. and Ors.	Distinguished
3.	Vikas Sankhala and Ors. v. Vikas Kumar Agarwal and Ors.	Distinguished

Sr. No.	Title	Citation Ref
1.	Deepa E.V. v. Union of India (UOI) and Ors.	Affirmed
2.	Gaurav Pradhan and Ors. v. State of Rajasthan and Ors.	Affirmed



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7TH ILS NATIONAL ALTERNATE JUDGMENT WRITING COMPETITION
2019-2020

JUDGMENT WRITING MANUAL

A. Why this Judgment?

The main objective underlying the selection of this judgment is to grapple with the significant question of the incidents of Art. 16(4) of the Constitution of India.

Should a concession like relaxation in upper age limit or substitute questions for blind people in place of the questions based on maths, etc. be interpreted as equivalent to reservation? Is it possible to argue that concessions like these can be covered Arts. 15(3) and 15(4)? Should these concessions be treated as enabling measures or reasonable accommodations? Should the conception of equality guaranteed in Arts. 14-16 be interpreted by treating these articles as an integrated whole or should the analysis of public employment matters be necessarily confined to the discipline of Art. 16? Can the principle of equal protection of law be narrowed down in its scope to Art. 16 by treating all ancillary benefits as reservations? Should any person having availed any concessions would necessarily lose his identity?

Questions like these and other like questions are to be formulated by the contestants is expected to be the subject matter of the competition.

B. Guidelines

1. The participants are neither encouraged nor expected to substantially reproduce the original judgment of the Court or the Case Note provided for the Competition and is expected to invest individual effort.
2. Rehearsing the reasoning of the Supreme Court in a different language does not mean alternate judgment. The crux of alternate judgment lies in either questioning the reasoning of the court or even have issues with its conclusion.
3. Contestants may end up writing an entirely new judgment in terms of reasoning and result or they may end writing a judgment with results similar to the court or with different reasoning.
4. While writing the alternate judgment, importance is also attached to the reference material i.e. what material the court has referred and what material has been referred by the contestant. If the contestant uses the same material as the court, the alternate judgment may not look creative and impressive.
5. Although the general judgment, post the date of judgment also.
6. Focus of the contestants has to be on law.
7. Since the judgments have to be authored by students, they are not expected to be substitutes of judges, rather they have to speak to the minds of the judges who have authored the judgment. Rather, the contestants are expected to be the very judges authoring the judgment as if the case was argued before them.