

PETITIONER:
MRS. NEERA MATHUR

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA AND ANR.

DATE OF JUDGMENT 31/10/1991

BENCH:
SHETTY, K.J. (J)
BENCH:
SHETTY, K.J. (J)
YOGESHWAR DAYAL (J)

CITATION:
1992 AIR 392 1991 SCR Supl. (2) 146
1992 SCC (1) 286 JT 1991 (4) 468
1991 SCALE (2) 1139

ACT:

Life Insurance Corporation Service Rules:
Appellant--Appointed assistant in Life Insurance Corpora-
tion--Discharged during probation period--No reasons
given--Later Life Insurance Corporation revealed that appel-
lant withheld factum of being in family way in the medical
declaration--Court held the information required to be fur-
nished in medical declaration affect modesty and self re-
spect of women.

HEADNOTE:

The petitioner applied for the post of assistant in the Life Insurance Corporation of India. She was called for written test and also for interview and was successful in both the tests. She had to file a declaration form which she submitted to the corporation on May 25, 1989. On the same day she was also examined by a lady doctor who was on the panel of the corporation and found medically fit for the job. Thereafter she underwent a short-term training programme and given a letter of appointment dated September 25, 1989. She was put on probation for a period of six months and was entitled to be confirmed in the service, subject to satisfactory work report.

The petitioner took leave from December 9, 1989 till March 8, 1990. She applied for maternity leave on December 27, 1989 followed by medical certificate dated January 6, 1990. She delivered a full term baby on January 11, 1990 in Dr. Hira Lal's Nursing Home and was discharged from there on January 19, 1990.

On February 13, 1990 the petitioner was discharged from the service during her period of probation. No ground was assigned and the order seemed to be a discharge simplicitor.

The petitioner moved the High Court, and the High Court, refused to interfere with the termination since the petitioner's work during the period of probation. was found to be not satisfactory.

Thereafter the petitioner appealed to this Court. After preliminary hearing the court issued an interim mandamus directing

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the respondent to put the petitioner back to service within

15 days from the date of receipt of the court order and also issued notice for final hearing.

The corporation upon service of notice, filed the counter seeking to justify the termination of petitioner's services on two grounds: (1) that the petitioner had deliberately withheld to mention the fact of being in the family way at the time of filling up the declaration form before medical examination for fitness. The same was revealed only when she informed the corporation that she had given birth to a daughter. (2) Her work during the probation was not satisfactory. So it was an order of discharge simplicitor. The Corporation further made reference to Instruction No.16 as to the medical examination for recruitment of class III and IV staff, wherein for the purpose of appointment, if at the time of medical examination any lady applicant is pregnant, her appointment shall be considered three months after the delivery.

Granting the appeal, the Court,

HELD: While we are moving forward to achieve the constitutional guarantee of equal rights for women, the Life Insurance Corporation of India seems to be not moving beyond the status quo. In the instant case there is nothing on record to indicate that the petitioner's work during the probation was not satisfactory. The reason for termination was only the declaration given by her at the stage of entering the service, though the petitioner was medically examined by the lady doctor and found her medically fit to join the post. [148 D, E, 151 C]

The real mischief though unintended is the nature of the declaration required from a lady candidate specially the particulars required to be furnished under columns (iii) to (viii) which are indeed embarrassing if not humiliating. The modesty and self respect may perhaps preclude the disclosure of such personal problems. The corporation would do well to delete such columns in the declaration. If the purpose of the declaration is to deny the maternity leave and benefits to a lady candidate who is pregnant at the time of entering the service, the Corporation could subject her to medical examination including the pregnancy test. [151 D-F]

The interim order already given is made absolute though the appellant is not entitled to the salary from the date of discharge till her reinstatement. [151 G]

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JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION: Civil Appeal No. 4488 of 1991.

From the Judgment and Order dated 8.4.91 of the Delhi High Court in C.W.P. No. 749 of 1990.

R. Mohan for the Appellant.

F.S.Nanman, Kailash Vasudev, Ms. Alpana Kitpal and M.J.Paul for the Respondents.

The following order of the Court was delivered:

K. JAGANNATHA SHETTY, J. Leave granted.

When we are moving forward to achieve the constitutional guarantee of equal rights for women the life Insurance Corporation of India seems to be not moving beyond the status quo. The case on hand illustrates this typical attitude of the Corporation.

The petitioner applied for the post of Assistant in the Life Insurance Corporation of India ("the Corporation"). She was called for written test and also for interview. She was successful in both the tests. She was asked to fill a decla-

ration form which she did and submitted to the Corporation on 25 May 1989. On the same day, she was also examined by a lady doctor and found medically fit for the job. The Doctor who examined the petitioner was in the approved panel of the Corporation.

The petitioner was directed to undergo a short-term training programme. After successful completion of the training she was given an appointment letter dated 25, September 1989. She was appointed as Assistant in the Corporation. She was put on probation for a period of 6 months. She was entitled to be confirmed in the service subject to satisfactory work report.

The petitioner took leave from 9 December 1989 till 8 March 1990. In fact, she applied for maternity leave on 27 December 1989 followed by medical certificate dated 6 January 1990. She was admitted to the Nursing Home of Dr. Hira Lal on 10 January 1990. She delivered a full-term baby on 11 January 1990. She was discharged from Nursing Home on 19 January 1990.

On 13 February 1990, the petitioner was discharged from the serv-

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ice. It was during the period of her probation. It would appear from the order of discharge that no ground was assigned in it and it seems to be a discharge simplicitor. The petitioner moved the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution challenging that order on the ground that it was not a discharge simplicitor but based on some discrepancy in the declaration made by her before joining the service. The Corporation in the counter resisted the case stating that the petitioner's work was not satisfactory and as such under the terms of the appointment she was discharged without notice and without assigning any reason. The High Court refused to interfere with the termination. The High Court observed that the Petitioner's work during the period of probation was found to be not satisfactory.

The petitioner has now appealed to this Court. When the appeal was listed for preliminary hearing this Court issued notice for final disposal and made an order as follows:

"The facts of the case compel us to issue an interim mandamus directing the respondents to put the petitioner back to service and we accordingly issue a direction to the respondent to reinstate the petitioner within 15 days from the date of receipt of this order."

The Corporation upon service has filed the counter seeking to justify the termination of the petitioner's services. It has been stated that the Corporation discharged the service of the petitioner while she was still a probationer. At the time of discontinuing her services as a probationer, no reasons were given and it was an order of discharge simplicitor. No stigma was imputed to the petitioner. The petitioner was on leave from 9 December 1989 till 8 March 1990. The petitioner had deliberately withheld to mention the fact of being in the family way at the time of filling up the declaration form before medical examination for fitness. The petitioner concealed the fact of her being in the family way. This was revealed later when she informed the Corporation that she had given birth to a daughter.

The Corporation also made reference to the terms of the declaration as filled in by the petitioner on 25 May 1989:

"6. To be filled in by female candidates only in the presence of the Medical examiner:

a) Are you married--

Yes.

b) If so, please state:

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i) Your Husband's Name in full & occupation

Mr. PRADEEP MATHUR, Law Officer, Central Pollution Control Board, Nehru Place, New Delhi.

ii) State the number of children, if any, and their present ages: One

daughter: 1 year and 6 months.

iii) Have the menstrual periods always been regular and painless,

and are they so now? Yes.

iv) How many conceptions have taken place?

How many have gone full-term? One.

v) State the date of last menstruation: ... 29th April, 1989.

vi) Are you pregnant now? ... No.

vii) State the date of last delivery: 14th November, 1987.

viii) Have you had any abortion or miscarriage? ...No."

It was further alleged in the counter affidavit that the declaration given by the petitioner was false to the knowledge of the petitioner inasmuch as, as per her own averment she had delivered a full-term baby on 11 January 1990. The petitioner to her own knowledge, could not have had a menstruation cycle on 29 April 1989 as stated by her in the declaration on 25 May 1989. Dr. S.K. Gupta, MD, of Dr. Hira Lal Child & Maternity Home, where the petitioner was admitted for delivery has certified that the petitioner had LMP on 3 April 1989. A copy of the certificate of Dr. Hira Lal has also been produced as Annexure to the Counter Affidavit. It was asserted that the petitioner had deliberately given in her declaration to the Corporation wrong date of menstruation as 29 April 1989 and she had given her correct date of LMP as 3 April 1989 to Dr. S.K. Gupta. If she had mentioned the correct date of her menstruation in her declaration her appointment would have been deferred as per rules. It was also contended that the decision to discharge the petitioner from the service of the Corporation was on 2 grounds: (1) because of a false declaration given by her at the very initial stage of her service; and (2) her work during the period of probation was not satisfactory.

Reference was also made to the Instruction 16 issued by the Corporation as to the Medical examination for recruitment of Class III and Class IV staff. Clause 16 of the Instructions reads as trader:

"16. MEDICAL EXAMINATION."

No person shall be appointed to the services of the Corporation unless he/she has been certified to be of sound constitution and medically fit for discharging his/her duties. The certificates in the form given in Annexure IX should be from a doctor, duly authorized for the purpose by the Appointing Authority. If at the time of medical examination, any lady applicant is found to be pregnant, her appointment to the Corporation shall be considered three months after the delivery. This would be subject to a further medical examination at the candidate's cost and subject to the ranking list continuing to be valid."

We have examined the matter carefully. We have nothing on record to indicate that the petitioner's work during the period of probation was not satisfactory. Indeed, the reason for termination seems to be different. It was the declara-

tion given by her at the stage of entering the service. It is said that she gave a false declaration regarding the last menstruation period with a view to suppress her pregnancy.

It seems to us that the petitioner cannot be blamed in this case. She was medically examined by the Doctor who was in the panel approved by the Corporation. She was found medically fit to join the post. The real mischief though, unintended is about the nature of the declaration required from a lady candidate. The particulars to be furnished under columns (iii) to (viii) in the declaration are indeed embarrassing if not humiliating. The modesty and self respect may perhaps preclude the disclosure of such personal problems like whether her menstrual period is regular or painless, the number of conceptions taken place; how many have gone full term etc. The Corporation would do well to delete such columns in the declaration. If the purpose of the declaration is to deny the maternity leave and benefits to a lady candidate who is pregnant at the time of entering the service (the legality of which we express no opinion since not challenged), the Corporation could subject her to medical examination including the pregnancy test.

In the circumstances the interim order already issued is made absolute. We however, direct that the appellant is not entitled to the salary from the date of discharge till her reinstatement. With this direction the appeal stands disposed of but no order as to costs.

S.B.
allowed.
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Appeal