

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL  
ALLAHABAD BENCH, ALLAHABAD

D.A. No: 915/89 of 199  
T.A. No: of 199

DATE OF DECISION: -----

Ansad Hussain PETITIONER.

Dr. Satish Dwivedi ADVOCATE FOR THE  
PETITIONER

VERSUS

Union of India & Ors. RESPONDENTS

Dr. P. K. Digma ADVOCATES FOR THE  
RESPONDENTS

CORAM:-

The Hon'ble Mr. Maharejan J.M.

The Hon'ble Miss Usha Sen AM

- X1. Whether Reporters of local papers may be allowed to see the judgement?
- X2. To be referred to the Reporter or not?
- X3. Whether their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgement?
- ✓4. Whether to be circulated to all other Benches?

Usha Sen  
SIGNATURE

JAYANTI/

THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL  
ALLAHABAD BENCH ALLAHABAD

\*\* \*\*

\*

Original Application No. 915 of 1989

Aulad Hussain ... Applicant  
Versus  
Union of India and others ... Respondents  
- :-

HON'BLE MR MAHARAOJI, MEMBER(J)  
HON'BLE MISS USHA SEN, MEMBER(A)

( by Hon'ble Miss Usha Sen, Member- A )

The counsel for the parties were heard.

The facts of the case are as below :

The applicant while working as Head Fitter under the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon, G.M.C., Kanpur, in the organisation of the Divisional Rail Manager, N.Railway, Allahabad, submitted an application for voluntary retirement on 8-1-87 ( Annexure-1 to Compilation II ). His due date of retirement on superannuation was 31-11-89. The date from which he intended to retire was not mentioned in the application but it was requested that he may be allowed retirement at the earliest. The request was accepted by the competent authority vide a letter signed on 23-4-87 but dated 30-4-87 in which it was stated that the voluntary retirement had been accepted with immediate effect. A copy of this letter has been annexed as Annexure 1 to Compilation I by the applicant. The applicant states that he received this communication on 5-5-87. He has further stated that on 20-4-87 he sent a letter to the D.R.M., N.Railway, Allahabad, withdrawing his voluntary retirement. This letter ( Annexure-2 in Compilation II ) is stated to have been received in the office of the D.R.M. on 22-4-87. It is seen that this is not a letter but ~~an~~ an

-2-

affidavit in which he has sworn that he had applied for voluntary retirement but was desirous of withdrawing the same and therefore "the learned authority may kindly be pleased to permit the deponent to withdraw the application for voluntary retirement and in the alternative the said application be treated as dismissed being not pressed." This affidavit is not addressed to any official. The applicant sent another application to the D.R.M. on 5-5-87 for withdrawal of the application for voluntary retirement. Similar request was made in subsequent representations dated 29-6-87, 28-7-87 and 21-8-87. These four representations dated 5-5-87 and onwards have been replied to by the office of the D.R.M. vide their letter dated 3-12-87 (Annexure 2 to Compilation I) stating that his request for withdrawal of the application for voluntary retirement had not been accepted. It is observed that there ~~xxxxxx~~ is no reference to the affidavit of 20-4-87 ibid in this reply. Nor is there anything on record to show that this affidavit was responded by the office of the D.R.M..

The applicant has challenged the action of the respondent in not accepting his withdrawal of the <sup>> illegal</sup> application for voluntary retirement as ~~alleged~~ because he states that he withdrew the same by the letter dated 20-4-87 (which is an affidavit) before the acceptance of the retirement vide the letter of 30-4-87 (Annexure 1 to Compilation I) was communicated. He further states that in fact he was actually relieved from his office on 24-6-87 which is evident from the record of the case. During the

course of hearing the counsel for the applicant cited the case of Union of India etc. versus Gopal Chandra Mishra and others ( A.I.R. - 1978 - S.C. - 694 ) which was referred to by the Delhi High Court in ~~the~~ <sup>Their</sup> judgment in the case of Union of India vs. <sup>Harrendral</sup> Bhattacharya wherein the Supreme Court had held that " in the absence of a legal, contractual or constitution ~~of~~ bar, a 'prospective' resignation can be withdrawn at any time before it becomes effective and it becomes effective when it operates to terminate the employment."

The respondents have argued that all the representations of the applicant for withdrawal of his request for voluntary retirement were received by the competent authority after communication of the acceptance of the retirement vide <sup>& aforementioned</sup> the ~~superannuation~~ letter signed on 23-4-87 and despatched from their office on 30-4-87 ( Annexure 1 to Compilation I ).

We have examined the case. In our view the affidavit dated 20-4-87 ( supra ) in which he expressed the desire to withdraw the request for voluntary retirement cannot be treated as an application to the appropriate authority as it is not addressed to any authority although the applicant claims that this affidavit was received in the office of the D.R.M., Northern Railway, Allahabad on 22-4-87. It is also significant to note that there is nothing on record to show as to why this affidavit was not mentioned by the respondents in their letter of 3-12-87 ( Annexure 2~~m~~ to Compilation II ) while rejecting his request for withdrawal as contained in his representations dated

*✓ reported in All India Services Law Journal 1983 (2) p-418,*

-4-

5-5-87, 29-6-87, 28-7-87 and 21-8-87. Nor has this affidavit been replied to separately by the respondents on the face of the record. It is also observed that the applicant has ~~nowhere~~ contended that his representation dated 5-5-87 for withdrawal of request for retirement was sent before receipt of the communication of acceptance of retirement by the competent authority. In between the affidavit of 20-4-87 and the representation of 5-5-87 there was no communication from the applicant in this matter to his superior authority. We also note that in the letter of acceptance of the retirement it was stated that the retirement had been accepted with immediate effect. It appears from the letter of 25-6-87 at Annexure-5 that he was allowed to be retained in service ~~by~~ by his immediate superior upto 24-6-87 because his representation of 5-5-87 for withdrawal had been forwarded to the D.R.M., Northern Railway, Allahabad, for decision and as no reply to the same was received till 25-6-87 he was "finally retired with effect from 24-6-87." It is thus clear that his first application as such, for withdrawal was sent only on 5-5-87 and not before the communication of the acceptance of retirement "with immediate effect" was received by the applicant. One argument could thus be that the applicant's continuance in service upto 24-6-87 even after the acceptance of the retirement vide the letter of 30-4-87 at Annexure 1 to Compilation I, was without any contractual force ~~between~~ <sup>between</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> applicant and the respondents. Even if for the sake of argument it be stated that his continuance in

Ush

AZ  
6

AZ  
5

-5-

service upto 24-6-87 after the acceptance of the retirement was a continuance of the contract between the employee, and the employee which began with the acceptance by the applicant of the <sup>offer</sup> ~~offer~~ of appointment in the Indian Railways, then also the proviso under Rule 56(k)(2) of Fundamental Rules would go against the plea of the applicant that the authorities had no legal right to reject the request for withdrawal because it had been made before he was relieved on 24-6-87. This rule and its proviso are reproduced below :

" A Government servant, who has elected to retire under this rule and has given the necessary intimation to that effect to the appointing authority, shall be precluded from withdrawing his election subsequently except with the specific approval of such authority :

Provided that the request for withdrawal shall be within the intended date of his retirement."

It would be seen from the rule that no election for voluntary retirement can be withdrawn unilaterally but requires the approval of the appointing authority with the further condition that the request for withdrawal should have been made within the intended date of his retirement. In the present case the applicant had <sup>and for its acceptance</sup> asked for voluntary retirement on 8-1-87 ~~at the earliest~~ without specifying any date of the "intended retirement". The retirement was actually accepted before receipt of the communication of withdrawal by the appointing authority.

*W.W.*

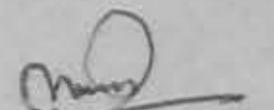
Still further, the appointing authority had the legal right to refuse to accept the request for withdrawal in terms of the proviso to Rule 56(k) *ibid*. No reasons for such refusal were also required to be given by the authority.

It is very significant here to state that in the judgment of the Delhi High Court in the Union of India versus <sup>I reported in All India Services Law Journal 1983 (2) page 418,</sup> Harendralal Bhattacharya (*supra*), which was quoted by the counsel of the applicant it was observed that there was no sub-rule under Rule 56 of the Fundamental Rules which made any provision regarding withdrawal of the notice of voluntary retirement given under Fundamental Rule 56(k).

In fact it was also observed that sub-rule (2) of Rule 48 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules 1972 provided that withdrawal of notice for voluntary retirement under this Rule 48 could be done with the specific approval of the appointing authority provided that the request for withdrawal was made within the intended date of retirement but there was no corresponding sub-rule under Fundamental Rule 56. However, it is obvious that such a sub-rule has <sup>of Fundamental Rules</sup> since been provided even under rule 56 *ibid*, though it may not have existed when the judgment in the case of Union of India vs. Harendralal Bhattacharya was delivered on 8-7-83. It is also noteworthy that in his application of 8-1-87 for voluntary retirement the applicant had not mentioned any specific rule under which he was seeking voluntary retirement. It could have been either under Rule 48 of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules 1972 or under Fundamental Rules 56(k). Since the request for

*Verha*

withdrawal was refused by the competent authority which  
him  
discretion vested in ~~him~~ under the provisions of the  
relevant rules as mentioned above even if the request  
for withdrawal had been made within the intended date  
of retirement, we cannot agree with the contention of  
the applicant that the rejection of the request for  
withdrawal was illegal because it had been made according  
to him before the acceptance of the retirement or before  
he was actually relieved from office. In the present case  
it cannot even be established without doubt for reasons  
given in our discussion ~~as~~ above, that his withdrawal can  
at all be considered to have been made within the intended  
date of retirement. On both counts, therefore, the  
application deserves to be dismissed which we hereby do.  
No order as to costs.



MEMBER(A)

Urshben  
MEMBER(A)

DATED: Allahabad, 09-3-94  
(VKS PS)

W\*\*\*