

**CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL**  
**AHMEDABAD BENCH**

**O.A. NO. 298/93**

~~**TA NO.**~~

DATE OF DECISION 26.7.1994

Dr.P.C.Goklani Petitioner

Mr.K.K.Shah Advocate for the Petitioner (s)

Versus

Union of India Respondent

Mr.Akil Kureshi Advocate for the Respondent (s)

**CORAM**

The Hon'ble Mr. N.B.Patel : Vice Chairman

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Ramamoorthy : Member(A)

**JUDGMENT**

1. Whether Reporters of Local papers may be allowed to see the Judgment ?
2. To be referred to the Reporter or not ?
3. Whether their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the Judgment ?
4. Whether it needs to be circulated to other Benches of the Tribunal ?

JVD

Dr.P.C.Goklani,  
Medical Officer,  
C.G.H.S. Dispensary,  
Shah-alam, Ahmedabad.

: Applicant

(Advocate: Mr.K.K.Shah)

Versus

Union of India,  
Through:  
The Secretary to the Govt.  
of India, Ministry of Health  
and Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

: Respondent

(Advocate: Mr.Akil Kureshi)

J U D G M E N T

O.A.298/93

Date: 26.7.1994

Per: Hon'ble Mr.N.B.Patel

: Vice Chairman

Contending that he was legally entitled to be promoted to the post of Senior Medical Officer from the post of Medical Officer w.e.f. 21.8.1987, the applicant seeks quashing of the impugned order (Annexure-A) dated 6.11.1992 passed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, whereby promotion to the post of Senior Medical Officer is denied to the applicant. The applicant has also sought the relief of consequential benefits including the relief of intervening promotions or consideration for such intervening promotions earned by his juniors since 21.8.1987.

2. The facts of the case are not much in dispute and may first be set out. Since before August, 1987, the applicant was holding the post of Medical Officer and he was eligible to be considered for promotion to the post of Senior Medical Officer on 19.8.1987 when the Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) met for consideration of cases

of those Medical Officers who were eligible to be promoted to the post of Senior Medical Officer. The applicant was found unfit for promotion at this meeting. His immediate junior was promoted to the post of Senior Medical Officer on 21.8.1987. On 7.3.1988 or thereabout, the applicant filed O.A./159/88 challenging his supersession. This O.A. was decided on 2.2.1990 and it was held, in categorical terms, that the consideration of the case of the applicant by the DPC was vitiated by total non-application of mind and the assessment of the DPC declaring the applicant unfit was held to be void and a consequent direction, for "reconstitution" of the DPC, within a period of three months, to consider the case of the applicant afresh in accordance with law, was issued. It was also directed that the respondents should take a decision on the recommendation of the "reconstituted" DPC within a period of four months from the date of the judgment i.e. 2.2.1990. Pursuant to this judgment, the DPC reconsidered the case of the applicant but its recommendation was kept in a sealed cover as a charge-sheet dated 14.3.1988 was furnished to the applicant during the pendency of O.A./159/88, but clearly after the meeting of the DPC which was held on 19.8.1987. As the sealed cover procedure was adopted in the case of the applicant, the applicant filed another O.A., being O.A.No.431/90, challenging the adoption of sealed cover procedure in his case and asking for a mandate to the respondents to open the sealed cover and to give promotion to him, if the DPC had found him fit. The petitioner had asked for such promotion from due date, i.e. 21.8.1987, which was the date on which his junior was promoted pursuant to the panel prepared by the DPC which had

: 4 :

met on 19.8.1987. This second O.A. was decided on 16.4.1991 and it was held that there was ample justification in the relief claimed by the applicant at least so far as a direction to open the sealed cover was concerned. The Tribunal, therefore, directed the respondents to open the sealed cover and to pass appropriate orders regarding the promotion of the applicant and to give reasons for not promoting the applicant, if the respondents' decision was not to promote the applicant. It was directed that the recommendation in the sealed cover should also be brought out in the speaking order. The speaking order was required to be passed within two months of the date of the order, i.e., within two months of 16.4.1991. This judgment of the Tribunal was taken to the Supreme Court by the Department, but the SLP which was preferred was rejected on 19.8.1992. Thereafter, on 16.11.1992, the impugned order denying promotion to the applicant was passed. At this stage, some intervening developments may be taken note of. But before that, it may be stated that on 19.8.1987 when the DPC first met, 'sealed cover procedure' was not adopted in the case of the applicant as it is an undisputed position that, on that day, no criminal prosecution of Departmental Enquiry was pending against the applicant. However, on or about 14.3.1988, i.e., about 7 months after the meeting of the DPC held on 19.8.1987, a charge-sheet for a Departmental Enquiry was furnished to the applicant on the allegation that he had preferred a false LTC bill. It may also be noted that the DPC, which met for reconsideration of the applicant's case on 24.5.1990 pursuant to the judgment in OA/159/88, had found the applicant fit for promotion, and that too, with effect from 21.8.1987, but even at that time promotion was not given to the applicant. Instead, his case was kept in sealed cover. This fact



came to light in the impugned order Annexure-A dated 6.11.1992 in which it is clearly mentioned that, at the meeting of the DPC held on 24.5.1990, the applicant was assessed as fit for promotion w.e.f. 21.8.1987. Still, however, the impugned order denying promotion to the applicant was passed on 6.11.1992 because, in the meantime, to be precise on 13.2.1992, the charge of having preferred a false LTC bill was held proved against the applicant and he was awarded the punishment of compulsory retirement. It may be noted at this stage that this order of compulsory retirement is also challenged by the applicant in another O.A. which is pending.

3. The applicant challenges the legality of the impugned order denying promotion to him w.e.f. 21.8.87 on the ground that the adoption of the 'sealed cover procedure' for him by the DPC meeting dated 24.5.1990 was illegal inasmuch as there was no prosecution or departmental proceeding against the applicant on 19.8.1987. The applicant's contention is that, at the meeting held on 19.8.1987, his case was rightly considered openly but he was illegally found unfit. It was argued that this assessment of the applicant by the DPC was challenged in O.A. 159/98 and the Tribunal had clearly found the said assessment as having been vitiated by total non-application of mind and had directed reconsideration of the case of the applicant; that judgment of the Tribunal was accepted by the Department and had acquired finality and, therefore, there is no question of going behind the said judgment; that pursuant to the judgment, the DPC had met again on 24.5.1990 and had undertaken fresh consideration of the case of the applicant and had found him fit for promotion

w.e.f. 21.8.1987, but this time the applicant's assessment was kept in sealed cover on the untenable ground that, though there was no charge against the applicant on 19.8.1987, a charge-sheet for preferring false LTC bill was given to him on or about 14.3.1988 and, thus, there being an enquiry pending against the applicant, his case was required to be kept in sealed cover and he was not entitled to be promoted w.e.f. 21.8.1987 unless and until he was exonerated of the charge. The applicant contends that the adoption of 'sealed cover procedure' in his case on 24.5.1990 was absolutely illegal as the DPC could not have taken note of the enquiry which was started after 19-8-1987 (on 14.3.1988). The case of the applicant is that if he was openly considered on 24.5.1990, as he ought to have been, he could not have been denied promotion w.e.f. 21.8.1987. The contention of the applicant is that his assessment as 'fit for promotion' by the DPC, even though it was taken on 24.5.1990, must relate back to 19.8.1987 on which date, under the law, the DPC was bound to consider his case in a legal manner. Since the assessment made by the DPC on 19.8.1987 was a product of non-application of mind and, therefore, non-est in law, it was argued, the decision of 24.5.1990 must relate back to 19.8.1987. On this basis itself, the further contention of the applicant was that the material date for considering whether charge-sheet was there against him was 19.8.1987 and not 24.5.1990 and adoption of sealed cover procedure and denial of promotion to him w.e.f. 21.8.1987 was illegal and had the effect of setting at naught the judgment dated 2.2.1990 in O.A.No.159/88. It was then vehemently contended, on behalf of the applicant, that the fact that the charge against the applicant was subsequently held proved on 13.2.1992 and the further fact of the punishment of Compulsory retirement imposed on him cannot legally

justify denial of promotion to him w.e.f. 21.8.1987.

4. On behalf of the respondents, the main contention is that, since the applicant was not actually promoted till 6.11.1992 and since, in the meantime on 13.2.1992, the charge against the applicant was held proved, the order denying promotion to the applicant is quite legal. Adoption of sealed cover procedure on 24.5.1990 was also sought to be justified. In support of their contentions, the respondents have placed reliance upon paragraph 7 of the O.M. dated 14.9.1992 issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, Department of Personnel & Training. We will refer to this contention raised by the respondents at appropriate stages.

5. We may first examine whether sealed cover procedure could have been adopted on 19.8.1987 and, if not, whether it could have been adopted on 24.5.1990 in the facts of this case. It is true that in fact such procedure was not adopted on 19.5.1970. In our view, it could not also have been legally adopted. It is not necessary to dwell at much length on this question, because the matter is authoritatively and conclusively decided by the Supreme Court in Jankiraman's case (AIR 1991 S.C. 2010). The very first proposition laid down in that case is that 'sealed cover procedure' is to be resorted to only after the charge-memo/charge-sheet is issued. In other words, what is categorically laid down is that if there is no firm decision evidenced by, say, the issuance of a charge-memo/charge-sheet, sealed cover procedure cannot be resorted to. To get the matter

clearer beyond any doubt, it is held that the pendency of preliminary investigation prior to that stage will not be sufficient to enable the authorities to adopt ~~the~~ sealed cover procedure. Applying this legal position to the facts of the present case, there cannot be any escape from the conclusion that the adoption of the sealed cover procedure in the case of the applicant on 19.8.1987 was absolutely illegal. This is so, because it is an admitted position that, on 19.8.1987, there was no departmental charge-sheet or criminal prosecution levelled against the applicant for his alleged mis-conduct of preferring a false LTC bill or, for that matter, for any other mis-conduct. The charge-sheet for departmental proceedings came to be furnished to the applicant on or about 14.3.1988 because, that is stated to be the date of the said charge-sheet.

6. The next question to which we must address ourselves is whether sealed cover procedure could have been legally adopted on 24.5.1990 in this case where it would have been illegal to adopt it on 19.8.1987 and where it was rightly not actually adopted on 19.8.87. At this stage, it may be recapitulated that the Tribunal in O.A. 159/88 had struck down the applicant's assessment as 'unfit' on the ground of non-application of mind. Pursuant to this judgment, the applicant's case had to be considered afresh by the DPC on 24.5.1990 and it was kept in sealed cover. In our opinion, the meeting of the DPC held on 24.5.1990 cannot be treated as the next meeting of the DPC but it must be held to be the continuation of the meeting held on 19.8.1987 and it then follows that whatever decision was taken in the meeting of 24.5.1990 as regards the case of the

Applicant must, in law, be treated as a decision taken at the meeting of 19.8.1987. It is already seen above that the DPC, at its meeting held on 24.5.1990, had found the applicant not only fit for promotion, but fit for promotion w.e.f. 21.8.1987. This is clear from what is stated in the impugned order dated 6.11.1992. It is thus clear that if the applicant's case was properly considered with due application of mind on 19.8.1987 itself, as indeed it was required to be, the applicant would have been adjudged fit for promotion on 19.8.1987 itself. His immediate junior was promoted on 21.8.1987 and even on that date there was no charge-sheet against the applicant.

7. The important question to be considered is whether the DPC which met on 24.5.1990 to consider afresh the case of the applicant pursuant to the judgment in O.A./159/88 was justified in keeping the assessment of the applicant in a sealed cover on the ground that charge-sheet for the alleged misconduct of preferring false LTC bill was furnished to the applicant before that date on 14.3.1988. The question is whether, for the purpose of deciding whether sealed cover procedure should or should not have been adopted in the case of the applicant, the material date was 19/8/1987 or 24/5/1990. One thing is very clear and it is that on 19.8.1987 there was no departmental proceeding pending against the applicant though, by 24.5.1990, the departmental proceeding was pending inasmuch as charge-sheet dated 14.3.1988 was, by then, furnished to the applicant. However, we have to decide the true nature of the consideration of the case of the applicant at the D.P.C.

meeting on 24.5.1990. It may be repeated that, at the meeting held on 19.8.1987, the applicant was found unfit but that finding of the DPC was struck down by the Tribunal in OA/159/88 as having been vitiated by non-application of mind. This would tantamount to non-consideration of the case of the applicant altogether on 19.8.1987. It was in that situation that the Tribunal had ordered proper consideration of the case of the applicant and such consideration was then made on 24.5.1990. It had to be made as if the entire situation (including that of pendency of inquiry) as obtained on 19.8.1987 still stood in the same manner on 24.5.1990. In our opinion, to allow the department to adopt 'sealed cover procedure' in the case of the applicant on 24.5.1990 would amount to allowing it to take advantage of a default committed by it on 19.8.1987. Such default of the department cannot be allowed to prejudice the applicant. Since on proper and legal consideration on 24.5.1990 the applicant was found fit, it must follow that if his case was properly considered on 19.8.1987, the applicant would have been found fit on 19.8.1987 itself. Then, between 19.8.1987 and 21.8.1987 when the immediate junior of the applicant was promoted, there was absolutely nothing which could have justified denial of promotion to the applicant w.e.f. 21.8.1987. Till 21.8.1987 there was no inquiry pending against the applicant as the charge-sheet itself was dated 14.3.88.

8. It may be noted that the adoption of 'sealed cover procedure' at the meeting of 24.5.1990 was also dis-approved by the Tribunal in OA/431/90 by its



judgment dated 16.4.1991. That judgment required the department to open the sealed cover within two months of 16.4.1991 i.e. latest by 16.6.1991. If the sealed cover was accordingly opened by 16.6.1991, then also there was nothing against the applicant except that the enquiry pursuant to the charge-sheet dated 14.3.1988 was pending against the applicant. It is true that this judgment dated 16.4.1991 was challenged by filing an SLP and SLP was rejected on 18.8.1992. However, the mere filing of the SLP did not justify the department in not implementing the judgment dated 16.4.1991 within the stipulated period of two months i.e. by 16.6.1991. Ultimately, it appears, the sealed cover was opened on 6.11.1992 when the impugned order was passed. By the time the sealed cover was opened, the applicant was held guilty of the charge levelled against him and punishment order dated 13.2.1992 (compulsory retirement) was passed against the applicant and on that ground promotion is denied to the applicant. Promotion is thus denied to the applicant despite the fact that, on opening the sealed cover, it was found that the DPC dated 24.5.1990 had found the applicant fit for promotion w.e.f. 21.8.1987.

9. Now, the question is whether the impugned order dated 16.11.1992, denying promotion to the applicant on the ground, that, before the date of that order the applicant was actually punished on 13.2.1992, is legal. It was contended by Mr. Kureshi, the learned Additional Standing Counsel for the Central Government, that the applicant having been found guilty of the charge which was levelled against him and which resulted in the punishment of his compulsory retirement before his actual promotion, the



Department was within its authority to take that factor of punishment into consideration and to deny promotion to the applicant though he was found fit for the same w.e.f. 21.8.1987. In support of this contention, Mr.Kureshi has also relied upon Janakiraman's case (supra) wherein the Supreme Court has considered the question whether an employee has a right to be considered for promotion and ask for promotion even though he might be held guilty of the charge against him before he is "actually" promoted. Dealing with this question, the Supreme Court has laid down at page 2018 of the report of decision:

"An employee has no right to promotion. He has only a right to be considered for promotion. The promotion to a post and more so, to a selection post, depends upon several circumstances. To qualify for promotion, the least that is expected of an employee is to have unblemished record. That is the minimum expected to ensure a clean and efficient administration and to protect the public interest. An employee found guilty of a misconduct cannot be placed on par with the other employees and his case has to be treated differently. There is, therefore, no discrimination when, in the matter of promotion, he is treated differently. The least that is expected of any administration is that it does not reward an employee with promotion retrospectively from a date when for his conduct before that date he is penalised in presenti. When an employee is held guilty and penalised and is, therefore, not promoted at least till the date on which he is penalised, he cannot be said to have been subjected to a further penalty on that account. A denial of promotion in such circumstances is not a penalty but a necessary consequence of his conduct. In fact, while considering an employee for promotion his whole record has to be taken into consideration and if a Promotion Committee takes the penalties imposed upon the employee into consideration and denies him the promotion, such denial is not illegal and unjustified. If, further, the Promoting Authority can take into consideration the penalty or penalties awarded to an employee in the past while considering his promotion and deny him promotion on that ground, it will be irrational to hold that it cannot take the penalty into consideration when it is imposed at a later date because of the pendency of the proceedings, although it is for conduct prior to the date the authority considers the promotion".

10. Mr.Kureshi's submission that, if the employee comes to be convicted of the charge before his actual promotion, he is not entitled to be considered for promotion or to be promoted even in a case where the enquiry, as a result of which he is punished, was not pending at the date of consideration of his case for promotion is fully justified by the aforesaid quotation from the decision of the Supreme Court. However, the dictum laid down by the Supreme Court has to be considered in the context of the facts of the case before the Supreme Court. The case before the Supreme Court was not a case involving facts similar to, or, identical with, the facts before us. The question is whether the above proposition laid down by the Supreme Court can be applied to the peculiar facts of the present case. For the reasons which we have already set out above, we are clearly of the opinion that, in the case of the applicant, consideration of his case for promotion and his actual promotion were illegally postponed or deferred. There was no case for denying actual promotion to the applicant w.e.f. 21.3.1987. It is now clear that if the applicant was properly considered on 19.8.1987, he would have been found fit for promotion on that date itself. On that date there was no question even of adopting 'sealed cover procedure' in the case of the applicant. In fact also, such a procedure was not adopted at that time. His immediate junior was promoted on 21.8.1987 and, therefore, in the normal circumstances, he would also have been promoted with effect from that date, even assuming that there was some preliminary enquiry or investigation pending against the applicant on 19.8.1987. The consideration made on 24.5.1990 must,

in law, be deemed to be consideration made on 19.8.1987. In other words, on 19.8.1987 itself, the applicant must be deemed to have been found fit for promotion and there was then no legal ground to deny him promotion w.e.f. 21.8.1987. It is also clear that, between these two material dates, namely, 19.8.1987 and 21.8.1987, there was nothing against the applicant, because the charge-sheet was furnished on or about 14.3.1988 and the order of punishment of compulsory retirement came to be passed on 13.2.1992. Therefore, till the applicant was compulsorily retired on 13.2.1992 he was legally entitled to enjoy promotion to the post of Senior Medical Officer. It may be mentioned here, in passing, that such a finding will not in any way prejudice or affect the conclusion that the charge against the applicant was proved and will not also affect, by itself, the punishment of compulsory retirement awarded to the applicant. It may also be noted here that the applicant has filed another O.A. challenging the order of compulsory retirement and that O.A. is still pending. Reverting back to the question whether the order of punishment against the applicant will, in the facts and circumstances of this case, justify withholding or denial of promotion to the applicant, we find that this case must be treated as if the applicant was promoted w.e.f. 21.8.1987 on which date he was legally entitled to claim promotion by reason of his being found fit for the same at the DPC meeting held on 24.5.1990 which must be taken to be the same meeting of 19.8.1987 adjourned to 24.5.1990. Therefore, though normally, if an employee is punished before his actual promotion, the factor of his punishment can validly be considered and promotion may be withheld or denied

taking into consideration this factor, we find that, in the facts and circumstances of this case, this normal rule will not apply. Promotion cannot be withheld or denied by illegally postponing or deferring consideration for promotion till a subsequently initiated enquiry is concluded. The Supreme Court has in the aforesaid decision at page 2016 of its report held,

".....that the promotion etc., cannot be withheld merely because some disciplinary/criminal proceedings are pending against the employee. To deny the said benefit, they must be at the relevant time pending at the stage when charge-memo/charge-sheet has already been issued to the employee".

It is true that the Supreme Court itself has laid down one exception to this rule wherein, before actual promotion, the applicant is punished as a result of the enquiry irrespective of the question of whether such enquiry was pending at the date of consideration or was instituted subsequently thereto. However, for the reasons which have mentioned above, we find that the present case is not covered by this exception, because we find that actual promotion to the applicant was legally due on 21.8.1987 and it was illegally withheld as a consequence of consideration of his case without proper application of mind on 19.8.1987.

7

11. The argument of Mr. Kureshi that if the legal position was held to be as mentioned above, public interest might suffer because a person who might have committed a grave delinquency will be required to be promoted simply because the subsequent enquiry could not be concluded before the date of actual promotion. Such an argument is also dealt with by the Supreme Court in its aforesaid decision though, of course, in a different context and it is held that such a

situation can be averted by putting the employee under suspension if the charge against him is so serious as to warrant suspension. In the present case, the applicant was not put under suspension either on the charge of preferring false LTC bill or even on the other charge of embezzlement of medicines which was also subsequently levelled against the applicant but of which he is exonerated as was made clear at the time of hearing. One may concede that in the present case, if the applicant was convicted of the charge against him before his immediate junior was promoted, he could not have claimed immediate promotion on the ground that the enquiry, as a result of which he was convicted, was not pending on the date of consideration of his case for promotion. However, that was not the case, because the immediate junior of the applicant was promoted on 21.8.1987 and, by that time, there was no question of the charge against the applicant having been proved.

12. It may be noted that Mr. Kureshi also drew our attention to paragraph 7 of the O.M. dated 14.9.1992 issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India (Annexure-A4).

This paragraph reads as under:

7  
"A Government servant, who is recommended for promotion by the Departmental Promotion Committee but in whose case any of the circumstances mentioned in para 2 above arise after the recommendation of the DPC are received but before he is actually promoted, will be considered as if his case has been placed in a sealed cover by the DPC. He shall not be promoted until he is completely exonerated of the charges against him and the provisions contained in this O.M. will be applicable in his case also".

13. We find from para-2 of the Memorandum that the only circumstances which are referred to in the said paragraph are of (i) Government servants under suspension, (ii) Government servants in respect of whom a charge-sheet has been issued and disciplinary proceedings are pending; and (iii) Government servants in respect of whom prosecution for criminal charge is pending. In the present case as already pointed out the applicant was not placed under suspension. So far as charge-sheet or criminal prosecution is concerned, it is well-established that sealed cover procedure is permitted only if charge-sheet or prosecution is pending at the date of consideration for promotion. It is true that under para-7, if a Government servant is punished before his actual promotion, he has no right to claim promotion though he is found fit. This point has also been reiterated in Jankiraman's case. But, in the peculiar circumstances of this case, for the reasons given earlier, we hold that this contingency could not be brought into play, particularly when, as has been stated earlier in para 10, any future punishment cannot be affected thereby.

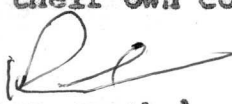
14. In the view which we have taken above, we hold that the impugned order Annexure-A denying promotion to the applicant to the post of Senior Medical Officer w.e.f. 21.8.1987 is illegal and is of no effect and must be quashed. Accordingly, declaration of deemed promotion to the post of Senior Medical Officer w.e.f. 21.8.1987 has to be given making it clear, however, that such deemed promotion will not affect the order of compulsory retirement of the applicant dated 13.2.1992 which is, of course,




subject to the challenge posed against it by the applicant in the O.A. filed in that connection and which is pending.

15. The question is then of consequential benefits which must be granted to the applicant on the order of deemed promotion having been passed in his favour. So far as back-wages are concerned, as in the case of Jankiraman (supra), this question must be left for appropriate decision by the concerned authority by taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the disciplinary proceedings with the direction that if the authority denies arrears of salary or part of it, it must record its reasons for doing so. Similarly, the question of consideration of the applicant for further promotions, if his juniors have earned such promotions in the relevant intervening period, must also be left to be decided by the authorities.

16. In the result, we substantially allow the application by quashing and setting aside the impugned order and directing the Department to grant deemed promotion to the applicant to the post of Senior Medical Officer w.e.f. 21.8.1987 till the date of the order of his compulsory retirement and take appropriate decision as regards difference of wages payable to him on account of such deemed promotion as also the question of considering him for further promotions, if his juniors are given further promotions, in the meantime. In the circumstances of the case, we order the respondents to pay the costs to the applicant which are quantified at Rs.2000/- and bear their own costs.

  
(K. Ramamoorthy)  
Member(A)

  
(N.B. Patel)  
Vice Chairman



CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL  
AHMEDABAD BENCH

Application No. 04/298/93 of 19

Transfer Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ Old W. Pett. No

CERTIFICATE

Certified that no further action is required to be  
taken and the case is fit for consignment to the  
Record Room (Decided)

Dated : 01/08/94

Countersigned :

*CB Rajan-9-8-94*

Section Officer/Court officer

*[Signature]*

Signature of the Dealing  
Assistant

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL  
AT AHMEDABAD BENCH

# INDEX SHEET

CAUSE TITLE 04/298/93 OF 19

NAME OF THE PARTIES DR. P.C. Golden

VERSUS

U. D. 1.8 0.2

[illegible]