### CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL BANGALORE BENCH

APPLICATION No. 876/86(F)

(WP.NO.

COMMERCIAL COMPLEX, (BDA) INDIRANAGAR, BANGALORE-560 038.

DATED:

15 JUN 1987

APPLICANT

Shri M.S. Ramanujachar

Vs

## RESPONDENTS

The Secy, M/o Railways and 2 Ors

TO

- Shri M.S. Ramanujachar Sri Andal Mandir Temple Street(Road) Vanivilas Mohalla Mysore - 2
- Shri M. Narayana Swamy Advocate 844 (Upstairs) V Block Rajaji Nagar Bangalore - 560 010
- The Secretary Ministry of Railways Rail Bhavan New Delhi-110 001

- The General Manager Southern Railway Park Town Madras - 600 003
- The Divisional Railway Manager (Personnel) Southern Railway Mysore
- 6. Shri A.N. Venugopal Central Govt. Stng Counsel High Court Buildings
  Bangalors - 560 001

SENDING COPIES OF ORDER PASSED BY THE SUBJECT: BENCH IN APPLICATION NO. 876/86(F)

Please find enclosed herewith the copy of the Order passed by this Tribunal in the above said Application on

04-6-87

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# CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL BANGALORE

DATED THIS THE 4TH DAY OF JUNE, 1987

Hon'ble Shri Justice K.S. Puttaswamy, Vice-Chairman and Hon'ble Shri P. Srinivasan, Member (A).

## APPLICATION NO. 876/86

Shri M.S. Ramanujachar, S/o R. Sundara Tatachar, aged 63 years, residing at Sri Andal Mandir Temple Street (Road), Vanivilas Mohalla, Mysore-2.

.... Applicant

(Shri M. Narayana Swamy, Amicus curiae)

V.

- The Chairman & Ex-officio
   & Secretary to Government,
   Ministry of Railways,
   Rail Bhavan, New Delhi-1.
- The General Manager, Southern Railway, Park Town, Madras-3.
- 3. The Divisional Railway Manager (Personnel), Southern Railway, Mysore.

... Respondents

(Shri A.N. Venugopal, Advocate)

This application having come up for hearing to-day, Vice-Chairman made the following.

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This is an application made by the applicant under Section 19 of the Administrative Tribunals Act 1985 (Act).

- 2. On 8.8.1944 the applicant joined service as a Commercial Clerk (CC) in the erstwhile Mysore State Railway (MSR). The MSR with the personnel working was integrated with the Indian Railways (IR) from 1.4.1950, from which day he was working as a CC in the IR.
- On 22.5.1953, the applicant was promoted as Assistant Station Master ('ASM') evidently subject to Medical Examination. In the medical examination to the post of ASM he was found unsuitable for that post and he was therefore reverted as an Office Clerk ('CC) with effect from 1.11.1954, instead of as a CC. On such reversion, the applicant represented to restore him as a CC and regulate his promotions on that basis which was not acceded to, for a long time. as late as on 3.11.1978 the Divisional Personnel Officer Mysore (DPO) by his order of that date (Annexure-B) acceded to that and his consequential claims for retrospective promotions to the post of Senior Clerk and Senior Head Commercial Clerk from 1.4.1956 and 28.11.1967 respectively however denying him monetary benefits for periods anterior to that order. Again on 26.4.82 (Annexure-C) the DPO made another order granting retrospective promotions to the cadre of CC III & II from 5.7.1976 & 1.1.79. respectively however denying monetary benefits, though he had retired from service on 31.1.1981 on attaining

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superannuation. But in the computation of pension, the benefit of retrospective promotions has been extended to the applicant.

- 4. On making more than one representation to the authority for extending financial benefits from the dates of respective promotions, which did not evoke any reply, the applicant has approached this Tribunal on 23.4.1986 for a direction to the respondents for payment of arrears of pay and allowances due to him from time to time.
- 5. The applicant has urged that the denial of monetary benefits from the respective dates of retrospective promotions was wholly illegal and unjust.
- 6. In their reply, the respondents in supporting the orders made by the DPO, have urged that the application made on 23.4.1986 was not maintainable and was barred by time.
- 7. On more than one occasion, the applicant appeared in person and argued his case. But still as we found considerable difficulty to appreciate his case, we requested Shri M. Narayana Swamy, an Advocate to appear for the applicant and to assist us as amicus curiae. Accordingly Sri Narayana Swamy has appeared as a amicus curiae for the applicant.

  After Shri Narayana Swamy concluded his arguments we have also heard the applicant.

- 8. Shri Narayana Swamy contends that it is a case in which the respondents had withheld the amounts legitamately due to the applicant as ruled in Sheikh Mehboob v. Railway Board & Otners (1982 (1) K.L.J. P.131) and the application was well in time. In support of his later contension, Shri Narayana Swamy strongly relies on the ruling of the High Court of Karnataka in S.P. Rao v State of Mysore (1972 M.L.J. P.173).
- 9. Sri A.N. Venugopal, learned counsel for the respondents in supporting the orders of the DPC, contends that this application made on 23.4. 1986 in respect of a grievance which arose prior to 1.11.1982 was not maintainable and was barred by time as held by the Principal Bench of this Tribunal in V.K. MEHRA v. SECRETARY, M/O INFORMATION & BROAD—CASTING, NEW DELHI (1986 ATR p.203) and by us in THIMMA v. THE DIVISIONAL RAILWAY MANAGER, BANGALCRE DIVISION, BANGALCRE. In the very nature of things, it is necessary to examine this objection of Shri Venugopal first and then the merits, if that becomes necessary.
- 10. We have earlier noticed the nature of the two orders made by the DPO on 3.11.1978 and 26.4.19882. In these orders, the DPO in express and unequivocal terms had rejected the claim of the applicant for monetary benefits anterior to those orders. On the

language employed in these orders, there cannot be any doubt on the DPO expressely denying the monetary benefits if any due to the applicant at all. We therefore find it difficult to hold that the amounts due to the applicant had been withheld as urged by Shri Narayana swamy. On this finding, it also follows that the ratio in S.P. RAD'S case does not also bear on the point.

- 11. Without any doubt the monstary claims made in this application flow or arise from the orders made by the DPO on 3.11.1978 and 26.4.1982. The basis on the claim itself is founded on those two orders.
- 12. With the above analysis, we must now read Section 21 of the Act and the same reads thus:

Limitation - (1) A Tribunal shall not admit an application,-

- (a) in a case where a final order such as is mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 20 has been made in connection with the grievance unless the application is made, within one year from the date on which such final order has been made;
- (b) in a case where an appeal or represent ation such as is mentioned in clause (b) of Section 20 has been made and a period of six months had expired thereafter with out such final order having been made, within one year from the date of expiry of the said period of six months.

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- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where-
  - (a) the grievance in respect of which an application is made had arisen by reason of any order made at any time during the period of three years immediately preceeding the date on which the jurisdiction, powers and authority of the Tribunal becomes exercisable under this Act in respect of the matter to which such order relates; and
  - (b) no proceedings for the redressal of such grievance had been commenced before the said date before any High Court,

the application shall be entertained by the Tribunal if it is made within the period referred to in clause (a), or, as the case may be, clause (b), of sub-section (1) or within a period of six months from the said date, whichever period expires later.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) or sub-section (2), an application may be admitted after the period of one year specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, the period of six months specified in sub-section (2), if the applicant satisfies the Tribunal that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period.

On the scope of this Section in V.K. MEHRA'S case Madhava Reddy J, Hon'ble Chairman speaking for the Bench had expressed thus:

"The Administrative Tribunals Act does not vestany power or authority to take cognizance of a grievance arising out of an order made prior to 1.11.1982. The petitioner requests that the delay in filing this application be condoned. But the question is not at all one of condoning the delay in filing the petition. It is a question of the Tribunal having jurisdiction to entertain a petition in respect of grievance arising prior to 1.11.1982.



3. In Regn. No.T-34/85 Capt. Lachman Singh v. Secretary, Ministry of Personnel and Training, we held:

"The period of three years laid down under sup-section (2) of Section 21, would have to be computed with reference to any order made on such a representation and not with reference to the earlier order..... the Tribunal would have jurisdiction under the sub-section(2) of Section 21 to entertain an application in respect of "any order" made between 1.11.1982 and 1.11.1985"

The limited power that is vested to condone the dalay in filing the application within the period prescribed is under Section 21 provided the grievance is in respect of an order made within 3 years of the constitution of the Tribunal. Though the present petition is filed within six months of the constitution of the Tribunal in respect of an order made prior to 1.11.1985 as contemplated by subsection (3) of Section 21, since it relates to a grievance arising out of an order dated 22.5.1981, a date more than 3 years immediately preceeding the constitution of the Tribunal, this Tribunal has no jurisdiction, power or authority to entertain the petition. This petition is, therefore, dismissed."

In Thimmaraja's case we have followed this ruling as also another ruling of Bombay Bench in PARAMU GOPINATHAN ACHARY v. UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS (1986 ATC 514) that had expressed a similar view. On the ratio of the rulings in these cases that are binding on us - this

Bench F

application made before us on 16.4.1986 to enforce claims which arose prior to 1.11.1982 is not maintainable and is clearly barred by time. But this does not prevent the respondents to take a sympathatic view on the claim of the applicant and extend such financial benefits as they fit in the circumstances.

- 13. On the above view, we cannot examine the merits of the claim made or the applicabality or otherwise of the ruling in Sheikh Mehoob case.

  We therefore refrain to examine the merits.
- 14. We express our indebtedness to Shri M. Narayana Swamy, Advocate for assisting us as amicus curiae.
- 15. In the light of our above discussion, we hold that this application is liable to be dismissed. We therefore dismiss the application.

  But in the circumstances of the case, we direct the parties to bear their own costs.

Vice-Chairman

Member (A)

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SECTION OPPICER 687
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
ADDITIONAL BENCH

Sir,

for Special Leave to Appeal to this Court was filed on behilf of the petitioner above-named from the Judgment and Order Central Administrative Tribunal Bangalere Bench Bangalere of the High Court noted above and that the same was/were dismissed by this Court on the 14th day of March 1988

Yours faithfully,

for ADDL.REGISTRAR

From:

To