

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
MUMBAI BENCH

Original Application No: 75 OF 1998.

12-3-99

Date of Decision:

Virendralal Baba Vaishya, Applicant.
Shri M.S. Ramamurthy
alongwith Shri I. J. Naik, Advocate for
Applicant.

Versus

Union Of India & 4 Others. Respondent(s)

Shri R. K. Shetty, Advocate for
Respondent(s)

CORAM:

Hon'ble Shri. Justice R. G. Vaidyanatha, Vice-Chairman.

Hon'ble Shri. D. S. Baweja, Member (A).

- (1) To be referred to the Reporter or not?
- (2) Whether it needs to be circulated to other Benches of the Tribunal?

(D. S. BAWEJA)
(D. S. BAWEJA)
MEMBER (A)

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CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

MUMBAI BENCH

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.: 75 OF 1998.

Dated the 12th day of March, 1999.

CORAM : HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE R. G. VAIDYANATHA,
VICE-CHAIRMAN.

HON'BLE SHRI D. S. BAWEJA, MEMBER (A).

Virendralal Baba Vaishya,
Assistant Teacher,
Vanakbara High School (Girls),
Diu,
Pin Code - 262 520.

(By Advocate Shri M.S. Ramamurthy
alongwith Shri I. J. Naik.)

... Applicant

VERSUS

1. Union Of India through
The Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Central Secretariat,
North Block, New Delhi.
2. The Administrator,
Union Territory of
Daman & Diu,
Secretariat, Fort Area,
P.O. Moti Daman,
Pin Code : 396 220.
3. The Asstt. Director Of
Education, Administration of
Daman & Diu,
P.O. Nani Daman,
Pin Code : 396 210.
4. The Collector of Diu,
At Post : Diu,
Pin Code : 262 570.
5. The Secretary (Education),
Administration of Daman & Diu,
Fort Area,
P.O. Moti Daman.

... Respondents.

(By Advocate Shri R. K. Shetty.)

ORDER

PER.: SHRI D. S. BAWEJA, MEMBER (A)

The applicant was engaged as a Trained Graduate Teacher on daily wages in the Government High School at Fudam, Diu, under the Union Territory of Daman & Diu for a period of 89 days w.e.f. 30.09.1994. Thereafter, the applicant was engaged for varying periods in the subsequent years and his last engagement was as per the order dated 24.09.1997 for a period of six months from 15.09.1997 i.e. till 14.03.1998 or till the post is filled up on regular basis, whichever is earlier. Apprehending that the services of the applicants may be terminated after 14.03.1998, the applicant has filed the present O.A. on 15.01.1998 seeking the relief of restraining the respondents from terminating the services of the applicant. In addition, the applicant has also claimed the relief of appointment on regular basis. The applicant submits that four other teachers who were working alongwith the applicant on casual basis have been already regularised as per the order dated 08.10.1997 and the applicant submits that he is entitled ^{from} for regularisation ~~from~~ the same date. The applicant has also brought out that a false complaint has been made against him with regard to his education qualification and for which formal enquiry has been conducted by the Secretary (Education). The applicant contends that he possesses the requisite degree qualification as required as per the Recruitment Rules and the respondents appear to have failed to correctly understand and appreciate the circulars issued by the Government Of India.

on the subject. The applicant further alleges that no opportunity has been afforded to him to prove his case with regard to his education qualification. The applicant also alleges that the services of the applicant is likely to be terminated by retaining the juniors of the applicant, who were also appointed on contract basis.

2. The respondents have filed the written statement opposing the application. The respondents do not deny the engagement of the applicant on casual basis as a Trained Graduate Teacher and subsequent engagement of extension of the applicant for varying periods till the last order dated 24.09.1997. The respondents submit that a complaint was received from public regarding the qualification of the applicant. A enquiry was conducted by the Secretary (Education) of Daman & Diu and it was found that the applicant was not possessing the requisite qualification as required as per the recruitment rules for the post of Assistant Teacher. The respondents further state that the applicant is possessing Hindi qualifications from the various Institutions which are not equivalent to B.Sc/B.A. and B.Ed. In view of this, the respondents' stand is that the applicant is not eligible to be appointed to the post of Assistant Teacher and, therefore, the question of regularisation does not arise. The respondents further aver that the applicant was appointed on contract basis for a period of six months from 15.09.1997 and, therefore his services are liable to be terminated from 14.03.1998 as per

the terms of contract. The respondents therefore plead that the applicant has no case and the O.A. deserves to be dismissed.

3. The applicant has filed rejoinder-reply reiterating his grounds taken in the O.A. while refuting the submissions of the respondents. The applicant submits that he is possessing the degree of "Rashtra Bhasha Ratna" conferred on him by the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, which has been declared as equivalent degree as per the letter dated 29.01.1996 issued by the Director Of Education of Goa as well as letter dated 09.08.1971 issued by the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu. The applicant submits that he has one more degree of 'Visharad' which is also equivalent to a degree of recognized university issued by the Hindi Shahitya Sammelan, Allahabad. The applicant further adds that he possesses the certificate of "Shiksha Alankar" awarded by the Rashtriya Patrachar Sansthan, Kanpur, which is equivalent to B.Ed. Degree of a University. In view of the certificates obtained by the applicant, which are equivalent to B.A. and B.Ed. qualifications of a recognized University, the applicant contends that the findings of the Inquiry Officer are erroneous.

4. The respondents have filed sur-rejoinder to controvert the submissions of the applicant in the rejoinder-reply. The respondents strongly refute the claim of the applicant with regard to the various

certificates obtained by the applicant as equivalent to B.A. and B.Ed. Qualifications of a recognized University, as required as per the Recruitment Rules. The respondents maintain that the findings of the Inquiry Officer [Secretary(Education)] are valid and that the applicant does not possess the required qualifications as per the Recruitment Rules.

5. Subsequent to filing of the rejoinder-reply, the applicant filed a miscellaneous application and brought number of documents on record in support of his claim that the various certificates of examination passed by him are equivalent to graduation and B.Ed. degree of a recognized university.

6. Heard the arguments of Shri M.S. Ramamurthy alongwith Shri I.J. Naik, the Learned Counsel for the applicant and Shri R. K. Shetty, the Learned Counsel for the respondents. The materials brought on record has been also carefully gone through.

7. Considering the rival contentions, as brought out above, the main issue which requires to be determined is, whether the applicant possess the required educational qualifications as per the recruitment rules for the post of Assistant Teacher. As per the recruitment rules brought on record, the education^{al} and other qualifications required for direct recruitment as Assistant Teacher are as under :-

- (i) Degree from a recognized university or equivalent.
- (ii) Degree or Diploma in Teaching/Education prescribed for II Grade Teachers/Teacher Educators.
- (iii) Proficiency in the medium of the Institution.

In reference to these provisions regarding qualifications in the recruitment rules, the applicant has stated that he has passed the following examinations.

- (i) Rashtra Bhasha Ratna (from Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha).
- (ii) Passed Visharad from Hindi Shahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
- (iii) Shiksha Alankar awarded by Rashtriya Patrachar Sansthan, Kanpur.

The applicant claims that the examination passed at sl. No. (i) and (ii) are equivalent to B.A. Degree of a recognized University while the examination at (iii) is equivalent to B.Ed. Degree of a recognized University. In support of this connection, the applicant has brought on record number of documents. Letters dated 29.01.1996 issued by the Government of Goa, Directorate of Education, dated 09.08.1987 issued by the Directorate of Education, Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu, letter dated 24.12.1964 issued by the Director of Education, Gujarat State-Ahmedabad, letter dated 09.10.1992 from the Director General of Investigation and Registration (M.R.T.P. Commission) and notification issued by the Hindi Sahitia Sammelan, Allahabad, have been brought on record through M.P. No. 102/99. On going through these documents, it is noted that both, the Rashtra Bhasha Ratna as well as Visharad examination passed by the applicant are treated as equivalent to graduated degree i.e. B.A. but with a stipulation that it is for "the level

of Hindi only". In addition to the documents furnished by the applicant, the respondents have also brought on record the letter dated 23.09.1997 from the Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Education), wherein it is mentioned that the examinations conducted by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad and the Rashtra Bhasha Ratna have been recognized by the Government of India as equivalent to B.A."in the level of Hindi only"vide Order dated 18.02.1970. It is further noted that the documentary evidence brought on record also is mainly based on the notification by the Government of India dated 18.02.1970. Though the applicant has brought on record some annexures of this notification but the covering letter had not been brought on record. A copy of the covering letter alongwith the annexures was however made available by the respondents during the hearing. The letter dated 18.02.1970 shows that recognition of the examinations conducted by the various Hindi organisations is only in respect of equivalence to the degree examination to / extent of "level of Hindi only" and is not to be treated as equivalent in all respects with the degree examination of a recognized University. The main arguments during the hearing centered around the interpretation of this provision in the letter dated 18.02.1970. The Learned Counsel for the applicant was at pains to make out a case that the examinations passed by the applicant are equivalent to a degree level of a recognized University for all purposes. He further contended that the "level of Hindi only" means that the examinations passed by the applicant are equivalent to degree level with Hindi as the medium of instructions and it is same as if somebody has passed the degree level examination from a University in other languages

such as Gujarathi, etc. The Learned Counsel for the Respondents, on the other hand contested this interpretation and submitted that the equivalence is only in respect of "level of Hindi" and not for as a degree in all respects. He further submitted that as per the recruitment rules, the Assistant Teacher is required to teach not only Hindi but all other subjects at the secondary level of the school and, therefore, the applicant with the examinations passed, which are to be treated as equivalent of degree at the level of Hindi only do not enable him to teach all subjects and, therefore, he is not eligible for recruitment for the post of Assistant Teacher. Keeping in view the rival contentions, we have carefully gone through the letter dated 18.2.1970 and inclined to subscribe to the stand of the respondents. This letter clearly brings out that "Rashtra Bhasha Ratana" examination of Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha and 'Visharad' of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad are equivalent to the degree of a recognised university only in context of the "level of Hindi" and not equal to Graduate degree of ^arecognised university in all aspects. This implies that if for a recruitment to a post the requirement is proficiency in Hindi at graduate level then the Hindi examinations as referred to above and passed by the applicant would be treated equal to a graduate degree and therefore such candidate would be eligible for consideration for recruitment. However, if the recruitment is for a post requiring the graduate degree without reference to the level of Hindi then the Hindi examinations as referred to would not be at par with the university degree and a candidate passing these

examinations would not become eligible. In the present case, on a reference made to the recruitment rules, we do not find that it is specifically provided that the post of Assistant Teacher is only meant for teaching Hindi. As indicated earlier, the respondents have stated that the Assistant Teacher is required to teach all the subjects at the Secondary School level. At this stage, counsel for the applicant produced a copy of the marks-sheet of 'Visharad' examination passed by the applicant and made a strong submission that as per the syllabus, the applicant has passed not only in Hindi but also in other subjects viz. Mathematics, Science and English. It is, therefore, the plea of the applicant that he is competent to teach all subjects. He further submitted that the applicant is even now taking up the teaching of other subjects. He even produced a copy of the Time-table to show that he is teaching other subjects also. However, we are not impressed by these arguments. Irrespective of the fact that subjects ~~other than~~ ^{are} Hindi included in the Visharad ~~syllabus~~, we have to go as per provisions in the letter dated 18.2.1970. As per this notification, Visharad examination is treated equivalent to university degree at the level of Hindi only. We have no reasons to interpret otherwise and the plea made by the applicant does not carry any weight. Keeping these observations in view, we are not persuaded by the arguments of the counsel for the applicant. It is our considered view that the applicant does not possess the required equivalent degree qualification as required as per the recruitment rules for the post of Assistant Teacher.

From this, it also flows that the applicant is not entitled for regularisation as Assistant Teacher. Further, the termination of services if effected by the respondents on account of non-possession of required qualification will not be an illegal action and will be in confirmity with the extant rules.

8. As regards possessing of B.Ed. degree as prescribed under the extant rules and as extracted above, the applicant has submitted that he has passed Shiksha Alankar examination conducted by Rashtriya Patrachar Sansthan, Kanpur and the same is equivalent to B.Ed. Degree of a recognised university. The applicant has cited report dated 9.10.1992 of Assistant Director General of Investigation and Registration, New Delhi to the Director, Rashtriya Patrachar Sansthan, Kanpur. The respondents, however, have rebutted this stating that this examination has not been recognised as equivalent to B.Ed. degree by the Govt. of India. We have carefully gone through the report dated 9.10.1992 and find that this report covers some investigation done of Rashtriya Patrachar Sansthan, Kanpur under M.R.T.P. Commission. Reading of this report does not give any idea as to the recognising of the degree of 'Shiksha Alankar' equivalent to the B.Ed. degree. The entire report is furnished based on the material/by the Director of Institute. For a recognition of any examination equivalent to a university degree, there must be a Government Notification. In the absence of any Government notification, the examination conducted by any organisation cannot be treated as equivalent ^a to degree and the candidate ^{cannot} possessing such a degree/become eligible for the

recruitment as per the rules. Keeping these facts in view, we are not able to accept the contention of the applicant that he possesses the B.Ed. qualification as laid down in the recruitment rules.

9. The applicant has cited three judgements in support of his stand with regard to that he possesses the required qualification as per the recruitment rules. Out of these three judgements, two are of Gujarat Secondary Education Tribunal at Ahmedabad and one order is of this Bench of the Tribunal. The first judgement of Gujarat Secondary Education Tribunal at Ahmedabad is ^{application No. 455/93 in} the case of M.J.Damor vs. Principal Shri Sardar Patel Highschool, Varod, Ta.Jalod, Dist.P.M.S. On careful going through this judgement, it is noted that the issue involved was that the applicant did not possess graduation in Hindi. In addition, it was also the objection that he did not possess the qualification in the subject of Social Studies. The judgement gives the findings that the Hindi examination which had been passed by the applicant was equivalent to graduate level of Hindi, therefore, he was eligible for appointment. Therefore, the issue was not of equivalence of Hindi examination to the graduate degree of a recognised university. In view of this, the ratio of what is held in this order does not apply to the case of the applicant. The second judgement is of Gujarat Higher Secondary Schools Services Tribunal at Ahmedabad in Application No. 77/94 decided on 1.12.1997 along with Application No. 143/94. It is noted that decision in this judgement is based on what is held in the earlier

judgement in the Application No. 455/93 decided on 6.1.1994. Since it has been recorded that the ratio of what is held in Application No. 455/93 does not apply to the case of the applicant, the judgement in the case of Application No. 77/94 also does not come to the rescue of the applicant. The third cited judgement is of this Bench in the case of OA.NO. 288/93 decided on 11.12.1998, Laxman Shivram Borate vs. Union of India & Ors. On going through this order, it is noted that the issue involved in this case was entirely different. The matter concerned with the allocation of seniority to the Respondent No. 7 and not with regard to recognition of Hindi examination as equivalent to University examination. Therefore, the ratio of also this order/does not apply to the present case.

10. The applicant has also contended that in number of cases the Hindi examination passed by the applicant has been treated as equivalent to graduate degree and the candidates have been employed as Teacher have and also/been promoted as Head Master. A few names have been cited. The respondents have, however, denied the same stating that the circumstances under which the mentioned Teachers might have been recruited initially and then promoted subsequently are not known and therefore such cited cases cannot support the case of the applicant. We have carefully considered these averments and not inclined to accept the contention of the applicant. In the absence of complete details with regard to recruitment/ the initial recruitment/ it is difficult to go into the merits of the contentions of

of the applicant. In the present OA., we are concerned with the recruitment to the post of Assistant Teacher and therefore the matter is to be looked at with reference to recruitment rules laid down for this post.

11. One more plea has been put forward by the applicant that he was appointed on a casual basis as Assistant Teacher after due process of selection by the Selection Committee who found him fit for appointment as per the recruitment rules. It is further stated that the applicant has been working continuously for various spells for several years since his initial appointment from 30.9.1994. This argument of the applicant does not have any substance. It is an admitted fact that the applicant was appointed on a casual basis and continued for a number of years after initial appointment. However, at any stage if it is revealed that the applicant does not possess the required qualification as per the recruitment rules, the respondents are within their jurisdiction to take action to terminate the services. The mere fact that he has been continuing on casual basis does not give any right either for regular appointment or to continue in service on casual basis even in the face of the fact that he does not possess the required qualification. In this connection, reference is made to the judgements cited by the respondents. The first judgement cited is State of Madhya Pradesh vs. Dharam Bir, 1998(3) ATJ 632, where the respondent, i.e. the petitioner was promoted as Principal on adhoc basis for a period of six months or till the candidate duly selected by the

Public Service Commission is available and whichever is earlier. The post of a Principal was newly created and the recruitment rules were not finalised. The petitioner continued on an adhoc basis for several years. In the mean-time, the rules for recruitment were finalised and it was provided that 75% of the posts shall be filled by direct recruitment and 25% by promotion. However, when the Departmental Promotion Committee considered the case of the applicant for promotion, he was not found fit due to reasons that he did not possess the technical qualification as laid down in the recruitment rules. The respondent had challenged his non-selection through a writ petition in the High Court and subsequently which was transferred to the Tribunal. The Tribunal allowed the relief holding in its findings that the requirement of possessing the educational qualification of a Degree or Diploma in Engineering for the post of Principal was applicable only to direct recruitment and not to promotion. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has set aside the order of the Tribunal recording that even for promotion the technical qualification as prescribed for the direct recruitment is required and the petitioner does not possess the same. It was also argued that the respondent having worked for several years has acquired sufficient experience on that post, he need not be reverted. However, this plea was not accepted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court observing that experience cannot be equated with the educational qualification for becoming eligible for appointment.

In the present case also, the applicant does not possess the required educational qualification as per the recruitment rules as we have recorded above. The mere fact that he has been continuing on a casual basis as Assistant Teacher does not make him eligible for recruitment as Assistant Teacher. The second judgement cited is Union of India & Anr. vs. Ravi Shankar & Anr., 1998 II. L.L.J.220. In this case, the Tribunal had given a direction that the appellant (Respondent in the OA. before the Tribunal) to consider the case of the respondent (i.e. the applicant in the OA.) by relaxing the qualification and experience for the post whenever future vacancy arises. This order has been set aside by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in an appeal observing that since the respondent (applicant in OA.) does not possess the requisite qualification, he cannot have a right to have an appointment. In the present case also since the applicant does not possess the required qualification, the mere appointment on a casual basis and continuing for a number of years does not give him any right for regularising as Assistant Teacher in violation of the recruitment rules.

12. During the arguments, another plea made by the counsel for the applicant was that Hindi is being taught in all the classes and workload requires a full time Hindi Teacher to teach all the classes. As indicated earlier, the respondents have categorically stated that as per the recruitment rules, the Assistant Teacher is not required for a specific subject only and all the Assistant Teachers are required to teach all the subjects.

However, considering the facts and circumstances of the case, we are of the view that the applicant may represent to the respondents if his case could be considered for recruitment as Hindi Teacher keeping in view the workload of teaching in Hindi.

13. One of the prayers made for relief by the applicant is that his services may not be terminated without giving opportunity of being heard and affording chance to prove his case with regard to his possessing the requisite qualification. Further, it is also averred that his juniors are continuing and his services are being terminated. As brought out earlier, the applicant filed the present OA. apprehending that he will be reverted. However, no order for reversion has been actually passed and as per the interim order dated 15.1.1998 the respondents were directed to maintain status-quo of the post of the applicant as on that date and the applicant is still continuing. In view of this, the situation of giving show cause notice had not yet arisen. In any way, this issue is not material now when we have recorded our findings that the applicant does not possess the required qualification for recruitment. Therefore, if the respondents desire to terminate the services of the applicant, no legal relief can be allowed to the applicant against such an action. In the result, the prayer of the applicant that his services may not be terminated cannot be allowed.

14. In the result of the above, the OA. is disposed of as under :-

(a) There is no merit in the claim of the applicant with regard to the reliefs of regularisation of appointment of the applicant as Assistant Teacher and restraining the respondents from terminating the services of the applicant. The OA. accordingly stands dismissed for these prayers.

(b) It is provided that services of the applicant shall not be terminated till such time he is replaced by a regularly selected candidate.

(c) Dismissal of the OA. will not precluded the applicant from making a representation to the respondents with regard to appointment as an Assistant Teacher for teaching Hindi and the respondents considering the same. However, it is made clear that in case the request of the applicant is rejected, this will not give rise to any cause of action for agitating the matter for judicial interference.

(d) No order as to costs.

D.S. Baweja
(D.S. BAWEJA)
MEMBER (A)

R.G. Vaidyanatha
(R.G. VAIDYANATHA)
VICE CHAIRMAN

ccs/mrj.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
MUMBAI BENCH

M.P.NOS. 809/98 and 691/98 IN
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.75/98.

Shri M.B. Vaishya
V/s

...Applicant

U.T. of Daman & Diu & ors.

...Respondents.

CORAM: Hon'ble Shri Justice R.G. Vaidyanatha, V.C.

Hon'ble Shri D.S. Bawej, Member(A)

TRIBUNAL'S ORDER :

DATE: 15.1.1999

Shri M.S. Ramamurthy alongwith Shri I.J. Naik
counsel for the applicant. Shri V.S. Masurkar, counsel
for the respondents.

2. M.Ps 809/98 and 691/98 are filed by the
applicant for enforcing the two interim order
dated 15.1.1998 and 5.5.1998 passed by this Tribunal.
The dispute is regarding non payment of pay and
allowances to the applicant after the interim relief
granted till today except for short period. The
respondents have filed reply opposing the two M.Ps
and they have also filed two orders of the Administration
about the payment to the applicant. We have heard
the learned counsel for both the sides.



3. The applicant's case is that he is working as
Assistant Teacher and apprehending termination he
has approached this Tribunal. The respondents have
admitted that the applicant's contract period is
upto 14.3.1998. Therefore the applicant was in service
on 15.1.1998 when the Tribunal had passed an ex-parte
order directing the respondents to maintain status quo
of the post of the applicant as on that date. Since
the applicant was in service on 15.1.1998, in our view
he is entitled to discharge the duty and is also
entitled to pay and allowances as per Rules.

Then the respondents filed their reply
for vacating the interim relief. After hearing
both sides, this Tribunal by order dated 5.5.1998
confirming the ad-interim order dated 15.1.1998 and
made it absolute with a direction to the respondents

to pay his pay and allowances as per Rules. The respondents moved the High Court against this order. The Writ Petition has been dismissed with the direction that the hearing of the O.A. be expedited.

4. In view of the two interim orders, the applicant is entitled to continue to work as Assistant Teacher and is also entitled to pay and allowances as per Rules. The respondents have placed two orders of the administration which shows that the applicant will have to be paid the salary. The latest order dated 12.12.1998 shows that the applicant will be paid salary for the period he has actually worked as Assistant Teacher. The Administration has no right to say that the applicant is not entitled to salary for the period he has not actually worked in view of the two interim orders passed by this Tribunal. The administration is bound to continue the applicant in the post of Assistant Teacher and be continued to pay him the salary and allowances as per Rules. The Administration has no right to withhold the pay and allowances for any period. We are not inclined to initiate any action for contempt since this O.A. is at the stage of final hearing.

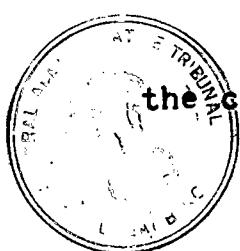
5. In the circumstances both the M.Ps are allowed. We direct the respondents to continue the applicant in the post of Assistant Teacher as on 15.1.1998 till the disposal of the application and pay him whatever salary and allowances to which he is entitled as per Rules. The applicant is entitled all the arrears of salary and allowances from 15.1.1998 less whatever has been paid to him. The Respondents are

510/15
urgent

directed to comply with the order of this Tribunal within 30 days from the date of receipt of this order. Now since today the time is over, we direct the O.A. be placed for final hearing on 16.2.1999 and be kept on High on board. Both the counsel to be ready for final hearing on that day.

Copy of the order be furnished to both

the Counsel.



Certified True Copy
Date 21/1/99 ...

QC
21/1/99
Bomay
Section Officer
Central Admin. Tribunal
Rambyav Bench

DATE: 21 /1/99

NO.CAT/MUM/JUDL/O.A.75/98/ 348-349

Copy to:

1. Shri M.S. Ramamurthy, Counsel for the applicant (alongwith Shri I.J. Naik)
2. Shri V.S. Masurkar, Counsel for the respondents.

21/1/99

FOR VINAY S. MASURKAR
Govt. Counsel,

Bomay Received
S.O. 511 on 24-1-99
J. J. Naik
Adv.

Completed on 21/1/99
By
Deputy