

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

HYDERABAD BENCH : AT HYDERABAD

DA 809/93.

Dt. of Order:8-2-94.

N.V.Subrahmanyam

...Applicant

Vs.

1. Union of India rep. by the Secretary, Dept. of Posts, Dak Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110 001.
2. Chief Postmaster General, Andhra Pradesh Circle, Hyd-1.
3. Sri Rajiv, RPS
4. Smt. Shobha Koshy
5. Sri Samuel G.J.
6. Alok
7. Panda J
8. Kumar Smt. Devika
9. Sri Reddy TB
10. Sri Tripathi A
11. Penner Selvam T
12. Murthy T
13. Sharma AK
14. Kumar PTS
15. Ramanujam MS
16. Smt. Sethi KP
17. Afzal Ali Md
18. Sudhaker BV
19. Nainan George
20. Jain. Smt. Aruna
21. Joshi AKA
22. Somasundaram KM.
23. Thaper S
24. Tripathi PK
25. Veerval OS
26. K. Ramachandran
27. Rajalingam SP
28. Kulbeer Singh

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- 29. Lalhluna
- 30. Smt. Iawaphineu Mildred
- 31. Mishra KC
- 32. Nanda AN
- 33. A.K. Shori
- 34. Wesley DV
- 35. Prasad AS
- 36. Bhuyan G
- 37. Smt. Handa
- 38. BKS Chanchan
- 39. Smt. Handa
- 40. Jasvinder Singh
- 41. Ram Bharosa

...Respondents

Counsel for the Applicant : Shri N.V. Subrahmanyam
(party-in-person)

Counsel for the Respondents : Shri N.V. Raghava Reddy,
Addl. CGSC

CORAM:

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE SHRI V. NEELADRI RAO : VICE-CHAIRMAN

THE HON'BLE SHRI R. RANGARAJAN : MEMBER (A)

BAIR

....3.

O.A.No.809/93

Dt.of decision 8-2-1994 146

Judgement

(As per the Hon'ble Sri V. Neeladri Rao, Vice Chairman)

(i) declaration that proviso to Rule 20(2) of Indian Postal Service Rules, 1987 is highly discriminatory, and therefore null and void;

(ii) setting aside the seniority lists of 1987, 1989 and 1990 of IPS Group-A in Senior Time Scale (STS) and Junior Time Scale (JTS) as being violative of Statutory Rules and for direction for preparation of seniority lists in accordance with Recruitment Rules and the Law declared by Supreme Court to the effect that when Quota and Rota ^{rules} failed the continuous officiation in the post should be taken as basis for fixation of seniority;

(iii) declaration that the appointment of direct recruits to the reserved quota of promotee posts of Presidency Post Mast Masters redesignated as Director in Bombay GPO, Calcutta GPO and at Directorate is in violation of Recruitment Rules 1959 and for direction that the said posts are to be filled only by the promotee officers and not otherwise.

(iv) direction that the applicant's service in STS under the orders dt.24-2-86 should be considered on the basis of continuous officiation and it had to be reckoned for the purpose of seniority and for declaration that the applicant is deemed to have ^{been} promoted to Jr. Administrative Grade (JAG) from the date of promotion of those direct recruit juniors i.e.21-3-1990 with all consequential benefits; and

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(v) direction that correct seniority of the applicant in the STS has to be held by holding that he had been regularly promoted on 24-2-86 in accordance with Recruitment Rules 1959 and that he is deemed to have been inducted into STS even by the date of commencement of Recruitment Rules of 1987. .

2. The material facts which are relevant are as under:

The applicant joined service in Indian Postal and Telegraphs Department on 13-8-56. In the Departmental Competitive Examination, the applicant was selected as Inspector of Posts and appointed to the said post on 14-6-63. He was promoted to the higher selection grade on 9-9-77 and further promoted as Asst. Superintendent of Post Offices on 9-9-79.

3. The applicant was selected for promotion to the post of Gazetted Post Master Group-B and allotted to Maharashtra Circle vide letter dt.23-4-80. He was also selected to PSS Group-8. He was required to exercise option to continue in the category of Gazetted Post Master Group-B or to come to the post of PSS Group-8. He opted for the latter and then he was posted as Superintendent of POs, Proddutur and he worked there from 24-10-80.

4. Vide order No.4.8/86.SPG dated 24-2-86 the applicant was promoted to the JTS of IPS Group-A. From the same date, he was promoted on adhoc basis to the STS of IPS with full pay. The applicant's name was not shown in the seniority lists of 1987, 1988 and 1990 even under JTS and much less under STS, and his name was referred at Sl.No.308 in the cadre of JTS of the seniority list of 1992, and below the direct recruit of

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ST category in 1990 batch and above the direct recruits of OC category of 1990 batch.

5. In view of the reliefs claimed for the applicant his case has to be considered under two heads:

- (I) his claim for appointment to the post of Presidency Post Master, Bombay GPO/Calcutta GPO or at the Directorate; and
- (II) his claim for reckoning his service in the category of STS from 24-2-86, the date on which he was promoted to the said post on adhoc basis for fixation of his seniority in the said category and for consequential promotion to JAG. These are the points for consideration in this O.A.

6. Point No.I. Promotion to the post of Presidency Post Master was from the post of Post Master Group-A. The promotion to the latter was from Gazetted Post Master Group-B. After he was selected to, and the applicant was selected for the post of Gazetted Post Master Group-B and he was appointed to the said cadre and allotted to Maharashtra Circle as per the order dt.23-4-80. When he was also selected to Postal Superintendent Services (PSS Group-B), ^{he} He was asked to exercise the option for either continuing in the category of Gazetted Post Master Group-B, or to come to PSS Group-B. He opted for the latter and then he was appointed as Superintendent, Post Offices, Proddutur, and he joined on 23-4-80. It was urged for the applicant that even after he opted for PSS Group-B, he was having lien for the category of Gazetted Post Master Group-B, and as one post of Presidency Post Master was reserved for promotee from Post Masters Group-A, the applicant had to be selected

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to the post of Presidency Post Master which was latter redesignated as Director. But there is ~~parity~~ ^{parity} in the said contention. It is not the case of transfer on deputation from one cadre to another cadre. When the applicant was selected to both the categories i.e. Gazetted Post Master Group-B, and also to PSS Group-B which ^{was} two distinct services till 1980, and when it ^{was} necessary for the applicant to choose one of them, he opted for PSS Group-B in 1980. Hence from that date he ^{flowed} ~~is~~ ^{was} entitled to all the benefits from PSS Group-B, and he had to suffer any disadvantage in choosing that cadre and he cannot have the benefits from the cadre of Gazetted Post Master Group-B. In such cases, no employee can claim the benefits arising from both the categories. From the date he had come to PSS Group-B, he can be considered for promotion only in the PSS Group ^{Group-B} Service and not in the service of Gazetted Post Master. ^{Thus there is} ~~Thus there is~~ ^{force in} the contention for the respondents that when the applicant ~~is~~ ceased to be a member of Gazetted Post Master Service in 1980, he is ^{not} entitled to claim any promotion ~~while~~ ^{by} treating him as belonging to Gazetted Post Master Service. Further, the promotion to the post of Presidency Post Master was only from Post Master Group-A. As the applicant had come away from the service of Gazetted Post Masters in 1980 itself, his case could not have been ~~identically~~ considered for promotion to the post of Post Master Group-A. On that basis also the claim of the applicant that ^{he} had to be selected to the post of Presidency Post Master which was redesignated as Director had to be negative and we find accordingly.

7. Point.No.II. The applicant was promoted to the post of JTS in IPS Group-A by order dt.24-2-86. The

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said appointment was made even before IPS Group-A Rules 1987 (in short 1987 rules) had come into effect. The earlier rules were IPS Class-I (Junior and Senior Time Scales Recruitment) Rules, 1959 (in short 1959 rules). Rule 4(1)(ii) ^{of 1959 Rules} lays down that 40% of the vacancies in JTS had to be filled by promotion of Postal Superintendent Services-B with not less than 5 years approved service in the grade ^{on} of selection by DPC presided over by Chairman or Member of the UPSC. The applicant completed 5 years of service in PSS Group-B by 24-2-86. The applicant contends that as he was selected to the post of JTS by a duly constituted DPC and as he was having requisite period of service in the cadre of PSS Group-B by the date of said selection, his appointment to the cadre of JTS as on 24-2-86 should be ^{held to be} on regular ^{basis} ~~appointment to JTS~~ and hence the action of the respondents in showing him as a selectee to JTS in 1990 is illegal.

8. The applicant was also promoted to the STS w.e.f. 24-2-86. But in the relevant order his promotion to STS was shown as adhoc. Rule 4(2) of 1959 Rules states that promotion to STS is from JTS in the order of seniority subject to fitness. It is also laid down therein that an officer shall not be promoted ~~in time~~ if in the opinion of the Government ~~he~~ ^{he} does not possess adequate experience required for holding higher charge. Be that as it may, the said rule does not prescribe any minimum period of service in the category of JTS for being eligible for promotion to STS. But Rule 20(2) of 1987 rules prescribed 4 years regular service in JTS as a requisite qualification for promotion to STS. The

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proviso to Rule 20(2) of 1987 Rules is to the effect that the ~~Officers~~^{STS} of Postal Superintendent Services Group-B who were on the approved list of promotion to JTS and have rendered not less than 7 years total approved service in Group-B, or of a higher post may also be appointed to ~~such posts~~^{STS} in an officiating capacity, on the basis of seniority as a purely temporary measure till such time officers of JTS are available for regular promotion to STS.

9. The applicant contended that as he was promoted to STS in a permanent vacancy before 1987 rules had come into effect, his promotion to STS had to be considered on the basis of 1959 rules, and as no minimum period of service in the cadre of JTS was prescribed for eligibility for promotion to STS, his promotion to STS ~~which~~^{was} as on 24-2-86 should be treated as regular promotion and his officiating service from that date had to be reckoned for fixing seniority in the category of STS. He also contended that the proviso to Rule 22²⁰⁽²⁾ of 1987 rules is unconstitutional ^{as} ~~or~~ it is arbitrary.

10. The contentions for the respondents are ^{that} 60% of the vacancies in JTS have to be filled by direct recruitment while 40% of the same ^{have} alone ~~had~~ to be filled by promotion and as the promotions to JTS ~~who~~ were in excess of the quota of the promotees, the promotees to the extent the direct recruits ~~were~~ available in each year ~~were~~ considered for fixation of seniority and the other promotees were considered along with direct recruits of the ~~latyer~~ years, and then the turn of the applicant had come in 1990 and hence his promotion to JTS was regularised in that year only. As it is a case of

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regularisation after 1987 rules had come into effect,
his case ^{for promotion to STS} has to be considered only as per 1987 rules,
and not on the basis of 1959 rules.

11. Whenever recruitment is made from more than one source, quota can be prescribed. Rota also can be prescribed whenever there is a provision for quota. If there is a rule of rota besides quota rule, the seniority had to be fixed on the basis of rota. If there is mere rule of quota ~~without rota rule~~, and if the recruitment from one source is in excess of quota for that source, the officiating service of the employee within quota had to be reckoned for fixation of seniority and those who are in excess of the quota had to be pushed down to the latter years. But, if quota rule collapses, the normal rule of seniority i.e. date of entry into service had to be taken as basis for fixation of seniority.

12. Keeping in view the above settled principles, the facts in this case are to be looked into. Even in 1959 rules ^{laid} ~~lay~~ down that 60% of the vacancies in JTS had to be filled by direct recruits, ^{while} ~~when~~ the remaining ^{had to be} 40% filled by promotion. In the additional reply that was filed for R-1 and R-2, the following particulars were referred to in para.5.

"5. The No. of direct recruits and Group 'B' officers promoted is furnished hereunder.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Direct Rects.</u>	<u>Promotees</u>	
1980	07	115	JTS & STS vacancies put together
1981	23	-	
1982	11	-	
1983	05	189	JTS & STS vacancies put together
1984	11	30	

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Direct Rects.</u>	<u>Promotees</u>	
1985	10	58	
1986	08	42	
1987	16	-	
1988	13	-	
1989	19	37	against vacancies of 1987 in JTS and STS put together
1990	08	40	against vacancies of 1988 in STS and STS vacancies put together "

13. The applicant contended that the above particulars make it clear that quota rule collapsed, and as such the normal rule of seniority should be followed, and if it is so done, his promotions to JTS and STS on 24-2-86 have to be held as irregular and as R-3 to R-41 were promoted to STS, subsequent to 24-2-86, he is senior to them in STS, and as they were already promoted to JAG in 1990, he should be deemed to have been promoted to JAG in 1990.

14. Para 2.4.4 of O.M. No. 22011/7/86 Estt. (D), dt. 3-7-86 from the Ministry of Personnel and Training is relied upon by the respondents to urge that with a view to curb tendency of under-reporting/suppressing the vacancies to be notified to the concerned authorities for direct recruitment, it was clarified that promotees would be treated as regular only to the extent to which direct recruit vacancies were reported to recruiting authorities on the basis of the quota prescribed in the relevant recruitment rules, and hence the promotees to the extent of excess quota have to be pushed down on consideration in later years. The para relied upon is as under:

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" 2.4.4 With a view to curbing any tendency of under reporting/suppressing the vacancies to be notified to the concerned authorities for direct recruitment, it is clarified that promotees will be treated as regular only to the extent to which direct recruitment vacancies are reported to the recruiting authorities on the basis of the quotas prescribed in the relevant recruitment rules. Excess promotees, if any, exceeding the share falling to the promotion quota based on the corresponding figure, notified for direct recruitment would be treated only as ad hoc promotees."

It is stated for the respondents that seniority list for each of the years from 1987 was prepared on that basis and as such the same cannot ^{be} held as illegal.

15. It may be noted that direct recruitment for PSS Group ^(A) was held every year from 1980 as can be seen from the particulars given in Para-5 of the additional reply. But even then, the short-fall for direct recruits was far more than the quota. If, in fact, it was a deliberate attempt in suppressing the actual number of vacancies in each year in notifying the same to the UPSC, can the promotees claim that quota rule collapsed and hence the general rule of seniority had to be followed.

16. If a rule fixing the ratio for recruitment from different sources is framed, it is meant to be respected, and not violative ^{ed} at the whims of the authorities. There may be some slight deviation to meet the exigencies. It was held in 1990 (2) Judgements Today 264 that if it ^(C) becomes impossible to adhere to the existing quota rule, due to the exigencies, then it had to be held that quota rule collapsed and the normal rule of seniority i.e. the length of service ^{ly} while taking into consideration the

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officiation service also in a non-functuous vacancy had to be followed. Therein it was observed "that the development work of the State peremptorily required experienced and efficient hands. In the situation the State Govt. took a decision to fill up the vacancies by promotion in excess of the quota, but only after subjecting the officers to the test prescribed by the rules. All the eligible candidates were considered and the opinion of the UPSC was obtained. The appointments were not limited to a particular period and as a matter of fact continued till 1970". Thus, in view of the facts therein it was held that there was justification for not following the quota rule and so it was a case of collapse of the quota rule and hence the normal rule of seniority was directed to be followed.

17. But, as already observed, the UPSC had conducted examinations for PSS Group-A Services in every year. In the additional counter it was stated that the actual number of candidates selected in direct recruitment is marginally less than the number of vacancies notified. So, it is reasonable to infer that the shortfall in direct recruits in each year is only due to the suppression in informing the vacancies available for direct recruitment in each year. Naturally, when the vacancies were available and when the intake of direct recruits was less due to the deliberate attempt in not informing all the vacancies available for direct recruitment in each year, it had become necessary to promote the promotees in excess of their quota. When the quota rule collapsed due to deliberate suppression of the actual vacancies available

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for direct recruits, whether it is not open to the rule making authority to ^{held} clarify that in such cases the promotees will be treated as regular only to the extent to which direct recruitment vacancies are reported to the recruiting authorities? The answer to the same will be in affirmative. So, we feel that Para 2.4.4 in O.M. dt.3-7-86 is a salient one. One who seeks equity has to ^{come} claim with clean hands. The under estimate of the vacancies for direct recruitments may not be at the instance of any individual promotee. But, it is only at the instance of the promotees who ^{can} ~~may~~ not be ~~be~~ now identified. But, when it is a case of laying down principle it cannot be stated that such of those promotees who are not directly responsible for such a deliberate under-estimate of the vacancies have to be considered differently from those promotees who are directly responsible for the same. It is generally difficult to identify the promotees ^{who are} ~~for~~ directly responsible for the same. Further, ^{As it is deliberate} ~~it will be a case of~~ deviation from the quota rule with an oblique ^{motion} ~~method~~. So, we feel that Para 2.4.4 of O.M. dt.3-7-86 cannot be held as arbitrary.

18. Of course, in the said para it was referred to by way of clarification. But the various judgements of the Supreme Court show that if the promotees/direct recruits are in excess of their quota they have to be pushed down for being absorbed in the year in which their turn would come. It is also held that whenever the quota rule collapses, the general rule of seniority had to ^{be} followed i.e. continuation officiation in non-^{functional} ~~functional~~ vacancy should be the basis, if the selection of the promotee ^{direct recruit} is in accordance with the rules. But, in view of the observations of the Supreme Court in

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1990(2) Judgements Today SC 264, it had to be held that such principle had to be followed only in cases where there was justifications for not adhering to quota rule. When the legal position is to that effect, we feel that though Para 2.4.4 is referred to as clarification, the same had to be held as a rule laid down as on the date of that O.M. Then the question arises as to what had to be done in regard to the vacancies which has arisen prior to O.M. dt.3-7-86, when it was noticed that shortfall of direct recruits is in not purposefully reporting the actual number of vacancies available for direct recruits in each year. In such cases, one of the three alternatives had to be followed:

- i) The normal rule of seniority by holding that there was collapse of quota rule;
- ii) the excess promotees have to be pushed down for being absorbed in the later years, as and when their turn would come; and
- iii) only the case of regular promotees in each year in accordance with Para 2.4.4 in O.M. dt.3-7-86 had to be considered for fixation of interse seniority along with number of vacancies notified for direct recruits in each year. Then if the actual number of direct recruits are less than the number of vacancies notified, Para 2.4.2 in O.M. dated 3-7-86 had to be followed.

19. It will not be equitable to follow the normal rule of seniority even when it is held that the actual number of vacancies available for direct recruits was under estimated with an oblique motive. We also feel that it is not proper to follow Para 2.4.4 in O.M. dated 3-7-86 as the concerned authorities were not warned to that effect. Hence, in the circumstances, we feel that it is just and proper to follow the remaining alternative of pushing down the promotees

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to later years in regard to the promotions over and above the quota prescribed for promotees in each year, or fraction of the year for vacancies which occurred prior to 3-7-86, the date of O.M. As we held that the Rule 2.4.4 in O.M. dt.3-7-86 is not arbitrary, the same has to be followed in regard to the vacancies which had arisen on or after 3-7-86.

20. The applicant is relying upon AIR 1992 SC 1574 that even though it was a case of his promotion from PSS Group-B to STS without actually working in cadre of JTS, his promotion to STS w.e.f. 24-2-86 should be considered as regular. But in that case Rule 27(B) of Telegraph Engineering Services (Class-I) Rules, 1965 which postulates promotion to STS, of permanent member of Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Class-II who are in the approved list of promotion in the JTS, was considered. It was observed in that case that promotees's services were not regularised in STS, even though they were continued in service in STS for more than a decade without any break or interruption, and so it was reasonable to regulate the service in STS from the date of completion of five years in STS. The said period of five years was referred to as Rule 27(a) prescribed five years service in JTS for promotion to STS.

21. Rule 27(b) in the Telegraph Engineering Services (Class-I) 1965 is as under:

"27. (a)

(b) Posts in the senior time scale may, however, be filled as a purely temporary measure, in an officiating capacity to hold charge by the promotion of permanent members of Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service, Class II, who are on the approved list for promotion to the Junior Time scale."

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There is no corresponding rule in either 1959 rules or 1987 rules. It can be stated on the basis of decision in 1992 SC 1574 that one ^{is} ~~is~~ entitled to claim regularisation of promotion even when it is in the nature of double promotion i.e. promotion to higher cadre without being promoted to a cadre in between, when rule exists for such double promotion.

22. Of course, the actual promotion of the applicant to JTS was in 1986 and thus prior to the date when the 1987 rules had come into effect. Rule 4 of the 1987 Rules refers to the initial constitution and it is as under:

"Initial Constitution:

(1) The service shall on the date of commencement of these rules consist of officers who have already been appointed on a regular basis to the Indian Postal Service Group A in the various grades, namely, Junior Time Scale, Senior Time Scale, Junior Administrative Grade Level II and Level I and Members Postal Service Board except Member (Finance) and the officers so appointed shall be deemed to have been appointed to the respective grade at the initial constitution of the service.

(2) The regular continuous service of officers mentioned in sub-rule (1) in the respective corresponding grade prior to their appointment to the service shall count for the purpose of qualifying service for seniority, confirmation promotion and pension."

The question as to whether the applicant was appointed to JTS or STS on regular basis prior to the date on which 1987 Rules came into effect depends upon the preparation of the seniority list as per the directions in this order. If on the preparation of seniority list in accordance with this order, the promotion of the applicant to JTS can be held as regular before the date of the commencement of 1987 rules, his promotion to the post of STS as on that date can be held as regular, as

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in such a case 1959 rules would apply, and as those rules do not prescribe any minimum period of service in JTS for consideration for promotion to STS. But if the promotion of the applicant to JTS, on the basis of the preparation of seniority list as per the directions referred to herein cannot be held as regular by the date of the commencement of the 1987 rules, the case of promotion of the applicant to STS had to be considered only on the basis of 1987 rules.

23. The applicant is challenging proviso to Rule 20(2) of 1987 rules, and it is as under:

"Provided that officers of the Postal Superintendents Service Group 'B' who are on the approved list for promotion to the Junior Time Scale and have rendered not less than 7 years total approved service in Group 'B' or higher posts may also be appointed to such posts in an officiating capacity on the basis of seniority as a purely temporary measure till such time officers of the Junior Time Scale are available for regular promotion to the Senior Time Scale."

The promotion as per the said proviso to STS from PSS Group-B is referred to as purely adhoc and such promotee had to be reverted as and when a regular promotee to STS is available. In the absence of such a proviso, one in PSS Group-B is not entitled to direct promotion to STS even on adhoc basis. The promotion to STS as per 1987 rules is only from JTS and not from PSS Group-B. The proviso to Rule 20(2) is intended only as a temporary arrangement. If the said proviso is held as void, an employee in PSS Group-B cannot be directly promoted to STS even on adhoc basis, and he had to be first

17th/18/87

Copy to:-

1. Secretary, Department of Post, Union of India, Dak Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-001.
2. Chief Postmaster General, A.P.Circle, Hyd-1.
3. One copy to Sri. N.V.Subrahmanyam, ad(Party-in-person), Asst. Postmaster-General(PLI), O/O Chief Postmaster General, A.P.Circle, Hyd-001.
4. One copy to Sri. N.V.Raghava Reddy, Addl. CGSC, CAT, Hyd
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promoted to JTS and then promoted to STS. It is not explained by the applicant as to what benefit he will get if in fact the proviso referred to is void. As such there is no need to refer to the contention that the said proviso is void.

24. In the result, the following directions are given:

i) The seniority list in regard to the vacancies which had arisen from 1980 upto and inclusive of 2-7-86 had to be prepared on the basis of the vacancies available for the promotees in each of the years or fraction of the year, and the excess promotees have to be pushed down for consideration in later years.

ii) The seniority list in regard to the vacancies which had arisen from 3-7-86 had to be prepared on the basis of Para 2.4.4 in O.M. dt. 3-7-86.

iii) If on that basis the promotion of the applicant to JTS had to be held as regular either as on 24-2-86, or as on any later date but prior to the date of commencement of the 1987 rules, then from the said date, the promotion of the applicant to STS had to be held as regular, and on that basis applicant's seniority in STS had to be fixed, and if as per that seniority list his junior direct recruits were already promoted to JAG, the applicant also has to be promoted to JAG from that date, and he has to be given all consequential benefits including the dues and other emoluments.

iv) But if on the basis of preparation of seniority list as per directions in (i) & (ii), the promotion of applicant to JTS has to be held as regular from a date subsequent to commencement of 1987 rules, this O.A. stands dismissed.

25. The O.A. is ordered accordingly and it is rejected in regard to the other reliefs.

(R. Rangarajan)
Member (A)

(V. Neeladri Rao)
Vice-Chairman

Dated: 8th day of February 1994.

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Dr. Regi-swar (Jn. dt.)

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OA-809/93

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IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
HYDERABAD BENCH AT HYDERABAD

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE V. NEELADRI RAO
VICE-CHAIRMAN

AND

THE HON'BLE MR. A. E. GORTHY : MEMBER (A)

AND

THE HON'BLE MR. T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY
MEMBER (JUDL)

AND

THE HON'BLE MR. R. RANGARAJAN : MEMBER
(ADMN)

Dated: 8/21-1994.

ORDER/JUDGMENT:

M.A./R.A./C.A. No.

in

O.A.No.

T.A.No.

(W.P.No.)

Admitted and Interim Directions
issued.

Allowed.

Disposed of with directions.

Dismissed.

Dismissed as withdrawn.

Dismissed for default.

Rejected/Ordered.

No order as to costs.

33 copies

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