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IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL : HYDERABAD BENCH  
AT HYDERABAD

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O.A.Nos. 118/94, 542/94 &  
543/94.

Dt.of Decision : 26-8-1994.

O.A. 118/94.

BETWEEN

1. Sutirtha Bhattacharya
2. Harish Kumar
3. Debabrata Kantha
4. Ms. I. Rani Kumudini

.. Applicants.

AND

1. The Secretary to Government of India,  
North Block, New Delhi.
2. rep. by its Secretary, Dholpur House  
Shahajahan Road, New Delhi.
3. State of Andhra Pradesh, rep. by its  
Chief Secretary, Secretariat,  
Hyderabad.
4. Sri B. Rajalingam
5. Sri B. Sudhakar Rao
6. Sri A. Madhusudhan Reddy
7. Sri M. Tukaram
8. Sri D.R.K. Sharma
9. Sri P. Sunder Kumar
10. Sri K.V. Ramana Chary
11. Sri B. Krupanandam
12. Sri D.C. Rosaiah
13. Sri G. Rajendra Mohan
14. Sri I. Venkateswarlu
15. Sri K. Ram Reddy
16. Sri C.S. Ramachandra Murthy
17. Sri K. Sukhender Reddy
18. Sri K.R. W. Yesso Das
19. Sri G. Kishan Rao
21. Dr. C. Uma Malleśwar Rao
22. Sri C. Umamaheswararao
23. Sri M. Veerabhadraiah
24. Sri J. Satyanarayana Rao
26. Sri K. Ambarish
27. Sri V.M. Manohar Prasad
28. Sri G. Nageswara Rao
29. Sri K.V. Subbarao
30. Sri Ch. Sree Ramachandra Murthy

2. The Union Public Service Commission,  
rep. by its Secretary, Dholpur House,  
Shahjehan Road, New Delhi.
3. State of Andhra Pradesh, rep. by the  
Chief Secretary, Secretariat,  
Hyderabad.
4. K. Ram Reddy  
5. C.S. Ramachandramurthy  
6. K. Sukender Reddy  
7. M.R.K. Sharma  
8. K.R.W. Yesudas  
9. G. Kishen Rao  
10. P. Krishnaiah  
11. C. Umamaheshwar Rao  
12. M. Veerabhadraiah  
13. T. Satyanarayana Rao  
14. B. Venkatramaiah  
15. K. Ambarish  
16. V.M. Manohar Dasadm  
17. G. Nageshwar Rao

.. Respondents

APPEARANCE: (as in OA.116/94)

Counsel for the Applicants : Mr. G. Raghuram

Counsel for the Respondents : Mr. N.R. Devaraj, Sr. C.S. (R-1) &  
D. Panduranga Reddy, Spl.  
counsel for A.P. (R-3)

Mr. GVLN. Murthy (R-8)

Mr. G. Srinivas Babu (R-20)

Mr. G. Vedantha Rao (R-22, 23 &  
R-41 (applicant in OA.543/94).

Mr. M. Panduranga Rao (R-22, 23 &  
26)

Mr. J. Chalameshar Rao (R-25)

Mr. N. Ram Mohan Rao (R-28)

Mr. VVS. Rao (R-43)

Mr. M. Surender Reddy

OA.542/R22, 23 & 41

CURAM:

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

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

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2. The Union Public Service Commission, rep. by its Secretary, Dholpur House, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi.
3. State of Andhra Pradesh, rep. by the Chief Secretary, Secretariat, Hyderabad.
4. K. Ram Reddy
5. C.S. Ramachandramurthy
6. K. Sukender Reddy
7. M.R.K. Sharma
8. K.R.W. Yesudas
9. G. Kishen Rao ✓
10. P. Krishnaiah
11. C. Mahamaheshwar Rao ✓
12. M. Veerabhadriah
13. T. Satyanarayana Rao
14. B. Venkatramaiah
15. K. Ambarish
16. V.M. Manohar Dasadm ✓
17. G. Negeshwar Rao

.. Respondents.

APPEARANCE:  
D.A. 118/94.

Counsel for the Applicants : Mr. G. Raghuram

Counsel for the Respondents : Mr. N.R. Devaraj, Sr. CGSC  
for R-1 & 2.

for R-3 Mr. D. Panduranga Reddy, Spl.  
counsel for A.P.

for R-8 - Mr. GVLN. Murthy

for R-20 - Mr. R. Surender Rao

for R-21 - Mr. G. Madantha Rao

for R-22,

23 & 26 - Mr. M. Panduranga Rao

for R-25 - Mr. J. Chalamesher Rao

for R-28 - Mr. N. Ram Mohan Rao

for R-43 - Mr. VVS. Rao

D.A. 542/94 & 543/94.

Counsel for the Applicants : Mr. G. Vedantha Rao

Counsel for the Respondents :

for R-1 & 2 : Mr. N.R. Devaraj, Sr. CGSC.

for R-3 : Mr. D. Panduranga Reddy, Spl.  
counsel for A.P.

for R-11, 12 & 15 : Mr. M. Panduranga Rao

CORAM:

THE HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE V. NEELADRI RAO : VICE CHAIRMAN  
THE HON'BLE SHRI R. RANGARAJAN : MEMBER (ADMN.)

Services (Conditions of Service - Residual Matters) Rules 1960 (for short 'Residual Matters Rules') and to quash the same, <sup>and</sup> and for a consequential direction to commence the~~ir~~ probation of the applicant in IAS cadre from 16-12-88 assigning the year of allotment as 1984.

O.A. 543/94

4. Respondent No.41 in O.A. 118/94 preferred  
 - - - - - similar to the reliefs  
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5. For the sake of convenience, the parties will be referred to as they are arrayed in OA 118/94.

impleaded respondents were recruited to the IAS under Rule 8 of the R.R.S. (for short 'Recruitment Rules') being promoted/selected from A.P. State Civil Service/non-Civil Service and for short they can be referred to as 'promotees'.

7. Under Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules, the number of promotees recruited under Rule 8 in each State at any time shall not exceed 33 1/3 per cent of the number of posts shown against items 1 and 2 of the cadre in relation to that State in the

Schedule ~~II~~ to the I.A.S. (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955 (for short 'Cadre Strength Regulations').

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OA Nos.118/94, 542/94 & 543/94

J U D G E M E N T

(as per Sri Justice V.Neeladri Rao, Vice-Chairman)

It will be convenient to <sup>dispose</sup> ~~refer to~~ all the three O.As. by common order.

O.A. 118/

2. Four direct recruit I.A.S. officers filed this O.A. praying for quashing of notifications bearing reference Nos.11031/10/93-AIS(II) dated 15-12-93 and P.No.14015/31/91-AIS(I) dated 16-12-93 and for direction to Respondents 1 to 3 to forbear ~~from~~ including in the select list of 1987 the officers in excess of 26 from out of the members of the A.P.State Civil Service and from appointing them to ~~the~~ the method of appointment by promotion ~~as officers in excess of 13 for the year 1987 and~~ from increasing the number of posts allocable to the category of officers other than direct recruits of the I.A.S. cadre of Andhra Pradesh for the said year.

3. Respondent No.39 in O.A.No.118/94 preferred this O.A. praying for ~~quashing~~ <sup>referred to</sup> notifications as illegal and unconstitutional, malafide and ultra vires of Indian Administrative ~~Regulations~~ (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955 (for short 'Promotion Regulations') and I.A.S.(Cadre) Rules 1954 (for short 'Cadre Rules') and All India

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8. As already observed, that even though 65 were to be in the zone of consideration, only 26 officers were considered on being stated by the A.P. State

Government that only <sup>25</sup>26 had the eligibility period and as STAT held that R.21 also had eligibility period of service. But it may be noted that R.21 viz.

Dr. C. Unamallabswara Rao, <sup>and R.19</sup> and R.19, R.20, <sup>and R.23 to 28</sup> and R.23 to 28 and four others were direct recruit Dy. Collectors, and all of them were appointed as Deputy Collectors

Revenue (W) Department and they were posted to various districts. As R.21 was posted to Rangareddy district, he could be able to report for duty on 30-12-78 while the rest of ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> batch of direct recruit deputy collectors reported on varying dates

in January 1979. <sup>MS No. 493</sup> G.O. ~~Re. No. 443~~, Revenue (W) Dept., dated <sup>8.4.82</sup> ~~7-3-79~~ was issued regularising the services

of the above deputy collectors with effect from <sup>the</sup> on which the respective higher rank holders joined duty ~~varying~~ <sup>on</sup> dates, in January 1979. As the services of the junior cannot be regularised from a date earlier

to the date of regularisation of the senior, the date of regularisation of the junior was given as the same date from which the services of the

senior <sup>was</sup> ~~were~~ regularised even though the junior joined earlier. As R.21 was at Sl.No.4 and as Sri R. Sunder Singh who was at Sl.No.2 joined on 18-1-79, the services of R.21 were regularised with effect from 18-1-79 even though he joined on 30-12-78.

Then R.21 again filed Representation <sup>State</sup> Petition No.9173 of 1987 on the file of A.P. Admn. Tribunal <sup>(for what STAT)</sup> praying for declaration that "he completed 8 years of service for inclusion of his name for

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The strength of the officers referred to under items 1 and 2 of Cadre Strength Regulations in regard to A.P.State <sup>Selection Year 216</sup> for 1987, was 212 and on that basis the posts <sup>to</sup> being filled by promotion and selection under Rule 8 of the Recruitment Rules <sup>was</sup> were arrived at 72.

24. The anticipated vacancies for 12 months in <sup>with</sup> regard <sup>reference</sup> to selection committee which <sup>had to meet</sup> met in 1987 were found to be 13 in regard to A.P.State. As per the extant rules, the officers who have to be considered were 5 times the number of vacancies and hence 65 officers <sup>had</sup> have to be considered for that year.

The officers who are eligible for consideration for promotion/selection under Rule 8 of the Recruitment Rules have to complete 8 years of service in the category of Deputy Collector as on 1st January of the year in which the selection committee meets. As only 26 officers completed the eligibility period, all of them were included in the zone of consideration and as the select list has to be prepared as per extant rules for twice the number of the vacancies all the 26 were included in the select list and their rankings were given on the basis of the gradings and seniority in the category of Deputy Collector.

On the basis of the <sup>rankings in the</sup> said select list, R.4 to <sup>R.10</sup> ~~R.14~~ and ~~others~~ were appointed with varying dates <sup>upto 12-88</sup>. Appointments of R.11 to R.14 and R.21 were with effect from 16-12-1988. As there was some enquiry

<sup>S. & list</sup> panel, he was not appointed. ~~Sri Ch. Sriramachandra~~

Murthy who was at Sl.No.14 filed O.A. 223/89

seeking his appointment on the basis of his empanelment by <sup>arguing that two vacancies were available after available and absorbing officers at S.No. 5 & 16</sup> for the 13th vacancy and he was appointed with effect

from 16-12-88 in pursuance of the orders in the said

O.A. <sup>SLP 6772/90 against the said order</sup> The appeal there on was dismissed by the

Supreme Court.

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observed therein that it is open for the applicants  
to challenge the selections made in the event of their

before the A.P. Admn. Tribunal and they are declared  
to have 8 years of service of the State Government as  
Collector as on 1-1-87 and/or that the rules are  
relaxed in their favour by the State Government.

10. By order dated 22-3-88, R.P. 7193/87 filed  
by R.21 herein was allowed and thereby his name was  
also considered for inclusion in the select list of  
1987 and he was empanelled at Sl. No. 12 as already  
referred to.

11. R.Ps. 7194 and 7311 of 1987 were also disposed  
of alongwith R.P. 7193/87 by common order. It was  
held therein that G.O. Ms. No. 493 Revenue (M) Department  
dated 8-4-82 regularising the services of the  
petitioners <sup>from the date of appointment</sup> therein is illegal and accordingly it was  
set aside and it was held that the seniority of the  
direct recruit deputy collectors had to be reckoned  
from the date of their appointment (i.e. the date  
of order of appointment). The respondents therein  
were directed to consider relaxation of the rules in  
favour of petitioners in RP Nos. 7194/87 and 7311/87  
and for inclusion of their names in the select list of  
IAS for 1987. Thereupon G.O. Ms. No. 500, revenue (Service-I)  
Dept. dated 31.5.90 was issued regularising their services  
with effect from the date of issue of their appointment  
order viz., 29-12-78.

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preparation of select list for appointment to Indian Admn. Service for the year 1987". ~~R.20~~ and R.22 to 28 and ~~some~~ <sup>others</sup> others, filed R.Ps. 7194/87 and 7311/87 <sup>and</sup> 7194/87 STAT praying for declaration that "they were deemed to have completed 8 years of service for inclusion of their names for preparation of the select list for appointment to I.A.S. for the year 1987". By way of interim orders, the A.P. Admn. Tribunal directed that the cases of all these petitioners ought to be considered for inclusion when it was argued for the respondents that the A.P.A.T. had no jurisdiction to issue such a direction.

9. <sup>R.20</sup> ~~R.20~~ R.28 and two others filed O.A. 788 of 1987 on the file of this Tribunal praying for a declaration that the action of the respondents in not considering their names for inclusion in the select list of I.A.S. for the year 1987 is illegal, arbitrary and for further declaration that if for any reason it is considered that they do not have 8 years of service, they are entitled to the same benefit that has been extended to similar others in the years 1983, 1984 and 1985, whereby the government has granted exemption of rules for being considered in the respective select lists duly relaxing the relevant service rules. The same was dismissed as pre-mature by order dated 16-12-87. But it was also

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meet. R-17 and R-42 were said to have been included in the 1991 list. They were appointed to the I.A.S. on the respective dates on which the vacancies had arisen for promotees.

14. As per the extant rules, the year of assignment to be allotted to the promotees is four years prior to the year of appointment. In view of the revised select list for 1987, these respondents claimed that they have to be given the date of their appointment as 16-12-1988 as they were placed above Sri Ch. Sriramachandra Murthy (R.30) who was given 16-12-88 as the date of appointment. If it were to be on the basis of their assignment to IAS as per the later select lists, they have to be assigned 1985 or later year depending upon the year of appointment. When revised orders of appointment were not issued to them in accordance with the list of 1987, they made representations. But as prepared, and as all those vacancies were filled up in the original list, this Tribunal was moved for clarification in MA.958/93 in RP.128/93 in OA.354/92. As per common order dated 20-12-93 in the above and CP.71/93 in OA.20/91, a Bench of this Tribunal observed as under:

"As regards the problem of inter-se-seniority of the direct recruits and 14 individuals who the Tribunal, it is for the concerned authorities to examine the same in accordance with the extant rules and take a fair and just decision as deemed fit. It will not be proper for this Tribunal to, since, direct the concerned parties are not before us."

(The said order was passed after the impugned order issued).

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12. Then Respondent-20 and Respondents 22 to 28 and some others of their batch filed O.As.20/91, 206/91, 354/92 and 386/92 before this Bench praying for convening review D.P.C. for consideration of their cases for inclusion ~~in~~ of their names in the 1987 select list as they were all eligible by 1-1-87 for their services <sup>being</sup> ~~were~~ regularised with effect from 29-5-78. When the services of R.15, <sup>to</sup> ~~R.17, R.18~~ and R.19 were also regularised in the category of deputy collector from a date earlier to ~~the date of regularisation~~ R.15 filed O.A. 1026/90, R.18 and 49 filed OA 840/92 and R.17 filed O.A. 215/90. The review DPC for consideration of their names for inclusion in the 1987 select list. In pursuance of the orders therein, the review select committee met on 25-9-92. When R.42 filed O.A. 913/92 praying for similar relief after his date of regularisation in the cadre of Dy. Collector was fixed on a 13-11-92. Then the review committee met on 16-4-93. Basing on the gradings and the seniority in the cadre of Dy. Collector, R.15 to R.20, were placed in the revised list prepared on the basis of the list after inclusion of name of R.42 (was not filed).

13. It may be noted that R.15 and R.22 were selected as per 1988 select list, R.23 to R.25 were selected as per 1989 list, and R.18, R.19 and R.26 to 28 were selected as per 1990 list. When they were considered for respective years, as by then the review select committees did not

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heading "Andhra Pradesh" the number of posts shown against item number 3 to ~~the~~ be filled by promotion and selection in Administrative Services (Recruitment) Rules, 1954 shall be deemed to have been increased by twelve for the following periods:

Post No.	From	To
1	16-12-88	22-08-90
2	16-12-88	27-11-90
3	16-12-88	10-06-93
4	16-12-88	30-06-93
5	16-12-88	04-06-93
6	16-12-88	02-12-90
7	16-12-88	19-12-90
8	16-12-88	19-12-90
9	16-12-88	29-08-91
10	16-12-88	06-11-91
11	16-12-88	13-11-91
12	16-12-88	10-03-92
14		

The total authorised strength of the Indian Administrative Service Cadre of Andhra Pradesh corresponding to the above periods."

In those 14 supernumerary posts, R.15 to 20 and R.22 to 28 and R.42 were appointed from 16-12-88 (vide notification dt. 16-12-93). The above two notifications are assailed in these O.As.

The contentions for the applicants are as under:

(1) The State Government has no power to relax the rules for <sup>regularising</sup> ~~regularising~~ the services of the Deputy Collectors with effect from a date earlier to the date of entry into the service of Dy. Collector. The notifications whereunder the dates of regularisation were given to the concerned respondents from a date earlier to the date of entry into the cadre of Deputy Collector, have to be held as void on the ground that the applicants and other similarly situated officers ~~they are vitiated.~~

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15. When the direct recruit IAS officers allocated to A.P.State apprehended that the respondents referred to above were going to be given appointments for IAS with effect from 16-12-88, they made representations to Respondent No.3 on 29-4-93 praying that without hearing them no such order of appointment should be given.

457/93 praying for a declaration that R.3's decision contained in letters dated 9-3-93 and 26-3-93 to the effect that those who were included in the revised select list over and above Sri Ch.Sriramachandra Murthy <sup>how to</sup> would be given appointments with effect from 16-12-88, <sup>is</sup> are illegal and for a direction to R.1 to R.3 to limit the recruitment of promotee officers of 1987 select list to 13 and for other consequential reliefs. The said O.A. was disposed of by order dated 5-5-93 with a direction to R.1 to consider dispose of the representations of the applicants therein in accordance with law. Then again, representations dated 12-5-93 were made to R.3 by direct recruit IAS officers.

16. It is stated in notification dated 15-12-93 (Annexure-I) that it was issued in exercise of powers conferred under section 3(1) of All India Services Act, 1951 read with Rule 4(2) of IAS Cadre Rules and Rule 3 of All India Services (Conditions of Service Residual Matters) Rules 1960. Para 2 therein is relevant and it reads as under:

"In the Schedule to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, under the

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(11) Sri Ch. Sreeramachandra Murthy (R.30)

was given appointment with effect from 16-12-88 in pursuance of order of this Tribunal in O.A. 223/89 and the appeal thereon was dismissed by the Supreme Court. It was open to this Tribunal to review either the judgement in the said O.A. or the other O.As. or Representation Petitions referred to.

(iii) It is not necessary to issue notice to the applicants because issuance of notification dated 15-12-93 is an act of subordinate legislation. No notice need be issued to them before notification dated 16-12-93 for it is a case of giving order of appointment on the basis of their empanelment in the revised select list for 1987.

It was submitted for Respondent No.3 that this Tribunal was approached for clarification in regard to the implementation of judgments in O.A.N.A. Nos. 71 and 72 of 1993. It has become necessary for the Central Government, after consultation with the

R.3, the State Government, to issue the impugned notifications dated 15-12-93 and 16-12-93. It was stated in reply for Respondent.3 as under:

"Both the petitioners and the respondents are serving in the affairs of the State, and as such, the State Government are equally interested in the prospects of both the groups of officers. Different court orders and on account of creation of supernumerary posts, the number of persons allotted to the year 1984 from the State Civil Services has far exceeded the number of vacancies available then. Even though the Central Govt. have the power to create supernumerary posts, creating a large number of supernumerary posts which is likely to adversely affect the interests of the direct recruit officers, may not be appropriate solution to settle the inter-se seniority disputes

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(ii) The orders in the Representation Petition Nos. ~~7193/87~~, 7194/87 and 7311/87 of the A.P. Admn. Tribunal and the orders in O.As. of this Tribunal are not binding upon them as they were not parties to the said proceedings.

(iii) As per notification dated 15-12-93 ~~the strength of only promotees was increased and~~ as such it is violative of Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules. There cannot be any relaxation of recruitment rules in exercise of power under Rule 3 of Residual Matters Rules. As there were only 13 vacancies for the relevant period for which 1987 select list was prepared, more than 13 cannot be appointed from amongst the promotees and as 14 more were appointed as per notification dated 16-12-93 besides 13 who were already appointed for those 13 vacancies as per the original list, notification dt. 16-12-93 is violative of Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules.

18. It is urged for Respondents 1 and 2 as under:

(i) As per notification dated 15-12-93 while there was an increase in regard to the promotees by and it means that the strength under items 1 and 2 ~~and 4~~ of the Schedule to Cadre Strength Regulations in regard to A.P. State is also correspondingly increased and thus it is not violative of Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules. The issual of the notifications dt. 15-12-93 and 26-12-93 cannot be held as arbitrary for they were issued for implementing the judgments of this Tribunal in OAs. <sup>780/88</sup> 1026/90, etc. referred to above.

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for the vacancies pertaining to 1988 select list and accordingly they were not appointed in the said select list. Two applicants were appointed with effect from 28-12-1989 and 4-1-90 respectively while those who were included in the select list dated 16-12-93 were considered for later years and they were not appointed from later dates. It cannot be stated that this Tribunal as per the various OAs directed R.1 to R.3 to consider their cases without reference to Recruitment Rule 9 and Cadre Strength Regulations with reference to which they are not bound by the judgement therein as they were not parties to the same. As admittedly the officers at Sr. M. O. notification dated 16-12-1993 in R-20 and R-22 to R-28 are juniors to these applicants in the category of Deputy Collector, and as they could not be absorbed in vacancies pertaining to select list even though their gradation was given as 'very good', while in regard to these two applicants it was decided that they were not included in the select list, and R-20 and R-22 were actually included in 1988 select list below these two. No prejudice will be caused to these applicants if their appointments are also not advanced to 16-12-88.

The above are the sum and substance of the pleas and contentions from these two applicants. The learned counsel for the applicants

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among the promotee officers. The Tribunal to decide the case in the reference to the rules on and with

20. The learned counsel for the

OAs 542/94 and 543/94 submitted that the officers whose names were included in the notification dated 16-12-93 cannot claim any benefit over and above the benefit which they could have if their cases were considered in 1987. They were eligible for consideration for select list of 1987 and even if their names were included in the select list of 1987, they could not claim appointment

in the vacancies which existed for that year. As there were only 13 vacancies for that year and as there was no

first 11 of the list, two more vacancies only were existed and hence the first two in the list of 14

could be absorbed for that year provided the appointment of R.21 and R.30 could be set aside. Then the remaining 12 have to be considered for the vacancies in the

But as these two applicants were also given gradings as 'Very good' for the later year viz. the select list of 1988 and as <sup>R.21 & R.30 referred to</sup> the remaining 12 in the notification

applicants in the cadre of Deputy Collector, and even even assuming that the gradings of those 12 for 1988 can be held as very good, they could not be accommodated

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were considered by review committees and as the gradings of all those 14 was 'very good' and as the grading from Sl.No.13 in the original select list of 1987

was found to be 'good', the names of these 14 were

inserted above serial number 13 in revised select list. Basing upon the seniority the names of ~~14~~ <sup>10</sup> of them

*in R15 to R20 and R21*  
of them were placed above R.21 who was at Sl.No.12 in original list.

22. The main contention for the applicants in O.A. 118/94 is that as only 13 vacancies were there for promotees in the relevant year, even the revised select list should not contain more than 26 and the names of the excess should have been deleted from the revised list, and only 13 should have been appointed from ~~the list~~ out of the revised list for the said year and the rest should be considered for the later years so as to be consistent with Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules. The appointment of 27 promotees for that year caused prejudice to the 1985 direct recruits as there will be 27 promotee officers instead of only 13 promotee officers.

23. The first and foremost contention for the applicants in OAs 542 and 543 of 1994 is that as they too were considered and empanelled in the original list for 1987 and as ~~from~~ they were not given appointments in the said year, <sup>for want of vacancies</sup> and if the government could create supernumerary posts to

accommodate these 14, they can even create supernumerary posts to accommodate them also, and in any case  
*applicants in OAs 542/94 and 543/94*

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(273) (330)

in OAs 542 and 543 of 1994 and R.21 also urged that the judgments in R.Ps. and ~~O.As.~~ are per incuriam as they are not in accordance with the rules, and they are not bound by the above judgments as they are not parties to the same.

21. It is not in controversy in regard to the

Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules lays down that the number of persons recruited under Rule 8 in any state or group of states shall not at any posts that are shown against items 1 and 2 of the of the Cadre Strength Regulations. On that basis the posts to be filled by promotion and selection as per the Recruitment Rules in regard to A.P.State during the relevant year was ascertained as 74.72. Basing on the same the vacancies available for promotees for that year were fixed at 13. There could be 65 within the zone of consideration but as only 26 A.P.State officers (SES and non-SES) were found to be eligible as on 1-1-87, the cases of all those officers were considered for inclusion in the 1987 select list. As the number of officers that could be included in the select list was twice the number of vacancies, all the 26 were included in the select list. But when as per the directions of this Bench in various O.As., the cases of all the 14 referred to in notification dated 16-12-93,

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Now if at a point of time this limit is exceeded, there may, have a just cause for complaint and it may perhaps be held that to the extent of the excess appointments by promotion are invalid and confer no right for seniority over the direct recruits. As already observed, the vacancies which were ascertained for promotees in the relevant year were only 13 and on the basis of the above observation in the judgement of the Supreme Court, the promotees in regard to the excess appointments have no right of seniority over the direct recruits. As per extant rules the year of allotment for the direct recruits is the year following the year in which the competitive examination was conducted for recruitment, while the year of allotment for promotees is the year earlier to the year of appointment, and weightage is also provided in case the length of service of a Deputy Collector is more than 12 years. Thus, if a promotee with service of less than 12 years is appointed in 1988, his year of allotment will be 1984. If there is excess in appointments in regard to the promotees, the excess have to be considered for later year/years and then their year of appointment will not be 1988 and it will be 1989 or later year depending upon the number of vacancies in the later year and the grading they may get in the later year, and they may not even have the chance of promotion in the later year if seniors in the

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(275) (302)

as they were selected on the basis of the grading 'very good' in the following year and as the last 12 out of these 14 referred to in the notification dated 16-12-93 could not be accommodated in the vacancies for the relevant year i.e., 1987-88 even though their grading was 'very good', they have to be again considered alongwith these applicants in of those 14 even for the later year can be held as 'very good', as they are juniors to them i.e., these two applicants in the category of Deputy Collector, they (the applicants) were appointed earlier to the date on which those 12 were appointed for IAS, and as these 12 were appointed as per the impugned notification dated 16-12-93 with effect from 16-12-88 i.e., from a date earlier to the dates of appointments of these two applicants, prejudice is caused to them.

24. Thus, if the above contentions of the applicants are accepted, prejudice will naturally be caused to them, and as such it can be held that impugned notifications.

1275 (Harjeet Singh Vs. UOI) that "Rule 9(2) of the Recruitment Rules stipulates that the total number of persons recruited by promotion shall not at any time exceed 25 per cent. (since amended to 33 1/3%) of the posts shown against item Nos. 1 and 2 in the schedule to Fixation of Cadre Strength Regulations.

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Thus the increase in the cadre strength can be in exercise of power under Rule 4(1) of the Cadre Rules. Rule 4(1) of the Cadre Rules (IAS Cadre Rules 1954) reads as follows:

"The strength and composition of each of the cadres constituted under Rule 3 shall be as determined by regulations made by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments in this behalf and until such regulations are made shall be ~~in~~ as in force immediately before the commencement of these rules."

Rule 4(2) empowers the Central Government to alter the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Such assessment has to be made once in three years; but and it does not debar the Central Government to assess the strength and composition of each <sup>such</sup> cadre and alter if necessary even before the expiry of three years as can be <sup>seen</sup> noted from Rule 4(2) of the Cadre Rules, which is as follows:

"The Central Government shall, at the interval of every three years re-examine the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Government or the State Government concerned and may make such alterations therein as it deems fit:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to affect the power of the Central Government to alter the strength and composition of any cadre at any other time:

Provided ... ..

27. Item 1 in the Schedule to Cadre Strength Regulations refers to the number of senior posts in the concerned State while item 2 therein is Central deputation which is at 40 per cent of the senior posts. One third of the items 1 and 2 are available for promotees while the remaining 2/3rd out

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(227) 324

grade of Deputy Collector get <sup>later</sup> ~~the same~~ grading in the later year. The inter-se seniority between the direct recruits and promotees of the same year of allotment shall be fixed by placing the promotees below the direct recruits. Thus, if <sup>appointments of</sup> excess promotees are appointed in 1988 ~~and if their appointments~~ are held as valid, then they have to be assigned 1984 as the year of allotment, and they will be naturally senior to 1985 batch direct recruits, while such excess promotees would be juniors to 1985 batch direct recruits <sup>if</sup> ~~when~~ their appointments to the extent of excess are not in accordance with Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules, and if they are appointed in the later years they would be juniors to direct recruits of 1985 batch. The same follows in regard to the direct recruits of the later years also for besides these 14 some others were also appointed for IAS for promotee vacancies in the later years. Hence the question arises as to the validity of appointment of these 14 in the relevant year when those appointments are said to be in excess of the vacancies available for promotees.

26. It is urged for these 14 promotees that it is not a case of excess promotion in 1988 as they were accommodated in the supernumerary posts created by increasing the cadre strength from 1988 till they are absorbed. But the preamble to cadre Strength Regulations reads as under:

"In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of IAS (Cadre) Rules 1954, the Central Government in consultation with the Governments of the States concerned hereby makes the following regulations, ...."

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(33) 230

merely referred to the vacancies available for promotees and direct recruits from <sup>out of</sup> posts covered by items 1 and 2. Hence it is reasonable to hold that in exercise of power under Rule 4(1) of Cadre Rules, the ~~ratio in~~ number of vacancies available to promotees and direct recruits as per items 3 and 4 cannot be altered without either amending Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules or without altering the posts referred to in items 1 and 2 of the schedule to Cadre Strength regulations. Thus, it means that the ratio between the promotees and direct recruits from out of the posts referred to in items 1 and 2 in the schedule to the Cadre Strength Regulations ~~is~~ <sup>be altered</sup> cannot be altered without amending Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules.

29. The impugned notificationx dated 15-12-93 does not refer to Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules. Hence it is a case where the impugned notification dated 15-12-93 was issued without amending Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules.

30. It is a case of alteration of the number of posts referred to in items 1 and 2 also, and so it is a case of total increase of 42 posts in items 1 and 2 and if so read, there is corresponding increase of direct recruits also, and thus, it is a case of increasing the cadre strength as per the impugned notification dated 15-12-93 without affecting the ratio of 1 : 2 as between the promotees and direct recruits in regard to posts in items 1 and 2, contended

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(224) (336)

of the items 1 and 2 and the posts at items 5 to 8 are available for direct recruits. The total of items 1, <sup>and 5</sup> to 8 is referred to as total authorised strength. The number of posts ~~for~~ available to promotees is shown at item 3, while the number of posts out of items 1 and 2 available to direct recruits <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ shown at item 4.

28. Rule 4(1) of the Cadre Rules refers to strength and composition of each state cadre or joint cadre. The ratio between direct recruits and promotees is as per Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules. The strength referred to in Rule 4(1) of the Cadre Rules is the total authorised strength and the composition referred to therein can only be held as distribution amongst the various items referred to. But ~~when~~ items 3 and 4 are separately referred to in Schedule to the Cadre Strength Regulations just to indicate the number of posts available for promotees and direct recruits respectively from out of items 1 and 2 above, and it is not a case of showing posts over and above the posts referred to under items 1, 2 and 5 to 8. The total authorised strength is the total of items 1, 2 and 5 to 8 of the Schedule. Hence when 4(2) refers to the alteration of composition, it refers to alteration of items 1, 2 and 5 to 8 of the said schedule and it cannot be stated that it refers to alteration <sup>of posts</sup> of items 3 and 4 also, for items 3 and 4 <sup>about</sup> do not refer to ~~in~~ creation of posts, and they

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31. It was stated for these 14 promotees that when it is susceptible of two interpretations, the interpretation which makes it valid or the interpretation which advanced the object of the notification/legislation has to be preferred and as such the same has to be read as corresponding increase in regard to items 1, 2 and 4 also of the said schedule. But it may be noted that it is a case of amendment giving retrospective effect. Of course Section 3(1)(A) of the All India Services Act, 1951 ~~gives~~ makes it clear that the power to make rules conferred by Rule 3(1)<sup>(A)</sup> shall include the power to give retrospective effect from a date not earlier than the date of commencement of that Act. But it also <sup>states</sup> ~~suggests~~ that no retrospective effect shall be given to any rule so as to prejudicially affect the interests of any person to whom such rule may be applicable. It is already <sup>noticed</sup> ~~observed~~ that the impugned notification dated 15-12-93 prejudicially affects the direct recruits as it affects their seniority for they will go down below their junior promotees who are now brought above them by the impugned notifications. It also affects the interests of the applicants in OAs 542 and 543 of 1994 as but for the impugned notification, <sup>from 12</sup> ~~12~~ of these promotees ~~if not all the 14 promotees who were~~ <sup>the dates</sup> ~~who were~~ appointed in the ~~years~~ later to the year of appointment of these two applicants are being brought above them. Hence the impugned notification which

and 1, 12, 13.  
the learned counsels for these 14 promotees, It  
is convenient to refer again to the relevant  
(para 2)  
portions in the said notification to advert to

"In the Schedule to the Indian Administrative  
tions, 1955 as amended from time to time, under  
the heading "Andhra Pradesh" the number of  
posts shown against item number 3 to be filled  
by promotion and collection in accordance with  
rule 8 of the Indian Administrative Services  
(Recruitment) Rules, 1954 shall be deemed to  
have been increased by twelve for the following  
periods:

xx	xx	xx
xx	xx	xx

The total authorised strength of the Indian  
Administrative Service Cadre of Andhra Pradesh  
shall be deemed to have been increased  
correspondingly (emphasis supplied) for the  
above periods.

The arguments for these 14 promotees, thus, is that  
when the figure 74 in item 3 of the Cadre Strength

Schedule is enhanced to 88, the corresponding  
increase in item 4 by 28, and 30 in item 1 and  
12 in item 2, have to be inferred, and the corresponding  
increase in total authorised strength by 42 also has  
to be inferred. But the contention for the  
applicants is that it refers to corresponding  
increase in the total authorised strength, and so  
it is a mere case of increase of total authorised  
strength by 14 and thereby it cannot be inferred  
that it is a case of implied increase, <sup>by implication</sup> of 30 in  
item 1, 12 in item 2, 28 in item 4 and 42 in the  
total authorised strength. It is clear from the  
wording of the relevant portion in notification  
dated 15-12-93 that the corresponding increase  
is referred to with regard to the total authorised  
strength only, and there is not even a whisper in  
regard to the increase in items 1 and 2 and 4 of  
the Schedule to Cadre Strength Regulations.

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34. The Supreme Court held in 1994 SCC(L&S) 84 (Syed Khalid Rizvi Vs. UOI) that in exercise of power under Rule 3 of the Residual Matters <sup>condition of</sup> Service Rules, the rules which are having a bearing in regard to recruitment cannot be relaxed ~~of~~ of service which accrue subsequent to appointment to the service can be relaxed. But for the amendment as per 15-12-93 notification, these 14 promotees ~~are not~~ this notification is having a bearing in regard to recruitment and not in regard to conditions of service. Hence ~~the~~ the notification dated 15-12-93 is by way of ~~relaxation~~ power under Rule 3 of the Residual Service Matters ~~rules~~

34-A. The learned counsel for these promotees relied upon para 20 of the judgment of the Supreme Court in 1994 SC 1727 (M.V. Krishna Rao Vs. UOI) to contend that it is even open to the Central Government to invoke Rule 3 of the residual matters rules even for ~~relaxation~~ relaxing the rules having a bearing in regard to recruitment. In the <sup>this Tribunal</sup> above case ~~it was~~ held that strict application of ~~extension~~ explanation (1) to Rule 3(3) of Seniority rules ~~as~~ would result in grave injustice to Sri R.C. Venkateswarlu and therefore ~~had recommended~~ <sup>held</sup> that a relaxation ~~may~~ be granted to him so as to ~~enable~~ enable him to treat 4th November 1981 that is the date of the select list in which his name was included as the relevant date in determining the year of allotment and the same was confirmed by the Supreme Court as can be seen from para 20 referred to above. On a perusal of the judgment of the Tribunal which was referred to in the said para, it is seen that Sri Venkateswarulu

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(234) (380)

is given retrospective effect is prejudicial to the interests of the direct recruits from 1985 batch and the direct recruits of some of the later years and also the applicants in OAs 542 and 543 of 1994 and those who are similarly situated to them. As such the notification dated 15-12-93 has to be held as illegal as it is in excess of the power conferred under Section 3(1) (A) of the All India Services Act, 1951. Thus, if the interpretation that is sought to be put forth for these 14 promotees is going to be accepted, then the impugned notification dated 15-12-93 has to be held as violative of Section 3(1)(A) of All India Services Act, 1951.

the applicants is to be accepted then it will be illegal as it is in contravention of Rule 9(1) of the recruitment rules. Thus, in any case the notification has to be upheld.

32. The notification dated 15-12-93 is one of subordinate legislation for it is done in exercise of the powers under Rule 4(1) of the Cadre Rules and it is a case of amendment of Cadre strength Regulations.

33. Of course Rule 3 of All India Services (Conditions of Service Residual Matters) Rules, 1960 is also referred to in notification dated 15-12-93. If it is a mere relaxation of rule in exercise of power under Rule 3 of the Residual Matters Rules, it is a mere administrative act.

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effect from 16-12-88 in pursuance of the order of  
dismissed. All these 14 promotees were above the  
revised select list of 1987. Can it then be stated  
that the placement of these 14 above Sri Ch. Srirama-  
chadramurthy be challenged without challenging the  
order in O.A. 223/89? These O.As. cannot be treated  
as review petitions/challenge the order in OA 223/89  
as there is no such prayer even by implication.  
Then a question also arises as to whether this  
Tribunal can review the order therein when the  
appeal thereon was dismissed by the Supreme Court.  
Anyhow as we held that the impugned notification  
dated 15-12-93 is illegal and thereby the notifica-  
tion dated 16-12-93 falls, there is no need to con-  
sider for the disposal of these O.As. as to whether  
the applicants can challenge the orders in the various  
O.As. on the basis of which the cases of these  
14 promotees were reviewed collaterally. For the  
same reason we feel it not necessary to consider  
the contention that G.O. Ms. No. 500 dt. 31-5-90 whereby  
the period of probation is deemed to have been  
commenced with effect from 29-12-78 in regard to  
the direct recruit deputy collectors of 1978 batch  
and the other GOs whereby the period of probation of  
promotee deputy collectors viz. R.15 to R.19<sup>and 4</sup> were  
advanced & have to be held as per incurium on the

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(633) 342

officiated in the cadre post from 1983 while his  
and  
junior officiated from 1982/in such a case, the  
explanation (1) to Rule 3(3) is not relaxed in regard  
to Sri Venkateswarlu, later year has to be assigned  
to him as the year of allotment while earlier year  
has to be assigned as year of allotment to his junior.  
The said point has come up for consideration in the  
context that as per rule, the officiating period from  
or subsequent to the date of inclusion in the select  
of allotment. Thus, the relaxation in the said case  
is not in regard to the rule having bearing for  
recruitment to IAS and it is a case of only a relaxa-  
tion of rule having a bearing in regard to assignment  
of year of allotment and thus in regard to seniority.  
Hence it cannot be stated that the Supreme Court in  
the above case differed from the judgment in Syed  
the power under Rule 3 of the residual matters  
rules cannot be exercised for relaxation of any rule  
having bearing with regard to recruitment.

35. It is urged for the applicants that they are  
not bound by the judgements in the Representation Petitions  
and the O.As. referred to as they are not parties to  
the same. But Full Bench of Central Admn. Tribunal  
held in ATR 1987(1) CAT 612 (John Lucas & anr. Vs.  
Addl. Chief Mechanical Engineer, SC Rly. & Ors.) that  
the remedy of officers/employees who are not made parties  
is either to prefer a review application or an appeal.  
in 1994(2) SLJ P.5(SC) (Ram Jaram Singh Vs. State of UP)  
The Supreme Court also held in a later judgement that  
the remedy of such officer/employee is by way of  
a review or appeal. The question then arises is as to  
whether these OAs can also be treated as Review  
Applications in OAs filed by these 14 promotees.  
But it is already noted that Sri Ch. Sreerama-  
chandra Murthy (R.30) was appointed for IAS with

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exercise and in either case such action has to be held as illegal, ~~relied upon~~ for the applicants in OA 118/94

so the applicants in O.A. 118/94 that even if notification dated 15-12-93 has to be held as illegal, still the notification dated 16-12-93 has to be set aside on the ground that show cause notice was not issued to the affected parties for even in administrative matters show cause notice results in civil consequences and in support of it, AIR 1978 SC 597 (Maneka Gandhi Vs. UOI) is cited. As we held that the notification dated 15-12-93 is illegal, dated 16-12-93 falls, we need not advert to this contention also for disposal of these O.A.s.

39. The learned counsel for some of the 14 promotees urged that as the notification dated 15-12-93 are not stated in OA 118/94, it has to be held that there was no challenge to notification dated 15-12-93. But ground No.(vi) (on page xxiii in the OA) is as follows:-

"The Hon'ble Supreme Court had occasion to consider Rule 3 of the All India Services (Conditions of Service - Residuary Matters) Rules, 1960. As interpreted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the said rule can be invoked and relaxation given only on objective satisfaction and not subjective caprice. Further, the relaxation should result in a just and equitable solution and in the context such justice and equity will have to be judged not merely qua the beneficiary of the relaxation but the service as a whole including the class of direct recruits and at any rate should subserve public interest. Under the garb of the said rule, the first respondent's arbitrary and capricious can certainly interfere and invalidate any arbitrary exercise. It is further submitted that the Government of India has issued a ruling under the said rule that the provisions of the 'Recruitment Rules' cannot be relaxed under Rule 3 of the 1960 rules. In the above circumstances, the first respondent's notification dt.15-12-93 (Annex.I) is unconstitutional, ultra vires and void."

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ground that no notice was given to these applicants and other similarly situated officers before the said G.Os. were issued. Thus there is no need to  
1967 SLR 465 (SC) (State of Orissa Vs. Dr. (Miss) Binapani Dei), AIR 1978 SC 597 (Prabodh Vs. Union of India) and AIR 1985 SC 167 (Prabodh Varma & ors. Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.) referred to  
for disposal of these OAs.

Applicants are right in urging that there is no need to issue any notice to the direct recruits or the other affected promotees before issuing notifications dt. 15-12-93 as it is a case of subordinate legislation. It is held in 1990 SC 1277 (Shri Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd. & anr. Vs. Union of India) that principles of natural justice are not applicable in regard to legislative act.

37. In view of the decision which we have already taken in 1958 SC 375

(K.C. Gajapati Narayan Deo & ors. Vs. State of Orissa)

in regard to colourable legislation, AIR 1958 SC 578

(Express Newspapers Ltd. Vs. UOI) to consider as to

whether the authority is having executive, legislative and judicial powers in order to consider whether the particular act is any one of them

more than one, and AIR 1986 SC 872 (Express Newspapers

Print. Ltd. & ors. Vs. UOI & ors.) for considering whether it is a case of exercise of power

faith in a case where there is no power at all, or

misuse in bad faith where there is no power to

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41. The learned counsel for R.21 and the applicants in OAs 542 and 543 of 1994 urged that these 14 promotees were not eligible for consideration for inclusion in 1987 select list as they had not actually worked for eight years by 1-1-87, the cut off date, as envisaged under Rule 5(2), third proviso of I.A.S. (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations 1955 (for short promotion regulations). The contention is that it contemplates actual service, but not notional service and to emphasise the same, 4th proviso is also referred to. Provisos 3 and 4 to Rule 5(2) are as follows:

"Provided also that the Committee shall not consider the case of a member of the State Civil Service unless, on the first day of January of the year in which it meets he is not completed not less than eight years of continuous service (whether officiating or substantive) in the post of Deputy Collector or in any other post or posts declared equivalent thereto by the State Government. Provided also that in respect of any released Emergency Commissioned or short Service Commissioned Officers appointed to the State Civil Service, eight years of continuous service as required under the preceding proviso shall be counted from the deemed date of their appointment to that service, subject to the condition that such officers shall be eligible for consideration if they have completed not less than four years of actual continuous service, on the first day of the January of the year in which the committee meets, in the post of Deputy Collector or in any other post or posts declared equivalent thereto by the State Government."

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The Supreme Court judgement referred to therein is  
SCC (L&S) 84 (Syed Khalid Rizvi V. UOI)  
1994(1) SLR 246 (J&K Public Service Commission, etc.  
Vs. Dr. Narinder Mohan & ors.). It is also evident

challenge is under Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules  
also. Hence it cannot be stated that the grounds  
were not specifically stated for attacking notifi-  
cation dated 15-12-93. In the above view, there is  
no need to discuss 1974 SC 1 (The State of J&K Vs.  
Triloki Nath Khosa & ors.), 1979 SC 1459 (State of U.P.  
& ors. Vs. Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. & ors.) and  
1982 SC 1126 (A.V. Nachane & anr. Vs. UOI & anr.)  
referred to in this context.

40. The question of break down of quota rule  
does not arise in this case atleast in regard to the  
direct recruits for recruitment in regard to the  
vacancies available for direct recruits is being  
done every year. In fact there was also a case of  
~~preparation of select list for 1987 for 1986-87 1987-88~~  
the promotees. Thus there is no question of break down  
of any quota rule. As such even ATR 1990(2) SC 113  
(Maharashtra & ors.) referred to in regard to the  
same also need not be discussed for disposal of  
these O.As.

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42. Admittedly <sup>sum</sup> ~~at~~ of these 14 promotees were placed above R.21 ~~an~~ who was appointed to I.A.S. with effect from 16-12-88, and the remaining <sup>sum</sup> eight were placed above R.30 who was ~~appointed~~ <sup>sum</sup> ~~with effect~~ from 16-12-88. It is submitted for R.1 to R.3 that it is necessary to appoint these 14 promotees with effect from 16-12-88 as their juniors viz. R.21 and R.30 were also appointed with effect from 16-12-88. It is also submitted that when a difficulty was experienced in implementing the judgments in the various OAs filed by these 14 promotees, a Bench of this Tribunal (neither of us was a member of the said Bench) was approached, and the Bench expressed that it is not for the Tribunal to give clarifications especially when all the affected parties are not before it. <sup>sum</sup> ~~observed~~ R.3, the <sup>sum</sup> ~~so in the~~ State Government <sup>sum</sup> ~~interest~~ of direct recruits and promotees, that a method by which the judgments in the above O.As. can be implemented, may be suggested. In fairness to the direct recruits it has to be stated that their grievance is not in regard to the appointment of these 14 ~~promotees~~ <sup>sum</sup> ~~but they are~~ concerned only with their seniority. In fact it is even pleaded for the applicants in O.As. 542 and 543 of 1994 that if they too are given appointment with effect from 16-12-88, they cannot have any grievance in regard to appointment of 14 promotees with effect from 16-12-88. Hence during the course of arguments, the learned counsel had come up with various suggestions for resolving the matter in issue.

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It is true that while third proviso 'continuous service' whether officiating or substantive, proviso 4 refers to deemed date of ~~pro~~ appointment as a starting point for reckoning ~~of~~ 8 years of continuous service. But it was held by A.P. High Court in 1986(3) SLR 234 (G. Hanumanth Reddy Vs. UOI), that third proviso does not specifically indicate that ~~it is~~ <sup>held that it is</sup> notional service. Hence it is, just and proper to include notional service also for determining 8 years of service referred to. It may be noted that 'actual continuous service' is referred to in the last limb of 4th proviso while it is merely referred to as 'continuous service' in third proviso. Hence we respectfully agree with the judgment of the A.P. High Court referred to above, <sup>when</sup> ~~when~~ it is stated that continuous service referred to in third proviso need not necessarily be actual service and it includes <sup>so</sup> ~~the same~~. Hence we cannot accept the contention of the applicants in OAs 542 and 543 of 1994 that these 14 promotees have not completed eight years of service as on 1-1-87 even after their probation was advanced to a date prior to 1-1-79.

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45. The said observations were made while dealing with the claim of direct recruits recruited under Rule 4(2) seniority over those who were recruited later under Rule 4(1) by way of initial recruitment. The State Forest Service officers who completed 8 years/4 years of service were eligible for initial recruitment as on 1-10-66 for the senior posts/junior posts in the Indian Forest Service. It was noticed that the Board which recruited the officers for the initial recruitment was found to be not properly constituted and hence all those appointments were set aside and again at the second time, or third time also in some cases, the recruitment for the vacancies under initial recruitment was also resorted to. Then the question had arisen as to whether the direct recruits can claim seniority over those who were recruited under initial recruitment. Though the appointment of direct recruits was earlier to the date of appointment of those recruited by way of rules those who were recruited by way of initial recruitment it is a case of later appointees being held as seniors to those who were appointed earlier.

46. Even Central Government incorporated Rule 4(3) A the IFS Recruitment Rules for providing notional date of appointment from earlier date when <sup>earlier appointments were</sup> circumstances warranted. *Set aside by Supd Court.*

47. In view of the relevant rules, the inter se seniority of direct recruits and promotees depends upon the year of allotment. If any are promoted in excess of the

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Normally the tribunal/court <sup>Notes</sup> observed that the matter has to be considered in accordance with law,

of submissions for R-3 in para 19 of the reply, and as it is so stated to give a <sup>quietus</sup> ~~quietus~~ in regard to it between direct recruits and promotees, we feel like referring to the matters highlighted at the <sup>line of</sup> arguments. 44. As admittedly 13 vacancies only were available

for the relevant year for promotees from AP State, it is not possible to accommodate these 14 in 1988 without amending the recruitment rules, for the Supreme Court held in <sup>Pravin Singh</sup> 1994 (1) SCR 246 that there cannot be any relaxation of recruitment rules by invoking Rule 3 of

rule with retrospective effect cannot be made if it is

such it is stated during the course of arguments that <sup>in the judgment of 15-12-90 and 16-12-93 in which it is held</sup> in regard to these 14 promotees, and the other promotees <sup>involved</sup> if any, if their appointments are to be disturbed, year

of allotment can be assigned by following the pushing down rule for the purpose of seniority, while allowing them to have the year of allotment on the basis of date

of appointment in 1988 for <sup>other than seniority</sup> other purposes. It may at

first <sup>look</sup> ~~flush~~ appear to be unusual. But extraordinary situations require extraordinary solutions. In ~~fact~~, <sup>context, that is in the context of</sup> the Supreme Court ~~observed as under~~ <sup>in 1994 SC 535</sup> ~~where~~ all such persons are entitled to back dating of their appointments to 1-10-1986 or not, they are certainly entitled to contend that their appointments will be given precedent over the appointments of recruits under Rule 4(2) of the recruitment rules\*.

(Para 32 at page 556 in AIR 1988 SC 535)

Q205:

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selection committee met for that year  
for consideration of their cases for  
the select list of 1987 pending disposal of  
R.Ps. 7194 and 7311 of 1987  
State Admn. Tribunal. If the State Admn.  
Tribunal and the Central Admn. Tribunal were not  
constituted by then, they could have approached  
the High Court and they would have  
considered as to whether it would be proper to pass  
an interim order as prayed for. But in view of the  
constitution of these Tribunals, it was held that  
it was not open for the State Tribunal to give a  
direction in regard to recruitment for I.A.S. as  
it is within the purview of the Central Admn. Tribunal  
and the latter felt by judgement dated 16-12-87 in  
O.A. 788/87 that the same was premature  
and are not disposed of by the State Tribunal  
the relief as prayed for could not be  
granted in case they succeed in the State  
Admn. Tribunal they could challenge the appointments  
the very right that accrues on the basis of  
seniority is that the case of eligible juniors  
cannot be considered for promotion without considering  
the cases of eligible seniors. If there are no  
chances of promotion, the question  
has no significance at all. Then a question arises as  
to whether the case of a junior for promotion can be  
considered on the ground that he completed the  
eligibility period of service  
completed the eligibility period. Cases may arise  
where for no fault of the seniors, a junior will

X



11/3/87 (362)

vacancies available in 1988, those excess promotees cannot

over the direct recruits of relevant batch batches. It is seen that if these promotees approached the Tribunal,

<sup>have to be held as</sup> R.21 and R.30 in 1988 ~~are~~ valid as they were appointed within

the vacancies available in 1988. All these 14 were

<sup>senior</sup> placed above R-30 and the first ~~six~~ out of these 14 were placed even above R.21. <sup>even</sup>

senior to R.21 in the category of Deputy Collector.

<sup>join</sup> 12-107A on his appointment as Deputy Collector by way of direct recruitment, as he was

posted <sup>in</sup> at Rangareddy district, which adjoins Hyderabad,

R.20 could join only on 5-1-1979 as he was posted to <sup>in</sup> East Godavari.

<sup>from</sup> Hyderabad. The learned Member of the A.P. State Tribunal by judgement

dated 22-3-88 in R.Ps. 7194 and 7311 of 1987 held as

inequitable if a senior <sup>in 1979</sup> cannot be held as eligible for

consideration for inclusion in 1987 select list while

his junior that is R.21 was found eligible for the <sup>same</sup> ~~same~~

and hence it was held that it was a fit case for

exercising the power of relaxation. Accordingly the

<sup>(see 1)</sup> Order dated 31-5-90 was issued for advancing the date of probation to 28-12-78

<sup>of</sup> direct recruit deputy collectors and thereby this Bench held that they too

eligible for consideration for inclusion in the 1987 select list. In fact there were not even <sup>any</sup>

on the part of the direct recruit deputy collectors

from amongst these 14 promotees for they even approach

this Tribunal by filing OA. 788/87 even before the

(15) (247)

R.30 was ~~only~~ in pursuance of the order of this Tribunal which was confirmed by the Supreme Court. It is stated that R.30 already retired. If R.30 could not get appointment in 1988, his case could not be considered for the following year as his name could not be within 26 of 1987 revised list and hence he could not have been considered for the later year as he crossed 54 years by the cut off date for the following year. A question naturally arises as to how the case of R.30 has to be set-aside for absorbing the P.15 and P.16 who are admittedly entitled to the appointment in 1988 in view of their gradings as per the revised select list. It is also stated that as R.30 just like any other promotee officer appointed to I.A.S. had given up his lien he cannot now be treated

giving directions

50. The Courts/Tribunals are ~~directing~~ for convening of review DPCs to consider the cases for promotion if the adverse remarks of the relevant years when questioned in time are set-aside ~~to the selection, or when seniority is~~ finalised by the Court/Tribunal or other authorities after the finalisation of the selections. It may also be noted that sealed cover procedure is adopted if there is any disciplinary action pending against an officer at the time of consideration for promotion and if ultimately he is exonerated and if his name is included in the list, he has to be

contd....

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complete the eligibility period by cut off date while the seniors could not complete it. The same- while R.21, the junior, could complete the eligi- could not complete it. R.20 could not complete it as he was posted to a distant place on the initial appointment as Deputy Collector while R.21 could complete it as he was posted to a nearby place. So it is naturally felt that it is <sup>inexpedient</sup> ~~imprudent~~ if a junior is promoted for I.A.S. while the senior was not promoted <sup>in that earlier year,</sup> ~~for no fault of his.~~ It is thus on the basis of equity G.O.Ms.No.500 dated 31.5.1990 was issued.

49. The G.Os on the basis of which the promotee Deputy Collectors from amongst these promotees that is, R.15 to R.19 <sup>and R.20</sup> were also given advanced date of probation, were not filed. But there is nothing to indicate that the same were issued for extraneous reasons. If those G.Os. were issued in time or atleast if they had got the interim order even before selection committee met for preparation of 1987 select list, their cases also would have been considered then itself. In view of the gradings, the names of the the original list and they could have got the appointments in 1988 within the vacancies available for promotees. But as the G.Os. in their favour were not issued by then, their cases and the cases of others out of these 14 promotees were not chance. As already observed, the appointment of

contd....

(35) (JLP)

followed, the case of R-30 could not be considered for later year as he crossed the age of 54 years by then and as his name could not be in revised list for 1987. So, in the circumstances, we feel that combination of both the methods, that is creation of supernumerary posts and the principle of pushing down have to be adopted to meet the situation in the special circumstances in this case.

If Rule 9(1) of Recruitment Rules is amended by incorporating an exception or proviso for creation of supernumerary posts, for the relevant year for implementation of the judgements of this Bench, whereby the 14 will have the same year of allotment as R-30 had, and another provision for the purpose of their seniority by adopting the pushing down principle for assignment of year of allotment whereby the interests of the direct recruits in regard to seniority are protected, it will not affect the interests of the direct recruits.

52. But at the same time the interests of the applicants in OAs 543 and 544 of 1994 and those who are to be safe-guarded. Hence selection has to be made in accordance with rules from select list year 1987 onwards on the basis that these 14 promotees were eligible on 1-1-87. Hence one of consideration, limit in regard to select list and placement on the basis of gradings and seniority have to be followed. gradings already given to these 14 have to be treated as gradings for the later years, if their cases have to be considered for later years. Similarly gradings given to applicants in OAs 543/94 and 544/94 and similarly treated officers in the year of appointment have to be treated as their gradings for later years if they have to be considered for later years.

contd....

given promotion. But till then the vacancy will not be kept unfilled and it is necessary to either create an additional post to accommodate the officer who was later generated or to push down the last promotee. In all such cases, either of the two following principles is followed:

- (i) Creation of super-numerary post; or
- (ii) pushing down.

If the recruitment is only from one source, then the creation of supernumerary post <sup>post</sup> does not create problems. When the recruitment is from two or more sources, if supernumerary posts are created

as referred to above, then the question of inter se seniority between the officers recruited from the various sources will arise.

If pushing down principle is followed in such a case, then the question of seniority may not arise.

Generally in the case of pushing down, the promotee will lose some places in the seniority and in

reverted to lower post. But even after reversion, his case will be considered for promotion as and when next vacancy for promotees arises. But promotion regulation rules for I.A.S. provide

for consideration for promotion, and if he crosses the maximum age by the following year and <sup>if his name is not included in subsequent list,</sup> in case of pushing down, he will not again be eligible for consideration for promotion for IAS. In fact, if the principle of pushing down is going to be

54. The unusual situation that had arisen in this case would not frequently arise. Once in a way, the State officers will come within the zone of consideration immediately on completion of the eligibility period of 8 years. The first 11 in the select list of 1987 were of such age that question had not arisen for them. Further the number of vacancies that are available for promotees in that relevant year was also unusually high. It is noticed that on the basis of the figures supplied for the years 1988, 1989, 1990, the vacancies available for promotees in each of the later years were less than 10. Hence even if the necessary provision as referred to is going to be made, it will be to meet an unusual situation that may arise once in a way and it is not a case of invoking it frequently.

54.A. It is also noticed on the basis of the arguments as to whether it is not a case of simplifying the rules whereby it may not be even necessary to invoke the provision, if it is going to be incorporated as referred to, in some of the cases. If a provision is made in Rule 5 of the Promotion Regulations to the effect that the 8 years of service shall be reckoned from the date of order of appointment, then the question of a junior stealing a march over the senior does not arise.

(950) (368)  
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But the case of R-30 also has to be considered for the later years as and when his turn comes even though he crossed 54 years. If on that basis the applicants in OAs 542/94 and 543/94 and other promotees who were appointed in 1989 or the

be given 16-12-88 as the date of appointment for assignment of year of allotment for benefits other than seniority. The same rule of pushing down has to be followed even in regard to them for assigning the year of allotment for the purpose of seniority.

rules in regard to applicants in OAs. 543 and 544/94 and similarly situated officers also has to be made. Such amendments will not affect the interest <sup>of</sup> any.

is applicable to all the States and it may take time if suitable amendment is made so as to make it applicable for all the States. Hence such an amendment is to be made for A.P. State in the first instance whereby the exercise can be done at an early date. Of course after consultation with all the states, the Central Government can consider the desirability of having such an amendment applicable for all the States. We feel it necessary to observe as above, since such situations might have arisen or may arise in other states also and hence desirability of having such an amendment for all the States has to be considered.

contd...

(29) 52

...of any vacancy or the promotee or in the case of increase in the cadre. The possibility of manoeuvring in regard to the same does not arise. However, it is also one of equity as one should not be deprived of his chance of getting promotion on the date on which it is due. Rule 4(3)(A) of the Recruitment Rules for Indian Forest Service was incorporated to give notional promotion for initial recruits with effect from 1-10-66 when the original list was quashed in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court in AIR 1970 SC 150 (A.K. Kraipak Vs. UOI). Hence provision was made for notional promotion in regard to <sup>officers recruited for</sup> initial recruitment of the Indian Forest Service. Thus in order to avoid the feeling on the part of the promotees that they were not getting promotions from the date on which the vacancies arose due to the <sup>delay in the</sup> late meeting of the selection committee, the desirability of considering of making a provision for giving notional promotion from the date of the vacancy has to be considered.

56. The ratio between the direct recruits and the promotees is only in regard to the posts referred to in items 1 and 2 of Schedule to the Cadre Strength Regulations, and it is not a case of ratio between the promotees and direct recruits in the vacancies that arise in each year. ~~as~~ promotees have to be considered for the vacancies which arise in each year in regard to the promotees, and similarly direct recruits have to be considered for vacancies arising for direct recruits in regard

contd....



(360)  
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55. The grievance, and it cannot be stated that it  
for one reason or the other, the selection committee is

losing seniority as in such cases they are promoted  
long after the dates on which the vacancies for them  
had arisen. So the desirability of amending the rules  
suitably has to be considered, so as to give notional  
promotion from the date on which the permanent vacancy  
had arisen for the promotees so that they can have the  
benefit of the year of allotment to which they would have  
got if the selection committee met in the year in which  
the vacancy had arisen instead of meeting in a later  
year. In such a case the direct recruits cannot  
have any grievance for as per rules the selection com-  
mittee has to meet every year for consideration of the  
vacancies for promotees referable to that year and in  
giving notional promotion by amending the rules the  
promotees would get the places to which they are  
entitled to if selection committee meets in each  
year as envisaged in the rules. In such a case there  
cannot be any feeling on the part of promotees and at  
times mistaken one, that someone purposely manipulated  
to push them down to the later year. There will not  
be any dispute in regard to the date of permanent  
vacancy available to promotees for the  
vacancy arises due to retirement,

contd....

(255)  
15.12.1993 in exercise of the said power, the same cannot be challenged.

iii) As R-43 is senior to all the 14 that were included in the notification dated 16.12.1993, he (R-43) should be appointed with effect from the same date on which those 14 were appointed for IAS.

The above contentions were raised by the learned counsel for R-43 today. It is submitted that he could not be given one of these OAS as his name was not noted in the cause list. We already considered the contention raised by Sri VVS Rao and as such, they need not be again discussed.

For the purpose of empanelment in the select list, mere seniority in the category of Deputy collectors alone is not sufficient to be given for all the officers who are within the zone of consideration. All those who are 'outstanding' will be placed above those who are assessed as 'very good'; and those who were given the grading 'very good' will be placed above those who were given the grading 'good.' Further, as amongst each grading, the seniority is fixed on the basis of their seniority in the category of Deputy Collector. A junior in the category of Deputy Collector may have a ranking of a senior higher to the ranking/as per Select List, if the grading of the former is higher to the grading of the latter. It is stated that the case of R-43 was considered for 1987 select list and he was given ranking lower than that of R-12 because the grading of R-43 was less than the grading of R-12. But R-30 was shown as Senior to R-43 in the original select list of 1987 as R-30 is senior to R-43 in the category of Deputy Collectors ~~when~~ and ~~in~~ both of them had the same grading i.e. 'good'. As such, this contention is not tenable.

*As such*  
the same ratio will not arise in the vacancies available for direct recruits and promotees in each year. It may be possible that the vacancies for promotees in a particular year may even exceed the vacancies for direct recruits in the said year for the ratio is only in regard to the number of posts but not in regard to the vacancies. It may even happen that there may not be even a single vacancy for a promotee in a particular year. Be that as it may, the Rule 9(1) of the Recruitment Rules makes it clear that the promotees in any particular year cannot be appointed over and above the vacancies available to promotees which have to be determined on the basis that the promotees should not exceed the number of posts referred to in items 1 and 2 in the Schedule to the Cadre Strength Regulations. As such, the 14 are in excess of the vacancies available for promotees in the relevant year we held that the notification dated 15-12-1993 is illegal.

referred to in items 1 and 2 in the Schedule to the Cadre Strength Regulations.

14 are in excess of the vacancies available for promotees in the relevant year we held that the notification dated 15-12-1993 is illegal.

As such, the 14 are in excess of the vacancies available for promotees in the relevant year we held that the notification dated 15-12-1993 is illegal.

as under :

i) As the notification dated 15-12-1993 was issued for implementation of the judgement of this Tribunal in the various cases which implement the same, the said notification cannot be assailed on any ground;

The Central Government is having power to increase the cadre strength of any State in consultation with the

State Government in exercise of power under Rule 4(2) of the

*Rule*  
and when the cadre strength of AP State was increased for the periods referred to as per notification dated

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who was already appointed on the basis of his grading and on the basis of availability of vacancies, and if in view of the revision of select list, the said officer cannot be even included in the revised select list, as such, he has to be considered in the following year, he has to be considered in the following year/years even if he has crossed 54 years by the crucial date for the following year/years.

On that basis, the year of allotment has to be assigned for those who are appointed in pursuance of the Judgement of the Courts/Tribunals and also for those promotees who are appointed in the later years, if it is necessary to assign later year of allotment, for the purpose of seniority on the basis of this provision. If on the basis of fixation of seniority as per this provision, it is found that if any of the junior promotees was accommodated in the supernumerary posts created, then the promotees who are appointed in the years later to the years in which the supernumerary posts were created, such of the promotees appointed in later years also should be given the date of promotion that was given to the junior promotee who was appointed in supernumerary post in implementation of the Judgement.

If similar amendment is felt necessary for  
[ ]  
ment in regard to other States also has to be considered.

(256) (364)

While considering about the possible solution for resolving the issue, Sri VVS Rao submitted that when it is necessary to create supernumerary posts for implementation of the Judgement of the Tribunal/Courts, it is proper and just to have a deeming provision for creation of supernumerary posts.

58. On the basis of the arguments advanced, and the discussion of Judgement of this Tribunal in the various OAs in regard to the concerned 14 promotees covered by notification dated 16.12.1993 is a way of incorporating the provision for amending Rule 9 (1) of Amendment Rules in the lines referred to as below and the same has to be incorporated below Rule 9(1).

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Sub-Rule, in relation to the State of AP, supernumerary posts are deemed to have been created in the relevant year excess of 33 1/3% referred to therein for appointing promotees notionally from a date on which the junior in revised list was appointed, for implementation of the Judgement of the Tribunal/Court, subject to the condition that the supernumerary posts have to be absorbed in the vacancies arising after the date of creation of these supernumerary posts. The year of allotment has to be assigned on the basis of the notional date of appointment for those who are appointed in the supernumerary posts, for all purpose other than for seniority. But for the purpose of seniority as amongst the promotees and interse between the promotees and the direct recruits the appointments for promotees have to be made as and when the vacancies arise for promotees on the basis of Rule 9(1) i.e., by ignoring the supernumerary posts, but by following the other recruitment rules."

For the above purpose, the gradings that were already given in the earlier years as per the revised list or the original list have to be adopted if the same is not adverse to the concerned officer without again considering on the basis of the ACRs of the later years, if the case of such officers has to be considered for the later year for want of vacancy in the earlier year. If an officer

59. The above is referred to as mode of solution for resolving the issue on the basis of arguments advanced for the applicants and the respondents, and if judgments in these OAs referred to can be <sup>implemented</sup> followed by adopting any other methods, it is needless to say that the same may be followed.

60. In the result, the notifications No.11031/10/93-AIS(2) dated 15-12-1993 and F.No.14015/31/91-AIS(I) dated 16-12-1993 of Government of India, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, Department of Personnel & Training, New Delhi, are quashed. The OAs are ordered accordingly. No costs./

To

1. The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Personnel & ~~North~~ Training, North Block, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
3. The Chief Secretary, Secretariat, State of A.P., Hyderabad.
4. One copy to Mr. G.Raghuram, Advocate, CAT.Hyd.
5. One copy to Mr.G.Vedanta Rao, Advocate, CAT.Hyd.
6. One copy to Mr.N.R.Devraj, Sr.CGSC. CAT.Hyd.
7. One copy to Mr.D.Panduranga Reddy, Spl.Counsel for A.P.Govt. CAT.Hyd.
8. One copy to Mr. M.Panduranga Rao, Advocate, CAT.Hyd.
9. One copy to Mr.C.Srinivasa Babu, CAT.Hyd.
10. One copy to Mr.G.V.L.N.Murthy, Advocate, CAT.Hyd.
11. One copy to Mr.J.Chalameshwar Rao, Advocate, CAT.Hyd.
12. One copy to Mr.V.V.S.Rao, Advocate CAT.Hyd.
13. ~~One copy to Mr. M. Surender Rao, Advocate, CAT.Hyd.~~ <sup>one copy to Mr. M. Surender Rao, Advocate, CAT.Hyd.</sup>
14. One copy to Library, CAT.Hyd.
15. One spare copy.
16. Copy to All reporters as per standard list of CAT.Hyd.