

173

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL : HYDERABAD BENCH

AT HYDERABAD

O.A. 1422 OF 1996

Dated, the 22nd September, '98

BETWEEN :

P. Ramu Naidu ... Applicant

A N D

1. The Dy.General Manager (Admin)
(formerly Telecom Distt.Manager),
Telcom District,
Visakhapatnam - 530 020.
2. The General Manager,
Telecom. District,
Visakhapatnam - 530 020.
3. The Chief General Manager,
(reptg. Union of India)
Telecommunications, AP,
Hyderabad 500 001.

... Respondents

COUNSELS:

For the Applicant : Mr. C. Suryanarayana

For the Respondents : Mr. V. Rajeswara Rao

CORAM:

THE HON'BLE MR. R. RANGARAJAN, MEMBER (A)

THE HON'BLE MR. B. S. JAI PARAMESHWAR, MEMBER (J)

O R D E R

(PER : HON'BLE MR. B.S. JAI PARAMESHWAR, MEMBER (J))

1. Heard Mr. N.R. Srinivasan for Mr. C. Suryanarayana, Learned Counsel for the applicant and Mr. V.Rajeswara Rao, Learned Counsel for the respondents.

[Signature]

(174)

O.A. 1422 of 1996

- : 2 :-

2. This is an application filed under Section 19 of the Central Administrative Tribunals Act, '85. The application was filed on 9.12.1996.

3. The facts giving raise to this/may in brief be stated thus:-

a) The applicant was appointed as Time Scale Clerk in TRAO, Hyderabad w.e.f. 2.7.1963. He opted to serve T.E.D. Visakhapatnam. Hence he was repatriated during May, 1968. He was promoted as Section Supervisor (Supervisory) on 11.1.91 and was posted as Section Supervisor (Supervisory) in the office of the respondent No.1.

b) As Section Supervisor (Supervisory), the applicant was expected to supervise the Sub Ledger, Anakapalli Group consisting of release of bills, TR supervision and general supervision in procurement of stationery forms and materials, etc. He earned promotion under BCR Scheme as per order dt. 25.3.91 issued by R-3.

c) The applicant was placed under suspension by the Divisional Engineer (SPB) vide order No.X5/91-92 dt. 6.9.91 (Annexure-2(a)). His suspension was revoked w.e.f. 16.10.91 vide order No.X5/91-92/7 dt. 16.10.91 by the Divisional Engineer (Planning). The applicant submits that these authorities were not competent to place him under suspension and to revoke the suspension.

d) The R-1 by his proceedings No.0/R 48 dt. - November, 91 issued a major penalty charge memo to the applicant. The charge memo is at Annexure-A7 (pages 67 to 70 of the O.A.) The charges levelled against the applicant read as follows :

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175

"Article-I : That the said Sri Ramu Naidu while functioning as Selection Supervisor (TRA), Anakapalli Rural Segment, Office of the Telecom District Manager, Visakhapatnam did not give immediate Telephonic reminders to those subscribers who have tendered cheques and which have been dishonoured in July, 1991 and August, 1991 and thus failed to maintain devotion to duty in terms of Rule 3(1) (ii) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and Para 303 (VIII) of P&T Manual Vol.XIV.

Article-II: That the said Sr. P. Ramu Naidu instead of ringing up the subscribers to arrange immediate cash payment against cheques already tendered and subsequently dishonoured, has quoted bogus receipt numbers against these telephone numbers in the register of dishonoured cheques violating the provisions of Rule 3(1) (1), 3(1) (ii) and 3(1) (iii) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

Article-III: That the said Sri P. Ramu Naidu has tendered cheques against his SB A/C No.3068 of Indian Bank-VM-VO 26 for payment of Bills in respect of these Telephones which have been dishonoured and thus failed to maintain absolute integrity, unbecoming of a Government servant in terms of Rules 3(1) (i) and 3(2) (iii) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

Article-IV: That the said Sri P. Ramu Naidu has tendered cheques for payment of bills in respect of these telephone bills subsequently dishonoured instead of cash to gain advantage of time and to avoid disconnection of those Telephones in which he had personal interest violating the provisions of Rule 3(1) (i) and 3(1) (iii) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

Article-V : That the said Sri P. Ramu Naidu tendered payment by cheques against Telephone Bills of those telephones of his interest to cheat the department unbecoming of a Government servant violating the provisions of Rule 3(1) (i) and 3(1) (iii) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

Article-VI : That the said Sri P. Ramu Naidu even though availed Earned Leave on MC came to the office on 29.8.1991 to tamper the records, thus violating the provisions of Rule 3(1) (i), 3(1) (iii) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

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It is submitted that R-1 has no disciplinary control over the applicant.

e) The applicant submitted his explanation dt. 3.12.91 to the charge meo. A copy of his explanation is at Annexure-A8. In his explanation dt. 3.12.91, the applicant just denied the charges.

f) A detailed inquiry was conducted into the charges of by the Assistant Engineer (Inquiries). Two witnesses were examined during the inquiry. The applicant submitted his explanation under Rule 14(16) of the CCS CCA Rules.

g) Both the presenting Officer and the applicant submitted their written briefs (Pages 82-86) & Annexure 13 pages 87-89. ^{Six} Fortyone documents marked S1 to S4106 were tendered during the inquiry. From the inquiry it was revealed that the applicant ^{wife,} was a subscriber of telephone bearing No.53674.

h) The Inquiry Officer submitted his report dated 16.10.92. A copy of the report of the Inquiry Officer is at Annexure-A14 (pages 90 to 125). The findings recorded by the Inquiry Officer read as follows :

"Summing up the above, the article of charge 1 is partly proved and partly not proved, the article of charge 2 is proved, the article of charge 3 is proved, the article charge 4 is not proved, the article of charge 5 is proved, and the article of charge 6 is not proved."

A copy of the report of the Inquiry Officer was furnished to the applicant. The applicant submitted his representation to the report of the Inquiry Officer. The His representation is at Annexure A-16 (pages 127-128).

i) The TDM, Visakhapatnam i.e. R-1 is the disciplinary authority. He considered the report of the Inquiry Officer, the explanation of the applicant and the inquiry records agreed with the findings of the Inquiry Officer. disagreed with the findings recorded by the Inquiry Officer on items

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(177)

O.A. 1422 of 1996

- 5 :-

I, IV and VI of the charge memo, / held them as proved. and
Accordingly, by his proceedings dt. X/R-14/PRN/92-94/32 dt. 30.4.94 imposed penalty of reduction of pay of the applicant to the minimum of the time scale i.e. Rs.1600/- in the scale of pay of Rs.1600-2660/- w.e.f. 1.5.1994. for a period of five years. During the period of reduction it was ordered that the applicant would not earn increments. However, on expiry of the period of punishment, the reduction would not have the effect of postponing the future increments. Further, the respondent No.1 treated the period of suspension from 6.9.91 to 20.10.91 as suspension restricting the pay and allowances / to subsistence allowance already paid. The period of suspension was further stated to count as qualifying service for leave, increment and pension.

i) Against the said order of penalty, the applicant submitted an appeal to the General Manager (Telecom), Visakhapatnam on 31.5.94. A copy of the memorandum of appeal is at Annexure 18 (pages 135-141 of the O.A)

j) The R-2 is the appellate authority. R-2 after consideration of the appeal, by his proceedings No.X/R-14/PRN/APPL/95-96/2 dt. 2.1.96 rejected the appeal and confirmed the punishment. has

4. The applicant filed this O.A. challenging the order of dt. 30.4.94 of the disciplinary authority and the order dt. 2.11.96 of the appellate authority, praying to quash the same declaring that they are passed by the authorities without being vested with the powers to initiate the disciplinary action

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O.A. 1422 of 1996

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and hence they illegal and arbitrary and that in any case to declare that the applicant is innocent of the charges and not liable for punishment of any kind and for consequential direction to the respondents to pay him exemplary costs for causing him avoidable mental agony besides harassment.

5. The applicant has challenged the impugned orders on the following grounds :

- a) The inquiry was not conducted adherence to the principles of natural justice in that the Inquiry Officer failed to follow the rule prescribed under rule 14(18) of the CCS CCA Rules. The Inquiry Officer failed to give opportunity to him to explain the evidentiary material appearing against him in the evidence filed by the disciplinary authority. He submits that non-compliance of the said provision vitiated the entire proceedings.
- b) The inquiry authority placed burden on him which is not correct. The initial burden to substantiate the charges lies on the disciplinary authority.
- c) The Inquiry Officer has failed to to evaluate or sift the evidence on each charge. The Inquiry Officer relied upon the hearsay evidence.
- d) The disciplinary authority while disagreeing with the findings recorded by the Inquiry Officer failed to give him an opportunity to explain on the views of the disciplinary authority. Thus the disciplinary authority by imposing the punishment contravened Rule 15(2) of the CCS CCA Rules. He further relies upon the OM No.11012/22/94-Estt(a) dt. 27.11.95.

A copy of the same is produced at pages 146 to 147 of the

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e) The appellate authority has failed to pass a speaking order. It is his main grievance that the appellate authority has not looked into the statutory provisions contained in rule 27(2) of the CCS CCA Rules; that the appellate authority failed to make independent application of his mind; that the appellate authority failed to give him a personal hearing.

Paras 5.10 to 5.17 relate to the criticism of the applicant as regards the Inquiry conducted by the Inquiry Officer. Para 5.19 to 5.27 relate to the criticism made by the applicant on the findings of the disciplinary and appellate authority.

The respondents have filed a counter disputing the averments made in the O.A. and further contending that the inquiry was conducted ~~adhering~~ to the principles of natural justice; that the ~~disciplinary~~ authority which placed the applicant under suspension is a competent authority to do so; that the applicant did not choose himself to examine as a witness during the inquiry; that non-adherence of sub-rule 18 of rule 14 is only a procedural irregularity which may not be taken as a ground to set aside the punishment imposed by the respondent authorities; that the procedural provisions contained in the rules meant for affording a reasonable and adequate opportunity to the delinquent employee; that excepting in cases falling under "no notice", "no opportunity" or "no hearing" the complaint of a violation of procedural provision should be examined from the point of view of any prejudice that may have caused to the applicant; that in case no prejudice has been caused to the delinquent employee, then that is not a ground for setting

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aside the punishment; that the Inquiry Officer allowed the applicant to cross examine the witnesses examined on behalf of the disciplinary authority; that neither the Inquiry Officer nor the disciplinary authority had shifted the burden of proof on the delinquent employee; that there is no prohibition to ^{any} ~~hearsay~~ evidence in the disciplinary proceedings; that there is no reason for the disciplinary authority to give a notice of disagreement to the delinquent employee; that the disciplinary authority has every power either to accept or to reject the report of the Inquiry Officer; that in case, he felt that the reasoning recorded by the Inquiry Officer are not proper then he may record his reasons and proceed to impose the penalty; that there is no obligation on the part of the disciplinary authority to furnish further opportunity to the delinquent ^{employee} to explain his say on the disagreement of the disciplinary authority; that rule 17 of the CCS CCA Rules deals with communication of orders; that even when the Inquiry Officer records a finding that the charge is not proved, still it is open to the competent authority to disagree and decide otherwise, if justified by the records of the inquiry placed before him; that there is no provision for providing second show cause notice to the delinquent employee, that the appellate authority has passed a reasoned and speaking order; that the Telecom District Manager, is the disciplinary authority for the Section Supervisor, and as such, the disciplinary proceedings initiated against the applicant are in conformity with the rules (Annexure-A4) and that there are no reasons to interfere with the impugned orders. Thus they submit that this O.A. is liable to be dismissed.



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- 9 -

The respondents have produced the inquiry proceedings. We have perused the same.

The applicant herein was placed under suspension for the period from 6.9.91 to 20.10.91 (Annexure-2A) by Order passed by the Divisional Engineer (SBP), Office of the Telecom District Manager, Visakhapatnam. His suspension was revoked by order dt. 16.10.91. Annexure-2B is the order passed by Divisional Engineer (Planning) of TDM, Visakhapatnam. The applicant has challenged these orders. The applicant has submitted that the authorities, who passed the orders at Annexure-2A and Annexure-2B were not competent to place him under suspension and revoke the same. We feel that this plea cannot be taken in this O.A., for, the order of suspension was revoked on 16.10.91. If the applicant felt that the authority, who passed the order dt. 6.9.91 placed him under suspension was not/competent authority, then the applicant should have immediately approached the judicial forum. Now the plea of the applicant as regards his suspension is barred by limitation. Hence, we do not wish to express any opinion on Annexure-2A and Annexure-2B to the O.A.

The learned counsel for the applicant submitted that it is a case of no evidence and this Tribunal can interfere with the impugned orders. The powers of the Court or Tribunal in the matter of disciplinary proceedings are very much limited. It is only the decision making process open for judicial review and not the decision. We have perused the inquiry records. The disciplinary authority examined 2 witnesses viz. SSN Murthy, and A. Venkateswara Rao. The disciplinary authority relied upon the documents marked S1 to S6. Besides the applicant, relied upon the written back register and dishonoured cheques and other documents. Those documents are marked as Exhibit A1

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D2 (D2 1-to 20). On going through the evidence relied upon by the competent authorities we are not in a position to accept the contention of the applicant that it is a case of no evidence.

The learned counsel for the applicant has challenged the procedure adopted by the inquiry authority and also evaluation or appreciation of evidence by him. This authority cannot reanalyse the evidence. The evidence placed on record has been considered by the disciplinary authority as well as the appellate authority. The appellate authority can very well look into the matter of appreciation of evidence. Therefore, it is not reasonable on the part of this Tribunal to venture upon the appreciating the evidence placed on record by the disciplinary authority as well as the applicant.

The applicant has challenged the impugned orders on various grounds enumerated above.

We feel it proper to consider the challenge of the applicant to the order passed by the appellate authority. We feel it is proper to do so, because, in case, we form a conclusion that the appellate authority has not considered the appeal of the applicant in accordance with the Rule 27(2) of the CCS CCA Rules, then we will have no other alternative but to remand the appeal of the applicant to the appellate authority for fresh consideration. In such an event we feel and hope that the appellate authority will take note of those contentions also while considering the appeal afresh.

The attack of the applicant to the order passed by the appellate authority is that the appellate authority has not properly analysed the evidence; that his order is not a



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O.A. 1422 of 1996

-: 11 :-

speaking order; that the appellate authority had not given him an opportunity of personal hearing and that the appellate authority has failed to consider the statutory grounds enumerated under Rule 27(2) of the CCS CCA Rules.

We feel it proper to reproduce herein the Rule 27(2) of the CCS CCA Rules :

"(2) In case of an appeal against an order imposing any of the penalties specified in Rule 11 or enhancing any penalty imposed under the said rules, the appellate authority shall consider—

- (a) whether the procedure laid down in these rules has been complied with and if not, whether such non-compliance has resulted in the violation of any provisions of the Constitution of India or in the failure of justice;
- (b) whether the findings of the disciplinary authority are warranted by the evidence on the record; and
- (c) whether the penalty or the enhanced penalty imposed is adequate, inadequate or severe;"

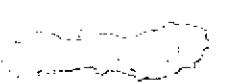
The said rule came up for interpretation before the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as before the other Benches of this Tribunal.

In case of Suresh B. Dave Vs. The Post Master General and Ors. reported in (1992) 19 ATR 374/ the Full Bench of this Tribunal considered the scope and ambit of Rule 27(2) of the CCS CCA Rules, in paras 22 and 23. The Full Bench of this Tribunal has observed as follows :

"22. Lastly, the learned counsel for the applicant brought to our notice the fourth proviso to sub-rule 2



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IN THE CASE OF THE LATER, THE PRACTICALITY OF THE PROPOSED
METHOD IS TESTED.

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of CCS(CCA) Rules, 1965 and contended that the appellate authority ought to have issued notice to the applicant before taking a decision to enhance the punishment which has been imposed by the disciplinary authority. He also cited a decision reported in S.Subba Rao V. Union of India.

23. The learned counsel for the respondents on the other hand contended that after the amendment of Rule 27 in 1979, it is not necessary for the appellate authority to issue a notice to the applicant and hear him while proposing to enhance the punishment specified in clauses (v) to (ix) of Rule 11, when already an enquiry under Rule 14 has been conducted. The learned counsel for the respondent is correct in his submission that the appellate authority is not bound to issue notice before enhancing the punishment strictly in terms of Rule 27; but justice and fair play demand due intimation to the delinquent employee before enhancing the punishment already by the Disciplinary authority. More so on the facts and circumstances of this case because the applicant has a case that the entire disciplinary proceedings initiated against him are vitiated as illegal because of the violation of principles of natural justice. The Government of India had issued instructions after the amendment of Rule 27 as per GI, Dept. of Per. & Trg. OM No.11012/20/85-Estt.(A) dated 28th October, 1985. The relevant portion reads as follows :

"The principle of right to personal hearing applicable to judicial trial of proceedings even at appellate stage is not applicable to departmental inquiries, in which decision by the appellate authority can generally be taken on the basis of the records before it. However, a personal hearing of the appellant by the appellate authority at times will afford the former an opportunity to present his case more effectively and thereby facilitate the appellate authority in deciding the appeal quickly and in a just and equitable manner."

As Rule 27 of the CCS (CCA) Rules does not preclude the grant of such a personal hearing in suitable cases, the appellate authority may follow such procedure even if the penalty to be imposed would be minor punishment and they cause less hardship to the ~~xx~~ delinquent employee in cases where no request for hearing was made by the concerned officers. Giving of such notice is in consonance with equity and fair play."

In the case of M. Abdul Karim Vs. Dy. Director General, NCC(K&L), Trivandrum and Ors (reported in (1993) 23 ATC 637, the

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Ernakulam Bench of this Tribunal considered the scope of Rule 27(2) of the CCS (CCA) Rules and observed as follows in para 8 :

"8. I agree with the Hon'ble Judicial Member that Rule 27 of the CCS(CCA) Rules makes it obligatory on the part of the Appellate Authority to consider the appeal on all the three counts (a), (b) and (c) quoted above irrespective of whether these points have been raised in the appeal or not. In this regard the Appellate Authority in the CCS (CCA) Rules is not merely a quasi-judicial body but also a superior administrative authority supervising the quality of the performance of the Disciplinary Authority and his perception of the impugned order of the Disciplinary Authority cannot be blinkered or cibbed by the points raised or omitted in the appeal. For instance under Rule 27 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, the Appellate Authority can enhance the punishment also on points which cannot possibly be raised by the appellant. Because no appellant would file an appeal for enhancing the punishment awarded by the Disciplinary Authority. Thus in exercise of its power to enhance the punishment, the Appellate Authority cannot but go much beyond the limits of the content of the appeal. The appellate Authority under Rule 29(1)(v) is empowered on its own to call for the records of an enquiry and confirm, reduce or enhance or set aside the punishment even though the delinquent official has not filed an appeal. In the same light, the Appellate Authority under sub-rule 2 of Rule 27 of the CCS (CCA) Rules is obliged when an appeal is filed before him to consider whether the procedure laid down in the rules has been complied with, whether the findings of the Disciplinary Authority are warranted by evidence on record and whether the penalty imposed is appropriate. These obligations flow not from the contents of the appeal but from the mandate of the statutory rules and the quasi-judicial-cum-supervisory power which the Appellate Authority is expected to exercise in maintenance of proper discipline and compliance with the statutory rules in his organisation. The requirement of Rule 27 is self-contained and cannot be linked with the form and content of appeal prescribed in Rule 26 thereof."

The Ernakulam Bench of this Tribunal in the case of K.K. Balakrishnan Nair Vs. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs and Ors. (reported in (1994) 28 ATC 675 considered the Rule 27(2) and also the Rule 29 of the CCS CCA Rules and observed as follows in paras 3 and 4 :

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"3. The appellate authority may also examine whether the procedure laid down in the rules has been followed; whether non-compliance has resulted in violation of the provisions of the Constitution or whether it has led to failure of justice; whether the findings of the disciplinary authority is warranted on the evidence on record and whether the penalty imposed is proper. There is also a power (Rule 27(3)) to make such orders as it may deem just and equitable. This power governs only the category of appeals, other than appeals against penalties imposed under Rule 11. The case on hand is a case of an appeal against a penalty under Rule 11 and Rule 27(3) does not extend to it.

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4. The power of confirmation, reduction, setting aside and enhancement of penalty. We find no power under Rule 27 (in the case of an appeal referable to Rule 11) to modify a finding of fact."

Rule 27(2) of the CCS (CCA) Rules is in parity material to Rule 22 (2) of the Railway Servants Disciplinary and Appeal Rules, ¹⁹⁶⁸ The said Rule 22 (2) ^{of 1962 RSC (D&A) Rules} came up for interpretation in the case of Ram Chander Vs. Union of India (reported in AIR 86 SC Page 1173 and in the case of R.P. Bhatt Vs. Union of India & Ors (reported in AIR 1986 S.C. Page 1040). The Hon'ble Supreme Court also observed that consideration of Rule 22(2) is mandatory for the Appellate Authority while deciding the appeal.



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From the principles ennumerated in the cases cited above, we are of the humble view that it is mandatory for the appellate authority to consider the grounds detailed in sub rule 2 of the CCS CCA Rules. Even without such grounds having not been taken by the applicant in the memorandum of appeal these grounds are to be taken for consideration by the appellate authority while considering the appeal. Non-consideration of these grounds in the appeal by the ~~appellate~~ authority renders its order as a non-speaking order.

The order of the appellate authority is at Annexure-A19 to 42. In fact, the order of the appellate authority commences from the bottom portion of the page 143. The appellate authority has just considered the articles of charges in seriatim. The appellate authority has not at all considered the statutory grounds which was mandatory for it to consider those grounds even though those grounds were not specifically raised by the applicant in the memorandum of appeal. The word "shall" appearing in the sub-rule 2 clearly enjoins ^{on the part} obligatory duty of the appellate authority to consider those grounds. The appellate authority has in its order dt. 2nd January, 1996 has failed to consider the grounds detailed in Rule 27(2) of the CCS CCA Rules. Hence, its order cannot be regarded as a speaking order.

The appellate authority should have given an opportunity to the applicant to explain his appeal. No doubt, giving personal hearing to the applicant is not contained in the rules, but it will be in adherence to the principles of natural justice and it will be helpful for

-:16:-

for the appellate authority to consider the grounds raised in the appeal in its proper perspective.

The other grounds raised by the applicant in the O.A. are in relation to the order passed by the disciplinary authority and also the inquiry conducted by the Inquiry Officer. These grounds can as well be considered by the appellate authority. It is so because, the departmental authorities must have an opportunity to decide those ^{first} grounds before this Tribunal can embark upon consideration of those grounds. It is for this reason we feel it proper to direct the appellate authority to consider the appeal dt. 31.5.94 of the applicant afresh in compliance with Rule 27(2) of the CCS CCA Rules and also taking into consideration the grounds raised by the applicant in the O.A.

Hence, we issue the following directions :

- (a) Order dt. 2.1.96 (Annexure-A19) passed by the appellate authority is hereby set aside.
- (b) The appellate authority shall consider the appeal dt. 31.5.94 of the applicant strictly in compliance with Rule 27(2) of the CCS CCA Rules and also ~~take~~ taking into consideration various grounds raised by him in the memorandum of appeal and in the O.A.
- (c) The appellate authority shall provide an opportunity of personal hearing to the applicant before deciding the appeal.
- (d) The appellate authority shall decide the appeal as expeditiously as possible.



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(189)

O.A. 1422 of 1996

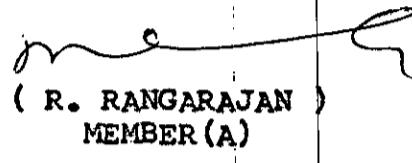
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With the above directions the O.A. is disposed off.
No order as to costs.

The Inquiry File produced by the respondents is
perused by us and the same is returned to the respondents.


(B.S. JAI PARAMESHWAR)

MEMBER (J)


(R. RANGARAJAN)

MEMBER (A)

Dated, the 22nd September, '98.

D R 22/9/98

CS

Copy to:

1. Deputy General Manager, (ADMN.), (Formerly Telecom Dist. Manager) Telecom District, Visakhapatnam.
2. The General Manager, Telecom District, Visakhapatnam.
3. The Chief General Manager, Telecommunications, A.P., Hyderabad.
4. One copy to Mr. C. Suryanarayana, Advocate, AT, Hyderabad.
5. One copy to Mr. V. Rajeswara Rao, Addl. CGSC, CAT, Hyderabad.
6. One copy to HBSJP, M(J), CAT, Hyderabad.
7. One copy to D.R(A), CAT, Hyderabad.
8. One duplicate copy.

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20/10/98
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TYPED BY
COMPARED BY

II COURT
CHECKED BY
APPR VED BY

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
HYDERABAD BENCH HYDERABAD

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

AND

THE HON'BLE SHRI S.S. JAI PARAMESHWAR:
M(J)

DATED: 22/9/98

ORDER/JUDGMENT

M.A/7.A/C.P.NO.

in
C.A. NO. 1422/96

ADMITTED AND INTERIM DIRECTIONS
ISSUED

ALLOWED

DISPOSED OF WITH DIRECTIONS

DISMISSED

DISMISSED AS WITHDRAWN

ORDERED/REJECTED

NO ORDER AS TO COSTS

YLR

