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IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
HYDERABAD BENCH

O.A. 930/99

Date: 7.7.2000

Between:

N. Sayanna

.. Applicant

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1. Union of India
Director General,
Department of Posts,
Ministry of Communications,
Govt. of India,
New Delhi.
2. Chief Post Master General,
Andhra Pradesh Circle,
Hyderabad - 500 001.
3. Director of Postal Services,
Office of Post Master General,
Kurnool Region,
Kurnool - 518 005.
4. The Superintendent of Post Offices,
Kurnool Postal Division,
Kurnool - 518 001. .. Respondents

Counsel for the applicant : Mr. KSR Anjaneyulu

Counsel for the respondents: Mr. JR Gopal Rao

Coram:

Hon. Shri R. Rangarajan, Member (A)

Hon. Shri B.S.Jai Parameshwar, Member (J)

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(Per Hon. Shri B.S. Jai Parameshwar, Member (J))

Heard Mr. KSR Anjaneyulu, learned counsel for the applicant and Mr. J.R. Gopal Rao, learned standing counsel for the respondents.

2. During the year 1988-89 the applicant was working as EDBPM at Meedivemula B.O. A/w Kurnool Camp B, Sub Post Office. Certain residents of the said Meedivemula village were the beneficiaries under the old age pension scheme and landless Agricultural Workers' pension scheme. The postal department used to disburse the pension to the beneficiaries through postal MOs. The applicant being the Branch Postmaster of that post office was incharge of disbursing the pension amounts and other sums to the payees.

3. During November, 1990 some residents of the village submitted a representation to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kurnool making certain allegations against the applicant to the effect that he had misappropriated certain MO sums payable to the payees under the schemes. Further it was stated that the applicant had misappropriated the amount sent to the beneficiaries under the welfare schemes. This complaint was enquired into by the MRO Vorvakallu. After making enquiries in the village the MRO Vorvakallu clearly stated that as per the Birth and Death Register maintained in the village for the year 1987 the beneficiary by name Smt. Boya Hanumakka A/c. No. 2299 had died on 9-12-87. As regards the other beneficiaries mentioned in the complaint the MRO could not trace out the register of birth and death for the years 1985 and 1986 and therefore he made local enquiries and came to the conclusion that those beneficiaries had died on the following dates :

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S.No.	A/C.No.	Mode of Pension	Name	Date of death
1.	2299	O.A.P.	Boya Hanumakka W/o Chinna Boddalle	9-12-87
2.	623	L.A.W.P.	Boya Acharma W/o Chinna Ranganna	21-12-86
3.	625	L.A.W.P.	Erla Maddamma W/o Maddileti	January 1987
4.	628	L.A.W.P.	Boya Ramakka W/o Yellappa	September 1986
5.	630	L.A.W.P.	Mala Chennappa S/o Chinna Kondanna	November 1986

4. The applicant was put-off duty on account of these allegations.

5. The respondent No.4 issued charge memo under Rule-8 of the P&T EDA (Conduct & Service)Rules, 1964 dt. 16-3-1993 (Annexure A-5). The misconduct alleged against the applicant is as under :

"That the said Shri N. Sayanna, while functioning as ED BPM, Meedivemula BO account with Kurnool Camp 'B' S.O. during the period from 26-8-1976 has showed the following old age pension MOS as paid to the payees and charged the amounts in the accounts of the B.O. under the head Money Orders paid on the dates noted against each. Whereas the said payees of those MOS have expired much earlier to the said dates of payment. "

6. The Sub Divisional Inspector Postal Zone conducted the enquiry into the said charge memo. The applicant participated in the enquiry proceedings. Witnesses were examined on behalf of the disciplinary authority. The applicant had not examined any witnesses in support of his defence. The Inquiry Officer submitted his report on 11-11-1995. A copy of the report is at Annexure A-6 page 42 to 50. The Inquiry Officer formed an opinion that the misconduct alleged against the applicant is proved. After securing the explanation of the applicant against the findings of the Inquiry Officer

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the respondent no.4 by his proceedings dt. 12-12-95 (page 25) (Annexure A-1) agreed with the findings recorded by the Inquiry Officer and imposed the penalty of removal of the applicant from service.

7. The said penalty order came to be confirmed by the Appellate Authority viz. the respondent No.3 by his proceedings dt. 25-4-96 and by the revisional authority by his proceedings dt. 15-3-99.

8. The applicant has filed this OA for the following reliefs :

"to call for the records pertaining to the matter and declare the order of punishment of removal from the service imposed on the applicant by the disciplinary authority in his Memo No.F3/1/89 dated at Kurnool 12-12-1995 (Annexure 1 page 25) and also the order of the appellate authority issued in his Memo No.ST/III 14/KNL Meedivemula dtd. 22/25-04-1996 (Annexure 2 page 27) and that of revisional authority in Memo No.20-14/98 ED & Trg. d td. 15-3-99 rejecting the revision petition (Annexure 3 page 29) as arbitrary, illegal and unsustainable in law and set aside the same. The respondents may be directed to reinstate the applicant into service with the back wages and other consequential benefits. "

9. The applicant has challenged the impugned order on the following grounds :

(a) The payment of MOs detailed in the charge memo relate to years 1988-89. The MRO submitted report in the year 1990. The chargesheet was issued in March, 1993. Hence there was inordinate delay in initiation of disciplinary proceedings and the charged official cannot be asked to prove his innocence after a lapse of 5 years.

(b) There was no evidence available in the enquiry that the applicant had not paid the money orders to the payees(beneficiaries) and defalcated the amount. On the other hand the witnesses examined on behalf of the disciplinary authority had stated that payments were made to the proper persons and that evidence

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was sufficient to exonerate him of the misconduct;

(c) The register of birth and death maintained by the MRO did not reflect the correct state of affairs. The register of birth and death which was produced during the enquiry revealed that certain names were included even though those persons were alive;

(d) The report of the MRO was in the nature of a preliminary enquiry report. The applicant cannot be punished on the basis of such a report which was prepared on his back. The content of the report has to be proved. During the enquiry it was not done.

(e) The enquiry made by the MRO was found to be casual and perfunctory. The MRO did not enquire with the identifiers who had identified the payees of the MOs. He enquired with the complainants or relatives of the payees whose names he could not recall. There was no evidence to show that on what basis the relatives of the payees were identified during the preliminary enquiry.

(f) Signatures or LTIs on the MO paid vouchers established during the enquiry by the identifying witnesses. They were not declared hostile by the presenting officer. The applicant was prejudiced as the witnesses cited by him were not examined and no reasons were given.

(g) The punishment order passed by the disciplinary authority is not legal and proper. The respondent authorities while passing the impugned orders had not applied their mind to the facts and circumstances of the case.

(h) The minimum requirement of principles of natural justice is that the authorities must arrive on the conclusion on the basis of some evidence and certain decree of certainty to find the guilty of the applicant. Suspicion however strong may not be allowed to take over where there was no evidence. Hence the penalty is liable to be quashed. In support of the above proposition the applicant relies on the decision in the case of Prakash Chandra Suar vs. State of Orissa and Ors. 1981(3)SLR 323.

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(i) No documents relied upon during the enquiry point out to the guilty of the applicant. The report of the ASPO dt. 11-3-91 was relied upon by the appellate authority. The report of the IPO was not marked during the enquiry. The IPO was not called as a witness, and

(j) The Inquiry Officer imported his personal opinion in stating that the Left Thumb Impression on the MO paid vouchers differed with each other.

10. The respondents have filed their reply with material papers. Their main contention is that the applicant has cited wrong provision of the P&T Manual whereas the correct provision is para 2 of Rule 109 of the Branch Office Rules which clearly indicate that the paying official should make proper enquiries with the identifier about the payee and should obtain the address of the identifier on the MO paid voucher. But the MO paid vouchers do not show that the procedure was followed. The applicant paid the amount to the payee only obtaining the signature of the identifier whoever they may be. Thus the applicant contravened para-2 of the Rule 109 of the Book of BO Rules. The enquiry was conducted in accordance with the rules prescribed under the CCS(CCA)Rules. The Inquiry Officer was justified in rejecting the request of the applicant to summon the witnesses for his defence. It is stated that the applicant wanted to examine those witnesses to establish the fact that the register of births and deaths was not maintained by the MRO properly. That was not the point for consideration of the IO. The applicant disbursed the MO amount to the beneficiaries of the schemes not during their life time. The applicant had not disputed the death of those persons recorded in the report dt. 16-10-90. They submit that when the applicant is to establish his innocence the burden is

on him to show that on the date he disbursed the amount to the beneficiaries they were actually alive. Even though the witnesses attempted to support the case of the applicant the records clearly established that the beneficiaries were not alive on the respective dates on which the applicant claims to have disbursed the amount through postal MOs. They submit that there was an element of responsibility on his part to prove that the MO paid vouchers (on the date when the payments were allegedly made by him) were correct and that the payees were alive. The applicant had not examined any one to sustain his stand that the beneficiaries were alive on the dates when the amount was paid whereas the report of the MRO disclosed that the said payees were dead long back. They further submitted that the Deputy Director of Treasuries, DTO Kurnool had stated that the remittances of the amount to the Treasury was stopped only on receipt of the report from the MRO. As regards the Inquiry Officer's observation on the variance in the left thumb impression on the MO paid vouchers they submit that postal officials were expected to compare the specimen signature etc. in the official dealings like Savings Bank etc. and on that basis of such an experience the IO made the observations in his report. No fault can be found with the IO in making such observations. Further they submit that the MRO is a responsible official in the village. He has found from the Register of births and death, Smt. Boya Hanumakka, A/c.No.2299 was dead on 9-12-87 and due to non availability of the Register of births and deaths for the years 85 and 86 he enquired with the relatives of the payees to ascertain the date of death of the beneficiaries. The applicant had not questioned the report of the MRO.

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Further they submit that the MRO's report was in the nature of a preliminary investigation but ample opportunity was given to the applicant to dispute the same. Even accepting for a moment the Inquiry Officer had summoned the witnesses cited by the applicant in his defence the same would not have helped the applicant in any manner to establish that the payees were alive on the date he paid the amounts under the disputed MO paid vouchers.

11. Further the respondent authorities have applied their mind to the facts and circumstances of the case and formed an opinion that there was an element of truth in the misconduct alleged against the applicant.

12. Thus they pray for dismissal of the OA.

13. The respondents have produced the enquiry records.

14. The applicant has not filed any rejoinder to the reply.

15. During the course of arguments the learned counsel for the applicant submitted that there was delay in initiation of proceedings; that he was not expected to prove his innocence after a lapse of 5 years. It is to be noted that the applicant himself during the course of his questioning clearly admitted that as on the date of his questioning all the payees of the MO paid vouchers were dead.

16. Further it is submitted that the witnesses examined during the enquiry supported the case of the applicant and therefore if the respondent authorities wanted to extract truth from them they should have declared them hostile, and cross examined them; and that such a course has not been taken by the

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presenting officer. When the witnesses were examined on behalf of the disciplinary authority they clearly stated that the amounts were paid to the payees as identified by identifiers. They supported the applicant. There is no evidence worth for considering to fix the responsibility on the applicant. Hence he contended that there is no evidence to connect the applicant with the misconduct alleged against him.

17. He submitted that the Inquiry Officer violated principles of natural justice in not summoning the witnesses cited by him. Further he submitted that the respondent authorities have not applied their mind to the facts and circumstances of the case.

18. On the contrary,¹ the learned counsel for the respondents submitted that the material available on record was sufficient to hold the applicant guilty of the misconduct. The misconduct alleged against him was that the MOs were paid to the payees even though they were reported to be dead. He submitted that there were 15 MO paid vouchers. Even if it is one case it is sufficient to prove the misconduct alleged against the applicant. Further he submitted that in order to prove his innocence of the charge levelled against the applicant, the applicant vehemently² stated that on the date of alleged payment under the MO paid vouchers the payees ^{were} were alive. If that ^{were} so, he could have summoned the payees. In order to prove his innocence he stated that those payees were alive on the date of payments but could not come out with the details of their deaths, i.e. date, month and year of death. He submitted that the Inquiry procedure is not a criminal trial wherein an accused can remain silent where the principle

is that prosecution must prove the charge beyond reasonable doubt. He submitted in the disciplinary proceedings certain amount of responsibility is on the delinquent employee to prove his innocence. Merely saying that there is no evidence is not a ground to interfere with the impugned order. As regards the delay the learned counsel for the respondents submitted that the MOS were disbursed during 88-89, the chargesheet was issued on 16-3-93. There is only 3 years and odd delay which can be explained by the department. They came to know about the irregularity committed by the applicant only when certain villagers made complaint to the RDO in October '90. Thereafter within a short period of two years the applicant was chargesheeted and hence it cannot be said that there is an inordinate delay.

19. As regards the Inquiry Officer refusing to summon certain witnesses he submitted that Inquiry Officer felt that even those witnesses were examined it could establish that the register of birth and death maintained by the MRO was not correct.

20. It is stated that even that register contained the name of the persons who were alive. Accepting for a moment that the said contention is acceptable that does not absolve the misconduct alleged against the applicant. It is not his case that the MRO had entered the names of the beneficiaries of the scheme even before their death. If that was so he should have come forward with their actual date of death if he was sure they were dead after payment. Thus he contended that there is no reason to interfere with ~~.....~~ the impugned orders.

21. We will consider the question whether the delay has vitiated the enquiry or not. The alleged disbursement of MO amounts to the payees was in later part of the 88 and earlier part of 89. The villagers made representation in October'90. On 16-10-90 the MRO submitted his report after conducting the preliminary enquiry. The applicant was put off from duty. He was issued with charge memo on 16-3-93. Actually within two years and odd the disciplinary proceedings were initiated against the applicant. The Hon. Supreme Court in the case of State of Andhra Pradesh vs. N. Radhakrishnan reported in 1998(4)SCC 454 has clearly explained that delay in certain cases may vitiate but each case must be considered on its facts and circumstances. In the instant case we do not find any such inordinate delay. Hence contention of the applicant is rejected.

21. The next contention of the applicant is that the Inquiry Officer violated principles of natural justice while conducting enquiry. It is his submission that the Inquiry Officer rejected his request for summoning the witnesses.

22. On going through the enquiry proceedings it is disclosed that the applicant requested the Inquiry Officer to summon witnesses viz. (i) Sri N.C.Venkataiah, (ii) Boya Lakshamma, and (iii) Madiga Gangamma. The applicant wanted to examine these witnesses only to show that the register of birth and death maintained by the MRO was not proper. The controversy before the Inquiry Officer was not proper maintenance of the register of birth and death. The controversy was whether the payees of the MO paid vouchers through which the applicant disbursed the cash amount they were alive

then or not. From the report received from the MRO they were dead long back. The applicant has not produced any material to show that the report of the MRO that the beneficiaries of the scheme detailed in the letter dt. 16-10-90 were dead was not correct. It is not the case of the applicant that they were alive either on the date of payments or on 16-10-90. As already observed during the course of his questioning he stated that on the date of his questioning all three payees were dead but he has not come forward to state that they were alive beyond the date mentioned by the MRO in his letter dt. 16-10-1990.

23. The Inquiry Officer appears to have made certain observations regarding LTI appearing ~~unusually~~ on the MO paid vouchers. He has made certain observations in page 8 of his report. In this connection the contention raised by the applicant appears to be correct. The Inquiry Officer is not a finger print expert. Further the Inquiry proceedings is not a judicial proceeding but only a quasi-judicial proceeding. He has not disclosed any knowledge in finger print technology to show that he was in a position to compare the LTI appearing ~~on~~ ^{on} the MO paid vouchers. Therefore the observations made by the Inquiry Officer as regards LTI on the MO paid vouchers are not warranted.

24. The respondents in their reply attempt to justify the observation of the Inquiry Officer as regards LTI appearing on the MO paid voucher. It is submitted that the Inquiry Officer was expected to compare the specimen signature in his official dealings and the normal features of comparing was within the knowledge of the Inquiry Officer. Hence his observation was justified.

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25. Comparison of writing and signature is different and distinct from comparing the finger prints. Both the technologies are different. Though the Inquiry Officer had the occasion to compare the writings and signatures of the depositors he may not have any extra knowledge to express any opinion regarding the finger prints comparing on the MO paid vouchers. Therefore the observation made by the Inquiry Officer as regards the LTI appearing on the MO paid vouchers may not be correct. Therefore his observations cannot be accepted by the respondent authorities.

26. However, the said observations does not in any way vitiate the disciplinary proceedings.

27. The learned counsel for the applicant contended that there was no evidence to prove the misconduct alleged against him. The misconduct alleged against the applicant is that he had disbursed the cash to the payees of the disputed MO paid vouchers on certain dates when those payees were found to be not alive. In this connection the learned counsel for the respondents relied upon the decision of the Hon. Supreme Court in the case of Kuldeep Singh vs. Commissioner of Police and Ors., 1999 SCC (L&S) 429. In that case the Hon. Supreme Court held that the court or Tribunal can interfere if the same is based on no evidence or is such as could not be reached by an ordinary prudent man or is perverse or is made at the dictates of a superior authority.

28. Further he relied upon the decision of the Hon. Supreme Court in the case of Union of India vs. HC Geel, AIR 1964 SC 364. The observations made by the Hon. Supreme Court in para-22 was brought to our attention.

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29. We must now consider whether there was no evidence worth for the respondents to hold the applicant guilty of the misconduct. In fact the respondents had examined the identifiers of the payees of the MO paid vouchers during the enquiry. Those witnesses though during the preliminary enquiry stated that they affixed their signatures but in the enquiry they attempted to state that amount was paid to the payees in their presence.

30. The Presenting Officer had not declared them hostile. Therefore it is the case of the complainant that no material was placed to show that he had paid the amount to payees under the disputed MO paid vouchers even though they were not alive at that time. It is his case that when the witnesses supported his case the amount was paid actually to the payees the Presenting Officer should have declared them as hostile.

31. Apart from examination of the identifiers the disciplinary authority relied upon the disputed 15 MO paid vouchers. These 15 MO paid vouchers are not at all disputed by the applicant. Under these MO paid vouchers he paid the amounts to the payees. According to him they were alive on the various dates, the payments were made.

32. But while questioning he said that the payees were not alive. If the contention of the applicant was that the payees of the disputed MO paid vouchers were alive on the date when he made payments then he should have examined atleast the relatives of the payees to come to the conclusion that the dates of their deaths as indicated in letter dt. 16-10-90 by the MRO was not correct.

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33. The disciplinary proceedings are neither a civil trial nor a criminal trial. Strict rules of evidence are not applicable to the disciplinary proceedings. Then no fault can be found with the ^{presenting} officer in not declaring the witnesses hostile. In fact the Hon. Supreme Court in the case of Orissa Mining Corporation and another vs. A.C. Prusty, reported in AIR 1996 SC 2274 has observed as follows :

"5. In a disciplinary or a departmental inquiry, the question of burden of proof depends upon the nature of charges and the nature of explanation put forward by the delinquent officer. In this sense, the learned counsel for the appellant may be justified in complaining that the standard of proof stipulated by the High Court in this case sounds inappropriate to a disciplinary inquiry. At the same time we must say that certain observations made by the inquiry officer in his report do lend themselves to the criticism offered by the High Court."

34. Considering the nature of the charge alleged against the delinquent it is clear that he was expected to place material on record to show that on the date when he allegedly made payment to the payees under the MO paid vouchers the payees were alive. He has not done so. No witnesses have been examined on behalf of the applicant.

35. In fact he attempted to summon certain persons to establish that the register of birth and death maintained by the MRO was not correct. The issue is not regarding maintenance of register of birth and death. The issue is whether the payees to whom the applicant made payments under the disputed 15 MO paid vouchers were alive on the date of payment. The applicant contends that they were alive on the date of payment.

If that was so it was for him to place on record that the allegations made against him is not correct and that he discharged the duties diligently.

36. Further he was expected to secure the correct address of the identifiers. The respondents relying upon para-2 of the Rule 109 of the Book of Branch office rules submit that the applicant had not obtained the ~~addresses~~ addresses of the identifiers. The explanation offered by the applicant is that he was well acquainted with them. His explanation may be accepted. On the same analogy one could presume that he was also well acquainted with the payees. If that was so nothing prevented him to place on record that those payees were alive on the date when he made payments under the disputed 15 MO paid vouchers.

37. The object of initiating disciplinary proceedings is to provide an opportunity to the applicant to establish his innocence of the charge. He has not disputed the 15 MO paid vouchers produced during the enquiry. He has not disputed the payments under the said MO paid vouchers. The disciplinary authority states that as on those respective dates of payment the payees were not alive whereas the applicant contends that payees were alive.

38. In order to prove that payees were not alive the disciplinary authority has relied upon the letter of 16-10-90 from the MRO and the report from the Treasury authorities. It clearly states that the payees under the MO paid vouchers were dead long back
 not alive
 and were ~~as~~ on the dates of payment. We have to give credence to the official records. Even accepting for a moment, the MRO has not maintained the register of births and deaths properly it does not mean that the dates of the death of the payees mentioned in the

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letter dt. 16-10-90 are not correct. The applicant has not placed any material to show that the said dates were not correct. Even though he admits that on the date of questioning in the enquiry the payees were dead. When that is the case he should have shown the exact dates of death of the payees which may be contrary to the letter dt. 16-10-90. That has not been done.

39. The learned counsel for the applicant submits that the MRO in his letter dt. 16-10-90 indicated the dates of death of one of the payees who died in the year 1987 and as the register of birth and death for the years 85 and 86 were not available he made himself enquiries with the relatives of the deceased and collected the date of death. This has been clearly mentioned in the letter dt. 16-10-90. Copy of the letter is at Annexure R-11 to the reply. It is his contention that the MRO has not indicated as to whom he contacted to ascertain their death. Even if we accept the contention of the applicant, the fact remains that one of the payees viz. Boya Hanumakka, A/c. No.2299 died on 9-12-1987. The applicant could not have disbursed the pension during the latter part of 1988. This itself is sufficient to prove the misconduct.

40. Thus the applicant submits that what the MRO was conducted only a preliminary enquiry and that the letter dt. 16-10-90 can be regarded as preliminary enquiry and that he should have given sufficient opportunity to rebut the same. Once a detailed fullfledged enquiry has been conducted then the preliminary enquiry losses its significance. It is observed in the case of Narayan Dattatreya

Ramteerthakhar vs. State of Maharashtra and Ors.,
reported in AIR 1997 SC 2148 as follows :

"3.It is then contended that the preliminary enquiry was not properly conducted and, therefore, the enquiry is vitiated by principles of natural justice. We find no force in the contention. The preliminary enquiry has nothing to do with the enquiry conducted after the issue of the charge-sheet. The former action would be to find whether disciplinary enquiry should be initiated against the delinquent. After full-fledged enquiry was held, the preliminary enquiry had lost its importance."

41. Hence the learned counsel cannot contend that he was not given an opportunity to rebut the preliminary enquiry conducted by the MRO.

42. In the case of State Bank of Patiala vs. S.K.Sharma, AIR 1996 SC 1669 the Hon. Supreme Court has observed that an order passed imposing a punishment to an employee consequent upon a disciplinary/departmental enquiry in violation of the rules/regulations/statutory provisions covering such enquiries should not be set aside automatically. In para 32 of the judgment the Hon. Supreme Court has laid down certain guidelines wherein principles of natural justice have to be followed. In that view of the matter we have considered the contentions of the applicant and also after going through the enquiry records we are not persuaded to accept any of the contentions raised on behalf of the applicant.

43. We find no illegality or irregularity in the conduct of the enquiry. There is no substance in the contention of the applicant that there was inordinate delay in initiating the disciplinary

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proceedings. The disputed payments were made in the latter part of 88 and earlier part of 89. Charge memo issued on 16-3-93. Therefore we feel that the contentions of the applicant are liable to be rejected.

44. In that view of the matter we find no merits in the OA and the OA is liable to be dismissed. Accordingly the OA is dismissed. No Costs.

45. Enquiry records are perused and returned to the respondents.


(B.S.JAI PARAMESHWAR)

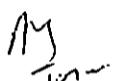
Member (J)

MD

7.7.2000


(R.RANGARAJAN)

Member (A)


M. T. M.

IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL : HYDERABAD BENCH : HYDERABAD:

COPY TO

1. HONM
2. HRRN (ADMN.) MEMBER
3. HBSJP (JUDL.) MEMBER
4. D.R. (ADMN.)
5. SPARE
6. ADVOCATE
7. STANDING COUNSEL

1ST AND 2ND COURT

TYPED BY
COMPARED BY

CHECKED BY
APPROVED BY

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE D.H.NASIR
Vice-Chairman

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

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

DATE OF ORDER

7/7/2000

MA/RA/CD.NO.

IN
CA. NO. 930/99

ADMITTED AND INTERIM DIRECTIONS
ISSUED

ALL DINED

C.P. CLOSED

9 copies

R.A. CLOSED

DISPOSED OF WITH DIRECTIONS

DISMISSED

DISMISSED AS WITHDRAWN

ORDER/REJECTED

NO ORDER AS TO COSTS

