

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
MADRAS BENCH

DATED THIS THE 10th DAY OF JULY, TWO THOUSAND NINETEEN

PRESENT:

THE HON'BLE MR.P. MADHAVAN, MEMBER (J)

THE HON'BLE MR. T. JACOB, MEMBER (A)

RA/310/00017/2019

in

CP/310/00051/2018

in

OA/310/00866/2014

Aahish Kumar Khare,
S/o Shri U.K. Khare,
Jr. Hindi Translator,
Fisheries Survey of India,
Fishing Harbour Complex,
Royapuram, Chennai-12.

...Applicant in RA

-versus-

1. Dr. L. Ramalingam,
Director General (I/C),
Fishery Survey of India,
Plot No.2A, Unit No.12, Sassoon Dokh, k,
Colaba, Mumbai 400 005.

2. Shri D.K. Gulati,
Zonal Director,
Fishery Survey of India,
Post Box No.853,
Kochi 682 005.

3. Shri A. Tiburtius,
Sr. Fisheries Scientist,
Fishery Survey of India,
Fishing Harbour Complex,
Royapuram, Chennai-13.

Respondents in RA

By Advocates:

For the Applicant: Party-in-person.
For the Respondents: Mr. J. Vasu.

ORDER

(Pronounced by Hon'ble Mr. T. JACOB, Member (A))

The applicant has filed this Review Application for review of the order dated 26.03.2019 passed in CP.51/2018 on the ground that the respondents have not fixed his pay corresponding to the Grade Pay thereby the Tribunals order dated 22.08.2016 passed in OA.866/2014 has not been fully complied with.

2. The learned counsel for the respondents in the Contempt Petition made a submission that the respondents have correctly fixed the pay of the applicant and have fully complied with the directions of this Tribunal and produced a copy of the order issued by the third respondent dated 09.08.2018 on the basis of which, the Contempt Petition was closed and notice discharged. This Tribunal after satisfying itself that the directions of this Tribunal has been complied with by the respondents, closed the Contempt Petition giving liberty to the applicant to challenge the order passed by the third respondent in a separate OA in case he is aggrieved by the said order.

3. The grievance of the applicant however is that his pay has not been fixed properly and to that extent the respondents have committed contempt of the court. This contention was rejected. The Hon'ble Apex Court had dealt with a similar matter, ofcourse with reference to seniority in the case of J S Parihar Vs Ganpat Duggar 1996 6 SCC 291. The Hon'ble Apex Court in that case had held as under:

"We have heard the counsel on both sides. Leave granted.

These appeals by special leave arise from the order of the Division Bench dated April 3, 1996 made in Special Civil Appeal Nos. 1 & 2 of 1995. The facts are not in dispute. The controversy relates to the preparation of the controversy relates to the preparation of the seniority list of the engineers in Rajasthan Civil Engineering Services (Public Health Branch). In W.P.No. 560/79 by order dated October 6, 1988 the Division Bench of the High Court declared the seniority list prepared with retrospective effect in terms of the amended Rules as unconstitutional; it accordingly quashed the list and directed preparation of the seniority list afresh to determine the inter se seniority on that basis and to grant promotion to the appellants within the specified time. The same order came to be reiterated by order of another Division Bench dated September 9, 1989 made in W.P. No. 1074/80. It was further reiterated in the order dated March 22, 1990. When the seniority list came to be prepared, the contempt proceedings were initiated under Section 12 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 (for short the "Act"). The learned single Judge on consideration of the merits in the seniority held that the respondents had not willfully disobeyed the orders of the Court and gave directions as under:

"In Gyaneshwar's case, only retrospectivity of these amendments was challenged and, therefore, it was felt by the learned Judges of the Division Bench that retrospectivity of these amendments has already been held to be ultra vires in Kailash Chand Goyal's case and so, it had not been declared as such afresh. In that case, the notifications whereby amendments were introduced were not challenged but only their retrospectivity was challenged and, therefore, the decision of this Court in Gyaneshwar's case does not hold the filed. The controversy raised in this case is squarely covered by the decision of this Court in Kailash Chand Goyal's case (supra) and in Kailash Chand Goyal's case, the impugned notifications Annexures 5 to 6 have been quashed in their entirety and so the seniority of the petitioner has to be determined on the basis of the directions given by this Court in Kailash Chand Goyal's case (supra) and promotions have to be accorded accordingly. Of course, it appears quite just and reasonable that the nonpetitioners did not intend to disobey the directions given by this Court on account of the legal advice that has been tendered to them and on account of certain interpretations put to the judgment rendered in Kailash Chand Goyal's case (supra) on the basis of Gyaneshwar's case (supra) and as some confusion prevailed with the nonpetitioners on account of that, they could not comply this order.

However, the non-petitioners are directed to comply with the order of this Court dated 22.3.1990 by giving effect to the ratio of the decision that has been rendered by a Division Bench of this Court in Kailash Chand Goyal's case (supra) and the seniority list should be prepared as directed in the judgment in Kailash Chand Goyal's case (supra) and promotions should be accorded accordingly. If this order is not complied with within a period of six months from today, the petitioner will be free to move a contempt petition afresh against the non-petitioners."

The State had filed appeal against these directions. A preliminary objection was taken on the maintainability of the appeal and also arguments were advanced. The Division Bench while holding the appeal as not maintainable under Section 19 of the Act, held that the appeal would be maintainable as a Letter Patent Appeal as the direction issued by the learned single Judge would be a judgment

within the meaning of Clause (18) of the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance. Accordingly the Division Bench set aside the directions issued by the learned single Judge. Thus these appeals by special leave.

The question is: whether an appeal against the directions issued by the learned single Judge is maintainable under Section 19 of the Act? Section 19 of the Act envisages that "an appeal shall lie as of right from any order or decision of High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction to punish for contempt where the order or decision is that of a single Judge, to a bench of not less than two Judges of the Court." Therefore, an appeal would lie under Section 19 when an order in exercise of the jurisdiction of the High Court punishing the contemner has been passed. In this case, the finding was that the respondents had not willfully disobeyed the order. So, there is no order punishing the respondent for violation of the orders of the High Court. Accordingly, an appeal under Section 19 would not lie.

The question then is: whether the Division Bench was right in setting aside the direction issued by the learned single Judge to redraw the seniority list. It is contended by Mr.S.K. Jain, learned counsel appearing for the appellant, that unless the learned Judge goes into the correctness of the decision take by the Government in preparation of the seniority list in the light of the law laid down by three benches, the learned Judge cannot come to a conclusion whether or not the respondent had willfully or deliberately disobeyed the orders of the Court as defined under Section 2(b) of the Act. Therefore, the learned single Judge of the High Court necessarily has to go into the merits of that question. We do not find that the contention is well founded. It is seen that, admittely, the respondents had prepared the seniority list on 2.7.1991. Subsequently promotions came to be made. The question is: whether seniority list is open to review in the contempt proceedings to find out, whether it is in conformity with the directions issued by the earlier Benches. It is seen that once there is an order passed by the Government on the basis of the directions issued by the Court, there arises a fresh cause of action to seek redressal in an appropriate forum. **The preparation of the seniority list may be wrong or may be right or may or may not be in conformity with the directions. But that would be a fresh cause of action for the aggrieved party to avail of the opportunity of judicial review. But that cannot be considered to be the willful violation of the order.** After re-exercising the judicial review in contempt proceedings, afresh direction by the learned single Judge cannot be given to redraw the seniority list. In other words, the learned Judge was exercising the jurisdiction to consider the matter on merits in the contempt proceedings. It would not be permissible under Section 12 of the Act. Therefore, the Division Bench has exercised the power under Section 18 of the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance being a judgment or order of the single Judge, the Division Bench corrected the mistake committed by the learned single Judge. Therefore, it may not be necessary for the State to file an appeal in this Court against the judgment of the learned single Judge when the matter was already seized of the Division Bench.

The appeals are accordingly dismissed. It may be open to the aggrieved party to assail the correctness of the seniority list prepared by the State Government, if it is not in incomformity with the directions issued by the High Court, if they so advised, in an appropriate forum. No costs."

(emphasis supplied)



4. The applicant has relied upon the decision ~~of the Apex Court~~ of the Apex Court in K.G. Derasari and Anr Vs Union of India decided on 10.12.1999. The legal issue in that case is not similar to the instant case. In the instant case, the question is whether there could be a review of the order in contempt jurisdiction when the contempt petition stood dismissed. The answer is in negative.

5. We have perused the the Review Application. Review lies within the closed compass. It is only with a view to rectify the errors apparent on the face of records. When the Tribunal deals with a contempt petition and disposes of the same expressing therein the fact of application of mind, the question of filing Review Application does not arise. Hence the Review Application is liable to be dismissed and is accordingly dismissed in circulation. The applicant has to seek recourse to appropriate judicial forum with the fresh cause of action.