26th July, 2022

Petitioner alongwith his counsel present. Mr. Muhammad Adeel Butt, Addl: AG for respondents present.

Implementation report not submitted. Learned AAG has assured that he will coordinate with the respondents to get the judgment implemented and submit implementation report on the next date. Last opportunity granted. To come up for implementation report on 27.09.2022 before S.B.

(Kalim Arshad Khan)
Chairman

Form- A

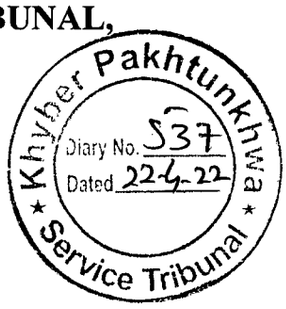
FORM OF ORDER SHEET

Court of _____

Execution Petition No. 244/2022

S.No.	Date of order proceedings	Order or other proceedings with signature of judge
1	2	3
1	22.04.2022	The execution petition of Mr. Qaiser Khan submitted today by Mr. Taimur Ali Khan Advocate may be entered in the relevant register and put up to the Court for proper order please. REGISTRAR
2-	Notified 26/4/22	This execution petition be put up before to Single Bench at Peshawar on 2-6-2022. Original file be requisitioned. Notices to the parties be also issued for the date fixed. CHAIRMAN
2nd June, 2022		None for the petitioner present. Kabirullah Khattak, Addl: AG for respondents present. Notices be issued to the respondents for submission of implementation report. To come up for implementation report on 27.07.2022 before S.B. Original file be also requisitioned. (Kalim Arshad Khan) Chairman

BEFORE THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL, PESHAWAR.



Execution Petition No. 244 /2022
In Service Appeal No.1231/2020

Qaiser Khan, Assistant (BPS-16),
Directorate of Higher Education, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

PETITIONER

VERSUS

1. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through its Chief Secretary at Civil Secretariat Peshawar.

2. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through Secretary Finance Department at Civil Secretariat Peshawar.

RESPONDENTS

.....

EXECUTION PETITION FOR DIRECTING THE RESPONDENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE JUDGMENT DATED 14.01.2022 OF THIS HONOURABLE TRIBUNAL IN LETTER AND SPIRIT.

.....

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

1. That the petitioner has filed service appeal No.1231/2020 in the Honourable Tribunal against the notification dated 25.06.2019, whereby the petitioner has been placed in surplus pool. Accordingly the petitioner prayed that the impugned notification dated 25.06.2019 of the respondents may kindly be set aside being illegal unlawful against the surplus policy of 2001 as the petitioner does not fall under the surplus policy) and the petitioner may kindly be retained/adjusted against the Secretariat Cadre born at the strength of Establishment Department of Civil Secretariat and the seniority/promotion may also be given to the petitioner since the inception of the employment in the Government Department with retrospective back benefits as per the judgment titled Tikka Khan & others VS Syed Muzafar Hussain Shah

& other (2018 SCMR 332) as well as in the light of the larger Bench of Honourable Peshawar High Court Peshawar in W.P 969/2010 vide judgment dated 07.11.2013 in the favour of the petitioner.

2. The said appeal was heard by this Honourable Service Tribunal on 14.01.2022. The Honourable Service Tribunal accepted the appeal. The impugned notification dated 25.06.2019 was set aside with the direction to the respondents to adjust the petitioner in his respective department i.e Establishment & Administration Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa against his respective post and in case of non availability of post, the same shall be created for the petitioner on the same manner as were created for other Administrative Departments vide Finance Department notification dated 11.06.2020. upon his adjustment in his respective department, he is held entitled to all consequential benefits. The issue of his seniority/promotion shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions contained in Civil servant Act, 1973 and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government Servants (appointment, Promotion & Transfer) Rules 1989, particularly section 17 (3) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government Servants (appointment, Promotion & Transfer) Rules 1989 and in the view of the ratio as contained in the judgment titled Tikka Kahn & others VS Syed Muzafar Hussain Shah and others (2018 SCMR 332), the seniority would be determined accordingly. **(Copy of judgment dated 14.01.2022 is attached as Annexure-A)**

3. That the Honourable Tribunal gave its judgment dated 14.01.2022, but after the lapse of about three months, the respondents did not implement the judgment dated 14.01.2022 of this Honourable Tribunal.

4. That in-action and not fulfilling formal requirements by the respondents after passing the judgment of this Honourable Service Tribunal, is totally illegal amount to disobedience and Contempt of Court.

5. That the judgment is still in the field and has not been suspended or set aside by the Supreme Court of Pakistan, therefore, the department is legally bound to obey the judgment dated 14.01.2022 of this Honourable Service Tribunal in letter and spirit.

6. That the petitioner has having no other remedy except to file this execution petition for implementation of judgment dated 14.01.2022 of this Honourable Tribunal.

It is, therefore, most humbly prayed that the respondents may kindly be directed to implement the judgment dated 14.01.2022 of this Honourable Service Tribunal in letter and spirit. Any other remedy, which this august Service Tribunal deems fit and appropriate that, may also be awarded in favour of petitioner.

PETITIONER
Qaiser Khan

THROUGH:

(TAIMUR ALI KHAN)
ADVOCATE HIGH COURT

AFFIDAVIT

It is affirmed and declared that the contents of the execution petition are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DEPONENT

ATTESTED
Syed Muhammad Raza Shah Advocate
Oath Commissioner

(1)

BEFORE THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL, PESHAWAR

Service Appeal No. 1237 /2020

Hanif Ur Rehman, Assistant (BPS-16), Directorate of Prosecution Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

....Appellant

VERSUS

1) Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through its chief Secretary at Civil Secretariat Peshawar.

2) Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through Secretary, Finance Department at civil Secretariat Peshawar.

....Respondents

APPEAL U/S 4 OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL ACT, 1974,(AS PER THE ORDER DATED 04-08-2020 OF THE AUGUST SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN) AGAINST THE UNJUSTIFIABLE AND IMPUGNED NOTIFICATION NO.SO(O&M)/E&AD/3-18/2019 DATED 25-06-2019, WHEREBY THE APPELLANT HAS BEEN PLACED SURPLUS AS PER THE SURPLUS POOL POLICY AND LATER ON DURING THE

Allotted to day
Registrar
21/9/2020

ATTESTED
EXAMINER
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Service Tribunal
Peshawar

BEFORE THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL PESHAWAR

Service Appeal No. 1227/2020

Date of Institution ... 21.09.2020

Date of Decision ... 14.01.2022

Hanif Ur Rehman, Assistant (BPS-16), Directorate of Prosecution Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. ... (Appellant)

VERSUS

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through its Chief Secretary at Civil Secretariat Peshawar and others. ... (Respondents)

Syed Yahya Zahid Gillani, Taimur Haider Khan & Ali Gohar Durrani, Advocates ... For Appellants

Muhammad Adeel Butt, Additional Advocate General ... For respondents

AHMAD SULTAN TAREEN ... CHAIRMAN
ATIQ-UR-REHMAN WAZIR ... MEMBER (EXECUTIVE)

JUDGMENT

ATIQ-UR-REHMAN WAZIR MEMBER (E):- This single judgment shall dispose of the instant service appeal as well as the following connected service appeals, as common question of law and facts are involved therein:-

1. 1228/2020 titled Zubair Shah
2. 1229/2020 titled Farooq Khan
3. 1230/2020 titled Muhammad Amjid Ayaz
4. 1231/2020 titled Qaiser Khan
5. 1232/2020 titled Ashiq Hussain
6. 1233/2020 titled Shoukat Khan
7. 1244/2020 titled Haseeb Zeb

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8. 1245/2020 titled Muhammad Zahir Shah

9. 11125/2020 titled Zahid Khan

10. 11126/2020 titled Touseef Iqbal.

02. Brief facts of the case are that the appellant was initially appointed as Assistant (BPS-11) on contract basis in Ex-FATA Secretariat vide order dated 01-12-2004. His services were regularized by the order of Peshawar High Court vide judgment dated 07-11-2013 with effect from 01-07-2008 in compliance with cabinet decision dated 29-08-2008. Regularization of the appellant was delayed by the respondents for quite longer and in the meanwhile, in the wake of merger of Ex-FATA with the Province, the appellant alongwith others were declared surplus vide order dated 25-06-2019. Feeling aggrieved, the appellant alongwith others filed writ petition No 3704-P/2019 in Peshawar High Court, but in the meanwhile the appellant alongwith others were adjusted in various directorates, hence the High Court vide judgment dated 05-12-2019 declared the petition as infructuous, which was challenged by the appellants in the supreme court of Pakistan and the supreme court remanded their case to this Tribunal vide order dated 04-08-2020 in CP No. 881/2020. Prayers of the appellants are that the impugned order dated 25-06-2019 may be set aside and the appellants may be retained/adjusted against the secretariat cadre borne at the strength of Establishment & Administration Department of Civil Secretariat. Similarly seniority/promotion may also be given to the appellants since the inception of their employment in the government department with back benefits as per judgment titled Tikka Khan & others Vs Syed Muzafar Hussain Shah & others (2018 SCMR 332) as well as in the light of judgment of larger bench of high court in Writ Petition No. 696/2010 dated 07-11-2013.

03. Learned counsel for the appellants has contended that the appellants has not been treated in accordance with law, hence their rights secured under the Constitution has badly been violated; that the impugned order has not been

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P&D Department; that declaring the appellants surplus and subsequently their adjustment in various departments/directorates are illegal, which however were required to be placed at the strength of Establishment & Administration department; that as per judgment of the High Court, seniority/promotions of the appellants are required to be dealt with in accordance with the judgment titled Tikka Khan Vs Syed Muzafar (2018 SCMR 332), but the respondents deliberately and with malafide declared them surplus, which is detrimental to the interests of the appellants in terms of monitory loss as well as seniority/promotion, hence interference of this tribunal would be warranted in case of the appellants.

04. Learned Additional Advocate General for the respondents has contended that the appellants has been treated at par with the law in vogue i.e. under section-11(A) of the Civil Servant Act, 1973 and the surplus pool policy of the provincial government framed thereunder; that proviso under Para-6 of the surplus pool policy states that in case the officer/officials declines to be adjusted/absorbed in the above manner in accordance with the priority fixed as per his seniority in the integrated list, he shall loose the facility/right of adjustment/absorption and would be required to opt for pre-mature retirement from government service provided that if he does not fulfill the requisite qualifying service for pre-mature retirement, he may be compulsory retired from service by the competent authority, however in the instant case, no affidavit is forthcoming to the effect that the appellant refused to be absorbed/adjusted under the surplus pool policy of the government; that the appellants were ministerial staff of ex-FATA Secretariat, therefore they were treated under section-11(a) of the Civil Servant Act, 1973; that so far as the issue of inclusion of posts in BPS-17 and above of erstwhile agency planning cells, P&D Department merged areas secretariat is concerned, they were planning cadre employees, hence they were adjusted in the relevant cadre of the provincial government; that after merger of erstwhile FATA with the Province, the Finance Department vide

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order dated 21-11-2019 and 11-06-2020 created posts in the administrative departments in pursuance of request of establishment department, which were not meant for blue eyed persons as is alleged in the appeal; that the appellants has been treated in accordance with law, hence their appeals being devoid of merit may be dismissed.

05. We have heard learned counsel for the parties and have perused the record.

06. Before embarking upon the issue in hand, it would be appropriate to explain the background of the case. Record reveals that in 2003, the federal government created 157 regular posts for the erstwhile FATA Secretariat, against which 117 employees including the appellants were appointed on contract basis in 2004 after fulfilling all the codal formalities. Contract of such employees was renewed from time to time by issuing office orders and to this effect; the final extension was accorded for a further period of one year with effect from 03-12-2009. In the meanwhile, the federal government decided and issued instructions dated 29-08-2008 that all those employees working on contract against the posts from BPS-1 to 15 shall be regularized and decision of cabinet would be applicable to contract employees working in ex-FATA Secretariat through SAFRON Division for regularization of contract appointments in respect of contract employees working in FATA. In pursuance of the directives, the appellants submitted applications for regularization of their appointments as per cabinet decision, but such employees were not regularized under the pleas that vide notification dated 21-10-2008 and in terms of the centrally administered tribal areas (employees status order 1972 President Oder No. 13 of 1972), the employees working in FATA, shall, from the appointed day, be the employees of the provincial government on deputation to the Federal Government without deputation allowance, hence they are not entitled to be regularized under the policy decision dated 29-08-2008.

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07. In 2009, the provincial government promulgated regularization of service Act, 2009 and in pursuance, the appellants approached the additional chief secretary ex-FATA for regularization of their services accordingly, but no action was taken on their requests, hence the appellants filed writ petition No 969/2010 for regularization of their services, which was allowed vide judgment dated 30-11-2011 and services of the appellants were regularized under the regularization Act, 2009, against which the respondents filed civil appeal No 29-P/2013 and the Supreme Court remanded the case to the High Court Peshawar with direction to re-examine the case and the Writ Petition No 969/2010 shall be deemed to be pending. A three member bench of the Peshawar High Court decided the issue vide judgment dated 07-11-2013 in WP No 969/2010 and services of the appellants were regularized and the respondents were given three months time to prepare service structure so as to regulate their permanent employment in ex-FATA Secretariat vis-à-vis their emoluments, promotions, retirement benefits and inter-se-seniority with further directions to create a task force to achieve the objectives highlighted above. The respondents however, delayed their regularization, hence they filed COC No. 178-P/2014 and in compliance, the respondents submitted order dated 13-06-2014, whereby services of the appellants were regularized vide order dated 13-06-2014 with effect from 01-07-2008 as well as a task force committee had been constituted by Ex-FATA Secretariat vide order dated 14-10-2014 for preparation of service structure of such employees and sought time for preparation of service rules. The appellants again filed CM No. 182-P/2016 with IR in COC No 178-P/2014 in WP No 969/2010, where the learned Additional Advocate General alongwith departmental representative produced letter dated 28-10-2016, whereby service rules for the secretariat cadre employees of Ex-FATA Secretariat had been shown to be formulated and had been sent to secretary SAFRAN for approval, hence vide judgment dated 08-09-2016, Secretary SAFRAN was directed to finalize the matter within one month, but the respondents instead of doing the needful,

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declared all the 117 employees including the appellants as surplus vide order dated 25-06-2019, against which the appellants filed Writ Petition No. 3704-P/2019 for declaring the impugned order as set aside and retaining the appellants in the Civil Secretariat of establishment and administration department having the similar cadre of post of the rest of the civil secretariat employees.

08. During the course of hearing, the respondents produced copies of notifications dated 19-07-2019 and 22-07-2019 that such employees had been adjusted/absorbed in various departments. The High Court vide judgment dated 05-12-2019 observed that after their absorption , now they are regular employees of the provincial government and would be treated as such for all intent and purposes including their seniority and so far as their other grievance regarding their retention in civil secretariat is concerned, being civil servants, it would involve deeper appreciation of the vires of the policy, which have not been impugned in the writ petition and in case the appellants still feel aggrieved regarding any matter that could not be legally within the framework of the said policy, they would be legally bound by the terms and conditions of service and in view of bar contained in Article 212 of the Constitution, this court could not embark upon to entertain the same. Needless to mention and we expect that keeping in view the ratio as contained in the judgment titled Tikka Khan and others Vs Syed Muzafar Hussain Shah and others (2018 SCMR 332), the seniority would be determined accordingly, hence the petition was declared as infructuous and was dismissed as such. Against the judgment of High Court, the appellants filed CPLA No 881/2020 in the Supreme Court of Pakistan, which was disposed of vide judgment dated 04-08-2020 on the terms that the petitioners should approach the service tribunal, as the issue being terms and condition of their service, does fall within the jurisdiction of service tribunal, hence the appellant filed the instant service appeal.

09. Main concern of the appellants in the instant service appeal is that in the first place, declaring them surplus is illegal, as they were serving against regular posts in administration department Ex-FATA, hence their services were required to be transferred to Establishment & Administration Department of the provincial government like other departments of Ex-FATA were merged in their respective department. Their second stance is that by declaring them surplus and their subsequent adjustment in directorates affected them in monitory terms as well as their seniority/promotion also affected being placed at the bottom of the seniority line.

10. In view of the foregoing explanation, in the first place, it would be appropriate to count the discriminatory behaviors of the respondents with the appellants, due to which the appellants spent almost twelve years in protracted litigation right from 2008 till date. The appellants were appointed on contract basis after fulfilling all the codal formalities by FATA Secretariat, administration wing but their services were not regularized, whereas similarly appointed persons by the same office with the same terms and conditions vide appointments orders dated 08-10-2004, were regularized vide order dated 04-04-2009. Similarly a batch of another 23 persons appointed on contract were regularized vide order dated 04-09-2009 and still a batch of another 28 persons were regularized vide order dated 17-03-2009; hence the appellants were discriminated in regularization of their services without any valid reason. In order to regularize their services, the appellants repeatedly requested the respondents to consider them at par with those, who were regularized and finally they submitted applications for implementation of the decision dated 29-08-2008 of the federal government, where by all those employees working in FATA on contract were ordered to be regularized, but their requests were declined under the plea that by virtue of presidential order as discussed above, they are employees of provincial government and only on deputation to FATA but without deputation allowance,

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hence they cannot be regularized, the fact however remains that they were not employee of provincial government and were appointed by administration department of Ex-FATA Secretariat, but due to malafide of the respondents, they were repeatedly refused regularization, which however was not warranted. In the meanwhile, the provincial government promulgated Regularization Act, 2009, by virtue of which all the contract employees were regularized, but the appellant were again refused regularization, but with no plausible reason, hence they were again discriminated and compelling them to file Writ Petition in Peshawar High Court, which was allowed vide judgment dated 30-11-2011 without any debate, as the respondents had already declared them as provincial employees and there was no reason whatsoever to refuse such regularization, but the respondent instead of their regularization, filed CPLA in the Supreme Court of Pakistan against such decision, which again was an act of discrimination and malafide, where the respondents had taken a plea that the High Court had allowed regularization under the regularization Act, 2009 but did not discuss their regularization under the policy of Federal Government laid down in the office memorandum issued by the cabinet secretary on 29-08-2008 directing the regularization of services of contractual employees working in FATA, hence the Supreme Court remanded their case to High Court to examine this aspect as well. A three member bench of High Court heard the arguments, where the respondents took a U turn and agreed to the point that the appellants had been discriminated and they will be regularized but sought time for creation of posts and to draw service structure for these and other employees to regulate their permanent employment. The three member bench of the High Court had taken a serious view of the unessential technicalities to block the way of the appellants, who too are entitled to the same relief and advised the respondents that the petitioners are suffering and are in trouble besides mental agony, hence such regularization was allowed on the basis of Federal Government decision dated 29-08-2008 and the appellants were declared as civil servants of the FATA

Secretariat and not of the provincial government. In a manner, the appellants were wrongly refused their right of regularization under the Federal Government Policy, which was conceded by the respondents before three member's bench, but the appellants suffered for years for a single wrong refusal of the respondents, who put the matter on the back burner and on the ground of sheer technicalities thwarted the process despite the repeated direction of the federal government as well as of the judgment of the courts. Finally, Services of the appellants were very unwillingly regularized in 2014 with effect from 2008 and that too after contempt of court proceedings. Judgment of the three member bench is very clear and by virtue of such judgment, the respondents were required to regularize them in the first place and to own them as their own employees borne on the strength of establishment and administration department of FATA Secretariat, but step-motherly behavior of the respondents continued unabated, as neither posts were created for them nor service rules were framed for them as were committed by the respondents before the High Court and such commitments are part of the judgment dated 07-11-2013 of Peshawar High Court. In the wake of 25th Constitutional amendments and upon merger of FATA Secretariat into Provincial Secretariat, all the departments' alongwith staff were merged into provincial departments. Placed on record is notification dated 08-01-2019, where P&D Department of FATA Secretariat was handed over to provincial P&D Department and law & order department merged into Home Department vide notification dated 16-01-2019, Finance department merged into provincial Finance department vide notification dated 24-01-2019, education department vide order dated 24-01-2019 and similarly all other department like Zakat & Usher Department, Population Welfare Department, Industries, Technical Education, Minerals, Road & Infrastructure, Agriculture, Forests, Irrigation, Sports, FDMA and others were merged into respective Provincial Departments, but the appellants being employees of the administration department of ex-FATA were not merged into Provincial Establishment & Administration Department, rather they were

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declared surplus, which was discriminatory and based on malafide, as there was no reason for declaring the appellants as surplus, as total strength of FATA Secretariat from BPS-1 to 21 were 56983 of the civil administration against which employees of provincial government, defunct FATA DC, employees appointed by FATA Secretariat, line directorates and autonomous bodies etc were included, amongst which the number of 117 employees including the appellants were granted amount of Rs. 25505.00 million for smooth transition of the employees as well as departments to provincial departments and to this effect a summery was submitted by the provincial government to the Federal Government, which was accepted and vide notification dated 09-04-2019, provincial government was asked to ensure payment of salaries and other obligatory expenses, including terminal benefits as well of the employees against the regular sanctioned 56983 posts of the administrative departments/attached directorates/field formations of erstwhile FATA, which shows that the appellants were also working against sanctioned posts and they were required to be smoothly merged with the establishment and administration department of provincial government, but to their utter dismay, they were declared as surplus inspite of the fact that they were posted against sanctioned posts and declaring them surplus, was no more than malafide of the respondents. Another discriminatory behavior of the respondents can be seen, when a total of 235 posts were created vide order dated 11-06-2020 in administrative departments i.e. Finance, home, Local Government, Health, Environment, Information, Agriculture, Irrigation, Mineral and Education Departments for adjustment of the staff of the respective departments of ex-FATA, but here again the appellants were discriminated and no post was created for them in Establishment & Administration Department and they were declared surplus and later on were adjusted in various directorates, which was detrimental to their rights in terms of monetary benefits, as the allowances admissible to them in their new places of adjustment were less than the one admissible in civil secretariat. Moreover, their seniority was also affected

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as they were placed at the bottom of seniority and their promotions, as the appellant appointed as Assistant is still working as Assistant in 2022, are the factors, which cannot be ignored and which shows that injustice has been done to the appellants. Needless to mention that the respondents failed to appreciate that the Surplus Pool Policy-2001 did not apply to the appellants since the same was specifically made and meant for dealing with the transition of district system and resultant re-structuring of governmental offices under the devolution of powers from provincial to local governments as such, the appellants service in erstwhile FATA Secretariat (now merged area secretariat) had no nexus whatsoever with the same, as neither any department was abolished nor any post, hence the surplus pool policy applied on them was totally illegal. Moreover the concerned learned counsel for the appellants had added to their miseries by contesting their cases in wrong forums and to this effect, the supreme court of Pakistan in their case in civil petition No. 881/2020 had also noticed that the petitioners being pursuing their remedy before the wrong forum, had wasted much of their time and the service Tribunal shall justly and sympathetically consider the question of delay in accordance with law. To this effect we feel that the delay occurred due to wastage of time before wrong forums, but the appellants continuously contested their case without any break for getting justice. We feel that their case was already spoiled by the respondents due to sheer technicalities and without touching merit of the case. The apex court is very clear on the point of limitation that cases should be considered on merit and mere technicalities including limitation shall not debar the appellants from the rights accrued to them. In the instant case, the appellants has a strong case on merit, hence we are inclined to condone the delay occurred due to the reason mentioned above.

11. We are of the considered opinion that the appellants has not been treated in accordance with law, as they were employees of administration department of the ex-FATA and such stance was accepted by the respondents in their comment

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EXAMINER
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
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submitted to the High Court and the High Court vide judgment dated 07-11-2013 declared them civil servants and employees of administration department of ex-FATA Secretariat and regularized their services against sanctioned posts, despite they were declared surplus. They were discriminated by not transferring their services to the establishment and administration department of provincial government on the analogy of other employees transferred to their respective departments in provincial government and in case of non-availability of post, Finance department was required to create posts in Establishment & Administration Department on the analogy of creation of posts in other Administrative Departments as the Federal Government had granted amount of Rs. 25505 million for a total strength of 56983 posts including the posts of the appellants and declaring them surplus was unlawful and based on malafide and on this score alone the impugned order is liable to be set aside. The correct course would have been to create the same number of vacancies in their respective department i.e. Establishment & Administrative Department and to post them in their own department and issues of their seniority/promotion was required to be settled in accordance with the prevailing law and rule.

12. We have observed that grave injustice has been meted out to the appellants in the sense that after contesting for longer for their regularization and finally after getting regularized, they were still deprived of the service structure/rules and creation of posts despite the repeated directions of the three member bench of Peshawar High Court in its judgment dated 07-11-2013 passed in Writ Petition No. 969/2010. The same directions has still not been implemented and the matter was made worse when impugned order of placing them in surplus pool was passed, which directly affected their seniority and the future career of the appellants after putting in 18 years of service and half of their service has already been wasted in litigation.

ATTESTED

EXAMINER
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Service Tribunal
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13. In view of the foregoing discussion, the instant appeal alongwith connected service appeals are accepted. The impugned order dated 25-06-2019 is set aside with direction to the respondents to adjust the appellants in their respective department i.e. Establishment & Administration Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa against their respective posts and in case of non-availability of posts, the same shall be created for the appellants on the same manner, as were created for other Administrative Departments vide Finance Department notification dated 11-06-2020. Upon their adjustment in their respective department, they are held entitled to all consequential benefits. The issue of their seniority/promotion shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions contained in Civil Servant Act, 1973 and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government Servants (Appointment, Promotion & Transfer) Rules, 1989, particularly Section-17(3) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government Servants (Appointment Promotion & Transfer) Rules, 1989. Needless to mention and is expected that in view of the ratio as contained in the judgment titled Tikka Khan and others Vs Syed Muzafar Hussain Shah and others (2018 SCMR 332), the seniority would be determined accordingly. Parties are left to bear their own costs. File be consigned to record room.

ANNOUNCED
14.01.2022

(AHMAD SULTAN TAREEN)
CHAIRMAN

(ATIQ-UR-REHMAN WAZIR)
MEMBER (E)

Certified to be ture copy

EXAMINER
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Service Tribunal,
Peshawar

Date of Presentation of Application 18/04/22
Number of Words 5600
Copying Fee 58/-
Urgent 4/-
Total 62/-
Name of Copyist
Date of Completion of Copy 18/04/22
Date of Delivery of Copy 18/04/22

BEFORE THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL, PESHAWAR

Service Appeal No. 1231 /2020

Qaiser Khan, Assistant (BPS-16) Directorate of Higher Education, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

....Appellant

VERSUS

1) Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through its chief Secretary at Civil Secretariat Peshawar.

2) Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through Secretary, Finance Department at civil Secretariat Peshawar.

....Respondents

APPEAL U/S 4 OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL ACT, 1974,(AS PER THE ORDER DATED 04-08-2020 OF THE AUGUST SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN) AGAINST THE UNJUSTIFIABLE AND IMPUGNED NOTIFICATION NO.SO(O&M)/E&AD/3-18/2019 DATED 25-06-2019, WHEREBY THE APPELLANT HAS BEEN PLACED SURPLUS AS PER THE SURPLUS POOL POLICY AND LATER ON DURING THE

Dated 21/9/2020

ORDER
14.01.2022 Learned counsel for the appellant present. Mr. Muhammad Adeel Butt, Additional Advocate General for respondents present. Arguments heard and record perused.

Vide our detailed judgment of today, passed in service appeal bearing No. 1227/2020 titled Hanif-Ur-Rehman Versus Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through its Chief Secretary at Civil Secretariat Peshawar and others", the instant service appeal is accepted. The impugned order dated 25-06-2019 is set aside with direction to the respondents to adjust the appellant in his respective department i.e. Establishment & Administration Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa against his respective posts and in case of non-availability of posts, the same be created for the appellant on the same manner, as were created for other Administrative Departments vide Finance Department notification dated 11-06-2020. Upon his adjustment in his respective department, the appellant is held entitled to all consequential benefits. The issue of his seniority/promotion shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions contained in Civil Servant Act, 1973 and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government Servants (Appointment, Promotion & Transfer) Rules, 1989, particularly Section-17(3) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government Servants (Appointment Promotion & Transfer) Rules, 1989. Needless to mention and is expected that in view of the ratio as contained in the judgment titled Tikka Khan and others Vs Syed Muzafar Hussain Shah and others (2018 SCMR 332), the seniority would be determined accordingly. Parties are left to bear their own costs. File be consigned to record room.

ANNOUNCED
14.01.2022

(AHMAD SULTAN TAREEN)
CHAIRMAN

(ATIQ-UR-REHMAN WAZIR)
MEMBER (E)

Certified to be ture copy
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Service Tribunal,
Peshawar

VAKALAT NAMA

NO._____/2021

IN THE COURT OF KP Service Tribunal, Peshawar

Qaiser Khan. (Appellant)
(Petitioner)
(Plaintiff)

VERSUS

Chief Secretary & others (Respondent)
(Defendant)

I/We, Qaiser Khan.

Do hereby appoint and constitute ***Taimur Ali Khan, Advocate High Court Peshawar,*** to appear, plead, act, compromise, withdraw or refer to arbitration for me/us as my/our Counsel/Advocate in the above noted matter, without any liability for his default and with the authority to engage/appoint any other Advocate/Counsel on my/our costs.

I/We authorize the said Advocate to deposit, withdraw and receive on my/our behalf all sums and amounts payable or deposited on my/our account in the above noted matter. The Advocate/Counsel is also at liberty to leave my/our case at any stage of the proceedings, if his any fee left unpaid or is outstanding against me/us.

Dated _____/2021

قیصر خان

Qaiser Khan
(CLIENT)
17301-1478522-3

ACCEPTED

TAIMUR ALI KHAN
Advocate High Court
BC-10-4240
CNIC: 17101-7395544-5
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