

**BEFORE THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE
TRIBUNAL, PESHAWAR.**

SERVICE APPEAL NO. 93 /2023

MANZOOR AHMAD VS HEALTH DEPARTMENT

INDEX

S. NO.	DOCUMENTS	ANNEXURE	PAGE
1.	Memo of appeal with affidavit	1-8
2.	Stay Application with affidavit	9-10
3.	Transfer Order dated 06.10.2020	A	11-12
4.	Judgment dated 06.12.2021	B	13-24
5.	Impugned Order dated 22.08.2022	C	25
6.	Appeal dated 13.09.2022	D	26
7.	Letter dated 31.10.2022	E	27
8.	Judgment cited as 2022 S C M R 439	F	28-33
9.	Letter dated 14.02.2022	G	34-35
10.	Judgment dated 28.09.2022 in WP No.3508-P/2022.	H	36-43
11.	Judgment cited as 2008 PLC CS 970	I	44-46
12.	Vakalatnama	-----	47


APPELLANT

THROUGH:

NOOR MOHAMMAD KHATTAK
Advocate, Supreme Court of Pakistan
TF-291, 292, Deans Trade Centre,
Peshawar Cantt:

-1-

BEFORE THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL, PESHAWAR.

SERVICE APPEAL No. 93 /2023

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Service Tribunal

Diary No. 2828

Dated 9-1-2023

Manzoor Ahmad Drug Inspector (BS-17),
DHO Office District Peshawar.

.....**APPELLANT**

VERSUS

- 1- The Chief Secretary, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar.
- 2- The Secretary to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Health Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar.
- 3- The Director General Drug Control & Pharmacy Services, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar.

.....**RESPONDENTS**

APPEAL UNDER SECTION -4 OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL ACT, 1974 AGAINST THE IMPUGNED NOTIFICATION DATED 22-08-2022 ISSUED IN SHEER VIOLATION OF THE APEX COURT'S JUDGMENT REPORTED IN 2022 S C M R 439 READ WITH LETTER DATED 14-02-2022, JUDGMENT OF THE AUGUST PESHAWAR HIGH COURT DATED 28-09-2022 RENDERED IN W.P No. 3508-P/2022 RESPECTIVELY, WHILE PARTIALLY EXECUTING THE JUDGMENT OF THIS AUGUST SERVICE TRIBUNAL DATED 06-12-2021 AND AGAINST NO ACTION TAKEN ON THE DEPARTMENTAL APPEAL OF THE APPELLANT WITHIN STATUTORY PERIOD OF NINETY DAYS.

Filed to-day
Registrar

PRAYER:

THAT ON ACCEPTANCE OF THIS APPEAL, THE IMPUGNED NOTIFICATION DATED "22.08.2022" MAY VERY KINDLY BE SET ASIDE TO THE EXTENT OF APPELLANT ON ACCOUNT OF USING THE ILLUSIVE & ELUSIVE (ILLEGAL & UTTERLY MEANINGLESS) TERM OF

09/01/2023

"COMPETENT AUTHORITY" AND THE RESPONDENTS MAY ALSO BE DIRECTED NOT TO TRANSFER/POST THE APPELLANT UNDER THE GARB OF A BAN & ILLEGAL TERM OF "COMPETENT AUTHORITY" FROM THE POST OF DRUG INSPECTOR DISTRICT PESHAWAR. THAT THE RESPONDENTS MAY FURTHER PLEASE BE DIRECTED TO ACT UPON/IMPLEMENT PROPERLY THE JUDGMENT IN REM OF THE APEX COURT REPORTED IN "2022 S C M R 439" READ WITH LETTER DATED "14-02-2022", JUDGMENT OF AUGUST PESHAWAR HIGH COURT DATED "28-09-2022" IN ITS TRUE LETTER & SPIRIT, WHILE PARTIALLY EXECUTING THE JUDGMENT OF THIS AUGUST SERVICE TRIBUNAL DATED "06-12-2021", REGARDING THE AFOREMENTIONED IMPUGNED NOTIFICATION AT PRESENT OR ANY OTHER NOTIFICATION RELEVANT TO THE TERMS & CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE APPELLANT IN FUTURE TO THE EXTENT OF AN "ILLEGAL & UTTERLY MEANINGLESS" TERM OF "COMPETENT AUTHORITY". ANY OTHER REMEDY WHICH THIS AUGUST TRIBUNAL DEEMS FIT THAT MAY ALSO BE AWARDED IN FAVOUR OF THE APPELLANT.

**R/SHEWETH:
ON FACTS:**

Brief facts giving rise to the present appeal are as under:-

1- That, the appellant filed Service Appeal bearing office No. 16578/2020 before this august Service Tribunal in which the appellant impugned the transfer notification vide dated 06-10-2020.
(Copy of the order vide dated 06-10-2020 attached as Annexure -----A).

2- That, the appeal of the appellant was finally heard and decided vide judgment dated 06-12-2021, by setting aside the transfer notification and as such the ibid appeal

was accepted with its respective prayer in favour of the appellant by this Service Tribunal, while the prayer of the appellant is reproduced as under;

"On acceptance of this appeal the impugned Notification dated 06.10.2020 may very kindly be set aside to the extent of appellant and the respondents may kindly be directed not to transfer the appellant from the post of Drug Inspector (BPS-17), District Peshawar. Any other remedy which this august Tribunal deems fit that may also be awarded in favour of the appellant."
(Copies of the judgment vide dated 06.12.2021 attached as Annexure.....B).

3- That, the concluding Para of the judgment ibid directing the respondents is also reproduced as under,

"For what has gone above, all the appeals with their respective prayers are accepted as prayed for. Consequently, the impugned order is set aside and respondents are directed not to transfer the appellants from the post of Drug Inspector or Drug Analyst as the case may be."

4- That, the respondents instead of compliance of the judgment dated 06.12.2021 to the respective prayer of the appellant, issued an impugned transfer notification vide dated 22.08.2022 under the garb of compliance, through which the appellant has been posted /transferred to the District Dir Lower.

(Copy of the impugned Order vide dated 22-08-2022 attached as Annexure.....C).

5- That, the appellant feeling aggrieved from the impugned notification dated 22.08.2022, preferred Departmental appeal vide dated 13-09-2022, before the appellate authority regarding the matter concerned but the same

has not been responded/decided till the expiry of statutory period of ninety days so far.

(Copy of the Departmental Appeal dated 13-09-2022 attached as Annexure.....D).

6- That, the respondent No.03 has issued an explanation letter vide dated 31-10-2022, while the Departmental appeal of the appellant is still lying pending for final decision despite of considerable delay before the appellant Authority/ Public Functionary.

(Copy of the letter dated 31-10-2022 attached as Annexure.....E).

7- That, the appellant having no efficacious remedy other than to prefer the instant Service Appeal on the following grounds amongst the others.

GROUND:

A- That, the impugned Notification dated 22.08.2022 issued by the respondents is against the law, facts, norms of natural justice, materials on the record and unconstitutional, hence not tenable and liable to be set aside.

B- That, the impugned notification dated 22.08.2022, issued under the garb of compliance by the respondents, is in arbitrary & malafide manner, hence not tenable and liable to be set aside to the extent of the appellant.

C- That, the impugned notification dated 22.08.2022, issued under the garb of compliance by the respondents, is totally based on discrimination, favoritism and nepotism, hence not tenable in the eye of law.

D- That, the impugned notification dated 22.08.2022, issued under the garb of compliance by the respondents, has neither been in the interest of public nor in the exigency of service, hence not tenable and liable to be set aside.

E- That, the appellant has been posted/transferred through impugned Notification dated 22.08.2022, in utter violation & disregard of the judgment dated "06.12.2021", being defiance of the judgment *ibid*, therefore the same is not tenable and liable to be set aside.

F- That, the impugned Notification dated 22.08.2022, is nothing but just to harass the appellant and to pressurize for not sustaining against the wrong doing.

G- That, the impugned Notification dated 22.08.2022, is also in utter violation of the cited Judgment "2022 S C M R 439" of the Apex Court, by donning the cloak of Competent Authority while the Apex Court has held in its judgment as that,

"Using the term 'competent authority' but without disclosing such person's designation & name is against public policy and also against the public interest since it facilitates illegalities to be committed and protects those committing them. Merely mentioning the competent authority without disclosing the designation & name of the person who is supposed to be the competent authority is utterly meaningless. There is a need to put a stop to the use of illusive & elusive term i.e the Competent Authority without the disclosure of the Competent Authority's name & designation while issuing the notifications, orders, office memorandum, instructions, letters and other communications.

(Copy of the cited judgment attached as Annexure.....F).

H- That, as per dictum laid down by the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan in the case cited as "PLD 2010 SC 483", the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan as follow;

"When the Supreme Court deliberately and with intention of setting the law, pronounces the

question, such pronouncement is the law declared by the Supreme Court within the meaning of Article 189 of the Constitution and is binding on all Courts in Pakistan. It cannot be treated as mere obiter dictum.

- I- That, the impugned Notification dated 22.08.2022, is also in defiance of the instructions issued by Judicial Wing of the Establishment Department which has been circulated vide dated **14.02.2022**, in pursuance to orders of the cited judgment of the Apex Court.
(Copy of the letter vide dated 14.02.2022 attached as Annexure.....G).

- J- That, the appellant has not been treated by the respondents in accordance with law, rules and cited judgment of the Apex Court on the matter concerned and as such the respondents violated the Articles 4, 25, 189 & 190 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.

- K- That, the appellant also filed a Writ Petition No. **"3508-P/2022"**, regarding the proper implementation of the cited judgment **"2022 S C M R 439"** on the matter of impugned notification to the extent of Competent Authority, in which the Honorable Peshawar High Court vide Para 6, has held as that,

"the worthy Service Tribunal is very much clothed with the jurisdiction and; authority to implement the ibid decision of the august Apex Court in terms of Articles 189 and; 190 of the Constitution and; petitioners can validly agitate the same before the worthy Service Tribunal If they so wish and; desire.
(Copy of the ibid Writ Petition attached as Annexure.....H).

- L- That as per dictum laid down by the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan in the case cited as **"PLD**

2011 SC 927" the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan has dilated upon the principle of administration of justice as under,

"when a procedure has been provided for doing a thing in a particular manner that thing should be done in that matter and in no other way or it should not be done at all; indeed it impliedly prohibits doing of thing in any other manner; the compliance of such thing in no way could be either ignored or dispensed with. If the act complained of is without jurisdiction or is in excess of authority conferred by statute or there is abuse or misuse of power, court can interfere.

- M- That, regarding the proper implementation of judgment cited as "2022 S C M R 439" of the Apex Court read with letter "14-02-2022", the appellant also preferred a departmental appeal, which was not responded /decided till the expiry of statutory period, while the respondent No.3 served an explanation letter vide dated 31.10.2022, tentatively proposing the initiation of disciplinary proceeding by ignoring the inaction of Public Functionaries. The Honorable Lahore High Court has held in a judgment cited as "2008 PLC CS 970" regarding the inaction of public functionaries while deciding the application/representation of their subordinates within statutory period that,

"No body should be penalized by the inaction of Public Functionary for not deciding the appeal/representation of their subordinates within statutory period.

(Copy of the cited judgment attached as Annexure.....I).

- N- That, the appellant seeks permission to advance other grounds and proofs at the time of hearing.

It is therefore, most humbly prayed that the appeal of appellant may kindly be accepted as prayed for.

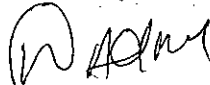


Appellant
MANZOOR AHMAD

THROUGH:



NOOR MOHAMMAD KHATTAK
Advocate, Supreme Court of Pakistan



WALEED ADNAN



UMAR FAROOQ MOMAND

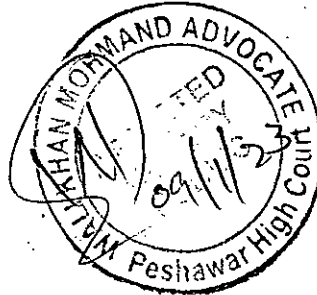
&



MUHAMMAD AYUB
ADVOCATES

AFFIDAVIT.

I, MANZOOR AHMAD, Drug Inspector (BS-17) District Peshawar Health Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of this Appeal are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed from this Honorable Court/Tribunal.





DEPONENT

-9-

**BEFORE THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE
TRIBUNAL, PESHAWAR.**

C.M NO. _____/2022

IN

SERVICE APPEAL No. _____ /2023

MANZOOR AHMAD VS HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**APPLICATION FOR SUSPENSION OF OPERATION OF THE
IMPUGNED NOTIFICATION DATED 22.08.2022 TO THE
EXTENT OF APPLICANT REGARDING THE USE OF ILLUSIVE
& ELUSIVE (ILLEGAL & UTTERLY MEANINGLESS) TERM OF
"COMPETENT AUTHORITY" IN LIGHT OF THE APEX COURT'S
JUDGMENT REPORTED IN "2022 S C M R 439" READ WITH
LETTER DATED 14.02.2022 TILL THE FINAL DISPOSAL OF
THE ABOVE TITLED APPEAL.**

R/SHEWETH:

- 1- That, the above mentioned appeal along with this application..has been filed by the appellant before this august Service Tribunal in which no date has been fixed so far.
- 2- That, the appellant filed the above mentioned appeal against the impugned notification dated 22.08.2022, whereby the appellant has been posted/transferred in utter violation of the Judgment of this Service Tribunal passed vide dated 06.12.2021, instead of implementing the respective prayer of the appellant in the judgment ibid.
- 3- That, all the three ingredients necessary for the stay is in the favor of the appellant.
- 4- That, the impugned notification dated "**22.08.2022**" has been issued deliberately, having malafide intention of

harassment and is in utter disregard of the Apex Court's Judgment cited as "2022 S C M R 439" read with letter dated "14-02-2022" & "WP No.3508-P/2002" dated "28.09.2022", while using the "illusive & elusive" term of Competent Authority for a BS-17 Officer by connecting him with BS-19 officers in a single order, which is also violative of the prevailing & notified relevant rules & Law.

It is therefore, most humbly prayed that on acceptance of this application, the operation of the impugned notification dated 22.08.2022 to the extent of appellant may very kindly be suspended till the final disposal of the above titled service appeal.


Applicant

THROUGH:


NOOR MOHAMMAD KHATTAK
ADVOCATE SUPREME COURT

AFFIDAVIT.

I, MANZOOR AHMAD, Drug Inspector (BS-17) District Peshawar Health Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of this Application are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed from this Honorable Court/Tribunal.




DEPONENT

"A" 18-11-20

GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Dated the Peshawar 06th October, 2020

NOTIFICATION

No. SOH-III/10-1/2020. The Competent Authority is pleased to order following postings/transfers of the Officers with immediate effect in the public interest.

S.No.	Name & Designation	From	To
1	Mr. Inam Ul Haq, Senior Pharmacist (BS-18)	Services Hospital Peshawar	Deputy Director/Sr. Pharmacist (BS-18) DG & PS against the vacant post of Sr. Pharmacist Services Hospital Peshawar vice St. No.1
2	Mr. Arif Hussain, Analyst (BS-18)	Drugs Testing Laboratory, Peshawar	Analyst Drug Testing Laboratory Peshawar vice St. No.2
3	Miss. Naila Basher, Senior Pharmacist (BS-18)	Govt. MCC, DG, DG & PS.	Analyst Drug Testing Laboratory Peshawar vice St. No.2
4	Mr. Fazle Haq, Pharmacist (BS-17)	Drugs Testing Laboratory, Peshawar	DG, DC & PS against the vacant post of Pharmacist/DI/Chemist (BS-17)
5	Mr. Fawad Alam, Pharmacist (BS-17)	Moulvi Ameer Shah Memorial Hospital Peshawar	DG, DC & PS against the vacant post of Pharmacist/DI/Chemist (BS-17)
6	Mr. Mishbah Ullah Jan Pharmacist (BS-17)	Bacha Khan Medical Complex, Swabi	Drug Inspector (BS-17) Mardan vice Sr. No. 17
7	Mr. Amin Ul Haq, Sr. Drug Inspector (BS-18)	District Mardan	Senior Pharmacist (BS-18) KDA Hospital Kohat against the vacant post.
8	Mr. Abdur Rauf, Pharmacist (BS-17)	DHQ Hospital Mardan	Drug Inspector (BS-17) DHQ Hospital Mardan vice Sr. No. 8
9	Mr. Shehzada Mustafa Durg Inspector (BS-17)	District Mardan	Pharmacist (BS-17) DHQ Hospital Mardan vice Sr. No. 8
10	Mr. Niamatullah, Pharmacist (BS-17)	DHQ Hospital Dir Lower.	Drug Inspector (BS-17) DHQ Hospital Dir Lower vice Sr. No. 10
11	Mr. Zia Ullah, Drug Inspector (BS-17)	Dir Lower.	Assistant Director (BS-17) DG, DC & PS against the vacant post.
12	Mr. Rohullah, Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Charsadda	Drug Inspector (BS-17) Lakki Marwat Vice Sr. 14
13	Mr. Imran Burki, Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District D.I. Khan	Drug Inspector (BS-17) Lakki Marwat Vice Sr. 14

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GOVERNEMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dated Peshawar, the 06.10.2020

NOTIFICATION

NO.SOH-III/10-1/2020:- The competent authority is pleased to order of the postings/transfers of the Officers with immediate effect in the public interest.

SNO	Name of Officers & Designation	From	To
1	Mr. Inam ul Haq, Senior Pharmacist (BPS-18)	Services Hospital Peshawar	Deputy Director Pharmacist (BS-18) PS against the vacant post
2	Mr. Arif Hussain, Analyst (BPS-18)	Drug Testing Laboratory, Peshawar	Analyst Pharmacist, Services Hospital Peshawar vice Serial No.1
3	Miss. Naila Basher, Senior Pharmacist (BS-18)	Govt. MCC, DG, DO & PS	Analyst Drug inspector Laboratory Peshawar vice Serial No.2
4	Mr. Fazle Haq, Pharmacist (BS-17)	Drugs Testing Laboratory Peshawar	DG, DC & PS against the vacant Post of Pharmacist/DT/Chemist (BPS-17)
5	Mr. Fawad Alam, Pharmacist (BS-17)	Moulvi Ameer Shah Memorial Hospital Peshawar	DG, DC & PS against the vacant Post of Pharmacist/DT/Chemist (BPS-17)
6	Mr. Misbah Ullah Jan Pharmacist (BS-17)	Bacha Khan Medical Complex, Svrabi	Drug Inspector. (BS-17), Mardan Vice Serial No.17
7	Mr. Amin Ul Haq, Sr. Drug Inspector (BS-18)	District Mardan	Senior Pharmacists (BS-18) KDA Hospital Kohat against the vacant post
8	Mr. Abdur Rauf, Pharmacist (BS-17)	DHQ Hospital Mardan	Drug Inspector (BS-17), Hospital Mardan Vice Serial No.13
9	Mr. Shahzada Mustafa, Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Mardan	Pharmacist (BS-17), DHQ Hospital Mardan Vice Serial No.8
10	Mr. Niamatullah, Pharmacist (BPS-17)	DHQ Hospital Dir Lower,	Drug Inspector (BS-17), against the vacant post
11	Mr. Zia Ullah, Drug Inspector (BPS-17)	Dir Lower	Pharmacist (BS-17) Hospital Dir Lower at Serial No.10
12	Mr. Rohullah, Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Charsadda	Assistant Director DG,DC & PS against the vacant post.
13	Mr. Imran Burki, Drug Inspector BS-17	District D.I.Khan	Drug Inspector (BS-17) Lakki Marwat Vice sr.14

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14	Mr. Ibrar Khan Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Lakki Marwat	Drug Inspector (BS-17) Karak vice Sr. No. 15.
15	Mr. Muhammad Saleem Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Karak	Drug Inspector (BS-17) D.I. Karak vice Sr. No. 13.
16	Mr. Manzoor Khattak, Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Peshawar	Pharmacists (BS-17) KDA against the vacant post.
17	Mr. Shoaib Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Mardan	Pharmacists (BS-17) Swabi against the vacant post.

Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Health Department

Endst of even No. and Date

Copy forwarded to the:

1. The Accountant General, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar
2. Director General Health Services, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar.
3. Director General, Drug Control & Pharmacy Services, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar
4. In charge, Drug Testing Laboratory, Hayatabad, Peshawar
5. Medical Superintendent Services Hospital, Peshawar.
6. Medical Superintendent Moulvi Ameer Shah Meyorial Hospital Peshawar.
7. Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, concerned.
8. Hospital Director, BIMC Swabi.
9. District Health Officer concerned,
10. District Accounts Officer concerned
11. The Deputy Director
12. PS to Minister of Health
13. PS to Secretary Health
14. PA to

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14	Mr. Ibrar Khan Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Lakki Marwat	Drug Inspector (BS-17) Karak vice Sr. No.15.
15	Mr. Muhammad Saleem Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Karrak	Drug Inspector (BS-17) D.I.Khan vice Sr.No.13
16	Mr. Manzoor Khattak, Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Peshawar	Pharmacists (BS-17) kda Kohat against the vacant post
17	Mr. Shoaib Drug Inspector (BS-17)	District Mardan	Pharmacists (BS-17) Swabi against the vacant post

**SECRETARY TO GOVT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

Endst of even No and Date.

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-13-

BEFORE THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE
TRIBUNAL, PESHAWAR.

Appeal No. 16578/2020

Date of Institution ... 11.01.2021

Date of Decision ... 06.12.2021

Mr. Manzoor Ahmad, Drug Inspector (BPS-17) District Peshawar, under
Transfer to the post of Pharmacist (BPS-17) DHQ Hospital KDA Kohat.
... (Appellant)

VERSUS

The Chief Secretary, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar and two other.
... (Respondents)

Present.

Mr. Noor Muhammad, ... For appellant.
Advocate.

Mr. Muhammad Adeel Butt, ... For respondents.
Addl. Advocate General

MR. AHMAD SULTAN TAREEN ... CHAIRMAN
MR. SALAH-UD-DIN, ... MEMBER(J)

JUDGMENT

AHMAD SULTAN TAREEN, CHAIRMAN:-By the appeal described
above in the heading and eight other appeals bearing No. 10301/2020,
10535/2020, 16579/2020, 16580/2020, 923/2021, 1559/2021,
4821/2021, 5187/2021, the appellants have invoked the jurisdiction of this

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Tribunal to challenge their transfers from the post of Drug Inspectors/Drug Analyst to the post of Pharmacists with the prayer copied herein below:-

"On acceptance of this appeal the impugned Notification dated 06.10.2020 may very kindly be set aside to the extent of appellant and the respondents may kindly be directed not to transfer the appellant from the post of Drug Inspector (BPS-17), District Peshawar. Any other remedy which this august Tribunal deems fit that may also be awarded in favour of the appellant."

2. This single judgment shall stand to dispose of all the 09 appeals in one place as in all of them common questions of facts and law are involved.

3. The factual account as given by the appellant in Memo. of Appeal has been edited for the purpose of this judgment. The appellants in Appeals No. 16578/2020, 10301/2020, 10535/2020, 16579/2020, 16580/2020, 923/2021, 1559/2021, 4821/2021, 5187/2021, are holders of the post of Drug Inspector in pursuance to their appointment made on the said post in due process. Appellant in Appeal No. 16580/2020 is holder of the post of Drug Analyst. The respondent department transferred them from their respective posts held by them in the relevant cadre to the post of Pharmacist. They through their respective departmental appeals have challenged their transfer orders before the departmental appellate authority but they received no response of their departmental appeals. Consequently, they have preferred their service appeals respectively, as

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enumerated herein above, for judicial review of the impugned transfer orders. The copies of the appointment orders of appellants, last transfer order within cadre and of impugned order followed by the copies of departmental appeals are available on record as annexed with their respective Memorandum of Appeals. The appellants have disputed the transfer as made vide impugned order on the ground that in terms of service rules for them, their appointment, promotion and transfer is governed by notification dated 09.04.2006 of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Department quite differently from the Pharmacists. The copy of the said notification as annexed with the appeal is also available on file. The appellants amongst other grounds have urged that the impugned notification of their transfer is against law, facts, norms of natural justice and material on record and being not tenable is liable to be set aside to the extent of appellants and private respondents; and that the appellants were not treated by the respondents in accordance with law/rules on the subject in utter violation of Articles 4 and 25 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.

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4. On notice of appeal, the respondents turned up, joined the proceedings and contested the appeal by filing written replies stating therein that the appellants have got no cause of action or locus standi; that the appeals are against the prevailing law and rules and are not maintainable in present form. They with several factual and legal

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objections submitted that the appeals having been filed with malafide intentions are liable to be dismissed as the impugned transfer notification has been issued in accordance with Section 10 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Civil Servants Act, 1973.

5. We have heard the arguments and perused the record.

6. The arguments of the parties revolve around their submission in writing made in Memorandum of appeal and written reply respectively and discussed herein above.

7. Learned counsel for the appellant has argued that the impugned notification dated 06/10/2020 is against the law, facts, norms of natural justice and materials on the record; that the appellant has not been treated by the respondents in accordance with law and rules on the subject and as such the respondents has violated Articles-4 and 25 of the Constitution of Pakistan; that the impugned notification dated 06/10/2020 has been issued by the respondent No. 2 in arbitrary and malafide manner; hence, not tenable and liable to be set aside; that the impugned notification dated 06/10/2020 is based on discrimination, favoritism and nepotism and is not tenable in the eyes of law; that the impugned notification dated 06/10/2020 has neither been in the best interest of the public service nor in exigencies of service; that through impugned notification, the appellants has been transferred against the wrong cadre/post; that

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-17-

through impugned notification is violation of clause-I and IV of the transfer/posting policy of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

8. Learned AAG on behalf of respondents rebutted the arguments advanced by learned counsel for the appellants and has argued that the appellants are employees of Health Departments selected through Public Service Commissions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa but their performance is questionable on the basis of their monthly progress reports compiled on the basis of set indicators besides their facing inquiries; that the appellants have already completed their normal tenure of two years and it is the discretion of the competent authority to transfer a civil servant at anytime even outside of the province; that no terms and conditions of their service have been violated; that the impugned notification is based on law, Rules and principles of natural justice; that there is no malafide on the part of respondents towards the appellants; that the application are transferred in accordance with law in the public interest; that it is the fitness of things to post a right person at a right place to achieve good governance and to enhance public service delivery; that the appellants have been transferred within their cadre within the same directorate even if they have been transferred in ex-cadre, the same is also covered under the second proviso of Act; that the notification issued after observance of all relevant rules/policy.

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9. For any reason but as matter of fact, the posts held by the appellants as Drug Inspector or Drug Analyst, as the case may be, were got vacated by transfer of the appellants and filled by posting of the individuals from the cadre of pharmacists. The appellants in consequence of their transfer have been posted against non-cadre posts. The main defense of the respondents lies in their reply to para-4 of the memorandum of appeal. It has been stated vide para-4 of appeal that by the service rules dated 09/04/2006, the cadre of the appellants is completely different from that of service rule assigned for pharmacists. The reply of the respondents to said para is copied below:

"The Service Rules does not carry any kind of assignment to a cadre but it specifies the method of recruitment and promotion prospects which is otherwise protected after the merging of cadre. Although transfer is not a punishment but to make such like people punctual, subservient to the public and to overcome the deficiency of efficient of hardworking officer to post right person on right place, the three cadres i.e. hospital pharmacist, drug inspector and analyst having same basic qualification as required for induction through Public Service Commission, were merged to obviate the stagnancy in the cadre. By doing so any drug inspector or an analyst at DTL (who are the cadre of the 04 to 05 persons) can be transferred making them liable to work in hospital under the close

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supervision of hospital administration and vice versa. Those who are transferred from hospital to work in the field as drug inspectors are tremendously working, removing the bottlenecks and highlighting a lot of malpractices previously done by their predecessor who have been sacked from field duty. In other similar cases, the drug inspectors who are sacked are under probe at Provincial Inspection Team and other fora".

10. From the divergent pleadings of parties particularly discussed herein before, the main question wanting determination is, whether vice versa transfer of the holders of the post of Drug Inspector/Analyst and of Pharmacist is reasonably doable?

11. For answer to the formulated questions, prior determination of the legal status of the appellants and the respondents is necessary, as far as their functional duties are concerned. It is pertinent to observe that the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa made the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Drug Rules, 1982 in exercise of powers conferred by Section 44 of Drug Act, 1976. Rule-2 of ibid rules provides definitions of different words and phrases. The expression "Act" in the said rules means the Drug Act, 1976. Analyst means an Analyst appointed by the Government under the Act. Inspector means an Inspector appointed by the Government under the Act. Board means the Quality Control Board for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province set up under Section 11 (of the Act). Pharmacy

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means a shop, store or place where drugs are compounded or prepared on prescription. Part-II of ibid rules relates to appointment and functions of enforcement staff. Sub Rule-(1) of Rule-3 in Part-II of the said Rules provides that an Inspector and Analyst shall submit monthly returns in Form-1 & Form-2 respectively, to the Board and a Summary on the overall situation of quality control in the area under their respective jurisdiction and the board shall maintain such information in a manner as to monitor the quality of all the drugs sold and to keep watch on the performance of all manufacturers. Rule-4 provides qualifications etc of Inspector and Analyst. Accordingly, no person shall be appointed as Inspector unless he possess the degree in Pharmacy from University or other institutions recognized for this purpose by the Pharmacy Council of Pakistan and has at least one year experience in the manufacture, sell, testing or analysis of drugs or in Drug Control Administration or in hospital or pharmacy. Sub Rule-(2) of Rule-4 provides the qualification for appointment as Analyst which is similar to that of the Inspector except experience which in case of Analyst is 05 years. The same rules i.e. of 1982 provide for duties of Inspectors and Analysts. From the given statutory expositions relating to the position of Drug Inspector and Drug Analyst, we have no hesitation to hold that the posts of Drug Inspector/Drug Analyst are statutory positions with authority of appointment vested in the Provincial Government. The Government of

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Khyber Pakhtunkhwa vide notification dated 09/04/2006 bearing No. SOH-III/10-04/05 issued in pursuance to the provisions contained in sub rule-(2) of Rule-3 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1989, laid down the method of recruitment, qualification and other conditions of service applicable to the posts specified in column-2 of the appendix. The qualification of Inspector in the appendix is similar to that of qualification provided under Sub-Rule-(1) of Rule-4 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Drug Rule, 1982. According to method of recruitment prescribed in column-5 of the appendix, the appointment to the post of Drug Inspector is to be made by initial recruitment while to the post of Chief Drug Inspector and Divisional Drug Inspector by promotion. The respondents in their reply vide para-4 as reproduced herein above have asserted with vehemence that there cadres i.e. Hospital Pharmacist, Drug Inspector and Drug Analyst having same qualification for induction through Public Service Commission, were merged to obviate the stagnancy in the cadre. By doing so Drug Inspector of Analyst at DTL (who are the cadre of 04 to 5 persons) be transferred making them liable to work in hospital under the close supervision of hospital administration. Those who are transferred from hospital to work in the field as Drug Inspector are tremendously working, removing the bottlenecks and

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highlighting a lot of discrepancies done by their predecessors who have been sacked from field duty.

12. The reply of the respondents as discussed above revolves around the expediency of filling the Drug Regulatory posts by *inter se* transfer of the holders of the post of Drug Inspector/Drug Analyst and of Pharmacists by merger of their cadre to ensure the discipline and quality of performance purportedly for the public good. We are not supposed to doubt the intentions of the respondents for such expediency but at the same time, we have to see that such an expediency is in conformity to the law and rules on the subject. Article 240 of Constitution of Pakistan enshrines that subject to the Constitution, the appointments and conditions of service in the Service of Pakistan shall be determined by or under the Act of Parliament in case of the services of Federation and by or under the Act of Provincial Assembly in case of services of Province and posts in connection with affairs of the Province. In pursuance of this command of Constitution, the Provincial Service Laws i.e. the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Civil Servants Act, 1973 and Rules made there-under are in place in general besides other Special Service laws for particular posts and services in connection with affairs of the Province. As already discussed above, the notification dated 09/04/2006 issued in pursuance to Sub Rule-(2) of Rule-3 of (APT) Rules, 1989 is there which laid down the method of recruitment, qualification and other conditions of service

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applicable to the posts of Drug Inspectors of different ranks. Thus, in presence of a legal instrument like notification dated 09/04/2006 having statutory backing, transfer of a Drug Inspector to an ex-cadre post to fill the resultant vacancy by transfer of a non-cadre officer is seemingly not credible. By the impugned order dated 06/10/2020, appellants holding the posts of Drug Inspector and one among them holding the post of Drug Analyst were transferred from their respective posts held by them in relevant cadre and posted as Pharmacist in a wrong cadre. The notification dated 06/04/2006 as far as column-5 of its appendix is concerned expressly provides for appointment of Drug Inspector through initial recruitment. With this position as to method of appointment of Drug Inspector, the post held by him cannot be filled by transfer or promotion from any other cadre albeit the person in the alien cadre may possess the qualification similar to the qualification of Drug Inspector. In holding so, we derive guidance from the law laid down by august Supreme Court of Pakistan in the case of Muhammad Sharif Tareen...vs... Government of Balochistan (2018 SCMR 54). In the ibid case, it was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that a post which is required by the rules to be filled by Initial recruitment cannot be filled by promotion, transfer, absorption, or by any other method which is not provided by the relevant law and rules. Furthermore, after making reference to the law laid down in the case of Ali Azhar Khan

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Baloch...vs...Province of Sindh (205 SCMR 456), it was held as

follows:

"8. The quintessence of the paragraphs reproduced above is that the appointments made on deputation, by absorption or by transfer under the garb of exigencies of service in an outrageous disregard of merit impaired efficiency and paralyzed the good governance and that perpetuation of this phenomenon, even for a day more would further deteriorate the state of efficiency and good governance."

13. For what has gone above, all the appeals with their respective prayers are accepted as prayed for. Consequently, the impugned order is set aside and respondents are directed not to transfer the appellants from the post of Drug Inspector or Drug Analyst as the case may be. Parties are left to bear their own costs. File be consigned to record room after completion.

(SALAH-UD-DIN)
Member(J)

ANNOUNCED
06.12.2021

ATTESTED

(AHMAD SULTAN TAREEN)
Chairman

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GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
HEALTH DEPARTMENT "C"

Dated Peshawar, the 22nd August, 2022

NOTIFICATION

SOI-III/7-767/2022 (Drug Inspector): In compliance of the Services Tribunal Peshawar judgment dated 06-12-2021 in Service Appeal no 16570/2020, and consequent upon the approval of competent authority, the posting/transfer orders of the following Chief Drug Inspector/Drug Inspectors/Drug Analysts hereby made with immediate effect.

S. No.	Name of Officers & Designation	From	To	Remarks
1.	Syed Muhammad Asad Hahmi Chief Drug Inspector BS-19.	Chief Pharmacist (BS-19), KDA, Kohat.	Chief Drug Inspector (BS-19), District D.I Khan	Against the vacant post.
2.	Tayyab Abbass Chief Drug Inspector BS-19	Chief Pharmacist (BS-19), Services Hospital, Peshawar.	Chief Drug Inspector (BS-19), District Abbottabad.	Against the vacant post.
3.	Amin ul Haq Senior Drug Inspector BS-18	Already under report to DG, DC&PS on account of disciplinary proceeding under E&D Rules, 2011.		
4.	Arif Hussain Analyst BS-18	Senior Pharmacist (BS-18), Services Hospital, Peshawar.	Drug Analyst (BS-18), Drug Testing Laboratory (DTL), Peshawar.	Against the vacant post.
5.	Manzoor Ahmad Drug Inspector BS-17	Drug Inspector (BS-17), District Peshawar.	Drug Inspector (BS-17), District Dir Lower.	Against the vacant post.
6.	Zia Ullah Drug Inspector BS-17	Drug Inspector (BS-17), District Dir Lower.	Drug Inspector (BS-17), District Bannu.	Against the vacant post.
7.	Muhammad Shoaih Khan Drug Inspector BS-17	Already under report to DG, DC&PS on account of disciplinary proceeding under E&D Rules, 2011.		
8.	Shazada Mustafa Anwar Drug Inspector BS-17	Waiting for posting at Directorate of Drug Control & Pharmacy Services, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.	Drug Inspector (BS-17), District Karak.	Against the vacant post.

-sd-
Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Health Department

End of even No and Date.

Copy forwarded to the:-

1. Accountant General, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
2. Director General, Drug Control & Pharmacy Services, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
3. Registrar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Service Tribunal Peshawar.
4. Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, concerned.
5. Medical Superintendent, Services Hospital, Peshawar.
6. District Health Officer concerned.
7. In-charge, Drug Testing Laboratory, Peshawar.
8. District Accounts Officer, concerned.

BETTER COPY: 

GOVERNEMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dated Peshawar, the 22.08.2022

NOTIFICATION

NO.SOH-III/7-767/2022(Drug Inspector): In compliance of the Service Tribunal Judgment dated 06.12.2021 in Service Appeal No. 16578/2020 and consequent upon the approval of competent authority the posting transfer orders of the following Chief Drug Inspector/Drug Inspectors/Drug Analyst is hereby made with immediate effect.

SNO	Name of Officers & Designation	From	To	Remarks
1	Syed Muhammad Asad Halimi, Chief Drug Inspector BS-19	Chief Pharmacist (BS-19), KDA, Kohat	Chief Drug Inspector BS-19, District D.I.Khan	Against the vacant post
2	Tayyab Abbas Cief, Drug Inspector BS-19	Chief Pharmacist (BS-19), Services Hospital Peshawar	Chief Drug Inspector BS-19, District Abbotabad	Against the vacant post
3	Amin ul Haq Senior Drug Inspector BS-18	Already under report to DG, DG&PS on account of disciplinary proceeding under E&D Rules, 2011.		
4	Arif Hussain Analyst BS-18	Senior Pharmacist (BS-18), Services Hospital, Peshawar	Drug Analyst (BS-18), Testing Laboratory (DTI.) Peshawar.	Against the vacant post
5	Manzoor Ahmad, Drug Inspector BS-17	Drug Inspector (BS-17), District Peshawar	Drug Inspector (BS-17), District Lower Dir	Against the vacant post
6	Zia Ullah Drug Inspector BS-17	Drug Inspector BS-17, District Lower Dir	Drug Inspector (BS-17), District Bannu	Against the vacant post
7	Muhammad Shoaib Khan, Drug Inspector BS-17	Already under report to DG, DG&PS on account of disciplinary proceeding under E&D Rules, 2011.		
8	Shazada, Mustafa Anwar Drug Inspector BS-17	Waiting for posting at Directorate of Drug Control & Pharmacy Services, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar	Drug Inspector (BS-17), District Karrak	Against the vacant post

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SECRETARY TO GOVT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Endst of even No and Date.

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PS/C.SKhyber Pakhtunkhwa
Diary No. 2907 (W/E)
Date: 13-9-22

"D"
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To,

The Worthy Chief Secretary,
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar.

Subject: DEPARTMENTAL APPEAL FOR PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF APEX COURT JUDGMENT'S REPORTED IN 2022 SCMR 439 READ WITH LETTER DATED 14/02/2022, WHILE PARTIALLY EXECUTING THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL'S JUDGMENT DATED 06/12/2021 IN ITS TRUE LETTER & SPIRIT.

Respected Sir,

In pursuance to the judgment announced by Honorable Service Tribunal Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar vide dated 06/12/2021, on the subject note above, the undersigned humbly submits as follow.

- 1) That, the august Service Tribunal accepted Service Appeal No.16578, in respect of undersigned and set aside the transfer order in its judgment passed vide dated 06.12.2021. **(Copy of the judgment dated 06.12.2021 attached as Annexure..... "A")**.
- 2) That, the Health Department issued an impugned notification vide dated 22.08.2022, while partially executing the judgment of august Service Tribunal. **(Copy of the notification vide dated 22.08.2022 attached as Annexure..... "B")**.
- 3) That, the above impugned notification is violative of the subject judgment passed by Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan by not disclosing the designation & name of the Competent Authority being an illusive & elusive term. **(Copy of the cited judgment attached as Annexure. "C")**.
- 4) That, in this regard the Judicial Wing of the Establishment Department has already issued crystal clear instructions vide dated 14.02.2022, to comply with the judgment of the Apex Court in its true letter & spirit. **(Copy of the letter vide dated 14.02.2022 attached as Annexure..... "D")**.

Keeping in view entire of the above, your kind honor is hereby requested to please review the impugned notification while executing the Service Tribunal's judgment and to rectify the same in light of judgment passed by Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan reported in 2022 SCMR read with letter dated 14.02.2022, which has a binding effect on the all state's functionaries/Judicial Authorities in term of Articles 189 & 190 of Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.


MANZOOR AHMAD,

Provincial Drug Inspector (BS-17),
District Peshawar.

Copy to:-

Registrar Honorable Service Tribunal Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar.


MANZOOR AHMAD,

Provincial Drug Inspector (BS-17),
District Peshawar.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL DRUG CONTROL
& PHARMACY SERVICES

All communication should be addressed to the Director General Drug Control & Pharmacy Services

DG Phone: +92-91-9222824

No 1042-47 /DGDCPS/2022

Email: directoratedcps@gmail.com

Dated the Peshawar: 31/10/2022

To

1. Mr. Syed Muhammad Asad Halirni
Chief Drug Inspector (BPS-19)
Dara Ismail Khan.
2. Mr. Tayyab Abbas
Chief Drug Inspector (BPS-19)
Abbottabad.
3. Mr. Manzoor Ahmad
Drug Inspector (BPS-17)
Dir Lower.
4. Mr. Zia Ullah
Drug Inspector (BPS-17)
Bannu.

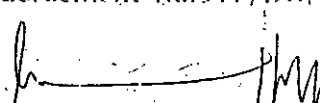
Subject: EXPLANATION

Reference Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Department Notification No. SOH-III/ 7-262/2022(Drug Inspector) dated 22nd August, 2022 and this Directorate Endorsement No.917/DG, DCPS/ 2022 dated 25th August, 2022 (copy enclosed).

Whereas the Competent authority issued your transfer order referred above in the compliance of Services Tribunal Peshawar judgement dated 06-12-2021 in service appeal No. 16578/2020.

Whereas you are not obey the order of the competent authority and your arrival/departure report is not reached to this Directorate after the lapse of 08 days (2 months & 8 days) time Period. It tantamount your disobedience in this regard if not taking compliance of order of the Government.

You are hereby called upon to explain that why disciplinary proceeding under E&D Rules 2011 are not initiated against you for not taking the charge in stipulated period after issuance of the notification No. SOH-III/7-262/2022(Drug Inspector) dated 22nd August, 2022 and Directorate endorsement No.917/DG, DCPS/ 2022 dated 25th August, 2022.


DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Drug Control & Pharmacy Services
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar.

Cc:

1. District Account Officer, Peshawar, Kohat, D.I.Khan, Abbottabad, Dir Lower & Bannu.
2. Section Officer (H-III) Govt. of KP Peshawar Health Department with reference to Health Department letter No. SOH-III/7-262/2022 (Drug Inspector) dated 22nd August, 2022.

ATTACHED

Supreme Court of Pakistan

Present: Qazi Faez Isa and Amin-ud-Din Khan, JJ

PROVINCE OF SINDH and others---Petitioners

Versus

SHAHZAD HUSSAIN TALPUR---Respondent

Civil Petition No. 407-K of 2019, decided on 30th December, 2021.

(Against the judgment dated 15.03.2019 passed by the Sindh Service Tribunal at Karachi in Service Appeal No. 815/2017)

(a) Sindh Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1974---

---R. 4(1)---Sindh Public Service Commission (Functions) Rules, 1990, R. 3(1)(i)---Special Auditor, Cooperative Societies---Appointment, legality of---Special Auditor was required to be selected by the Provincial Public Service Commission ('the Commission')---Special Auditor was a grade 17 post and the Secretary, Cooperative Societies was not authorized to either select or appoint a person in Grade 17.

Perusal of the original file and documents pertaining to the appointment of the respondent as Special Auditor, Cooperative Societies showed only the relevant notification appointing the respondent; there is nothing therein regarding the number of persons who had applied for the position of Special Auditor, how many had participated in the test and interview, the results of such test and interview, and culminating in a seriatim listing of the applicants in the order of merit - the merit list. The respondent was pre-selected and appointed by the Secretary, Cooperative Societies and this was done without making him take any test and/or interview.

The Secretary issued the notification appointing the respondent by using the ubiquitous term competent authority, without disclosing the designation and name of the competent authority. Secretary also did not disclose that he himself was the competent authority in respect of appointments to a Grade 16 position. To enable himself to appoint the respondent, the Secretary illegally downgraded the position of Special Auditor from Grade 17 to Grade 16, and, to ensure that the nexus between him and the respondent went unnoticed the Secretary did not mention the full name of the respondent in the notification and left out the names shared between them - 'Mir' and 'Talpur'.

Special Auditor was required to be selected by the Provincial Public Service Commission ('the Commission'). Special Auditor was a Grade 17 post and the Secretary was not authorized to either select or appoint a person in Grade 17. In selecting and appointing the respondent as Special Auditor the Secretary had acted illegally. Respondent was not selected by the Commission yet he was appointed as Special Auditor, and, it would not make a difference even if it be accepted that the post of Special Auditor was in Grade 16 because selection to Grade 16 posts was also to be done by the Commission. Appointment of respondent as Special Auditor was patently illegal.

(b) Civil service---

---Appointment---Use of the term "competent authority" in notifications, orders, office memorandums, instructions, letters and other communications---Deprecated---Using the term 'competent authority' but without disclosing such person's designation and name is against public policy and also against the public interest since it facilitates illegalities to be committed and protects those committing them.

It is an individual who holds a particular position and by virtue of such position exercises power. Merely mentioning the competent authority without disclosing the designation and name of the person who is supposed to be the competent authority is utterly meaningless. Non-disclosure serves to obfuscate and enables illegalities to be committed.



ATTACHED

The use of vague and imprecise language, such as, the competent authority, in legal matters is anathema and oftentimes results in avoidable disputes, which unnecessarily consume time and public resources. The use of accurate and precise language helps avoid disputes. Using the term the competent authority but without disclosing such person's designation and name is against public policy and also against the public interest since it facilitates illegalities to be committed and protects those committing them. Every functionary of the government, and everyone else paid out of the public exchequer, serves the people; positions of trust cannot be misused to appoint one's own or to illegally exercise power.

There is a need to put a stop to the use of the illusive and elusive term - the competent authority without disclosure of the competent authority's designation and name. Therefore, all the Provincial Governments, Registrars of the Supreme Court and all High Courts, and through the Registrars of the High Courts all District and Sessions courts, are required to issue requisite orders/directions that they and their respective functionaries, semi-government and statutory organizations whenever issuing notifications, orders, office memorandums, instructions, letters and other communications must disclose the designation and the name of the person issuing the same to ensure that it is by one who is legally authorized to do so, and which will ensure that such person remains accountable.

Saulat Rizvi, Additional Advocate-General, Sindh, Ghulam Rasool Mangi, Advocate-on-Record, Ali Gul Sanjrani, Deputy Secretary and Abdul Latif Qazi, Deputy Registrar for Petitioners.

Mukesh Kumar G. Karara, Advocate Supreme Court along with Respondent and M. Iqbal Ch., Advocate-on-Record (absent) for Respondent.

Date of hearing: 30th December, 2021.

JUDGMENT

Qazi Faez Isa, J. This petition has been filed challenging the judgment of the Sindh Service Tribunal at Karachi ('the Tribunal'), which allowed the respondent's appeal and set aside the order dismissing him from the position of Special Auditor in the 'Cooperation Department'. The learned Additional Advocate-General, Sindh ('AAG') says that the 'Cooperation Department' is another name for the Cooperative Department. However, he states that the Sindh Government Rules of Business, 1986 refers to the department as the Cooperative Department. The petitioners are well advised to refer to departments by the names mentioned in the said Rules, and not to cause needless confusion.

2. The learned AAG states that the respondent was terminated from service because he was illegally selected and appointed to the post of Special Auditor by the Secretary of the department. This post could only be filled-in by inviting applicants through advertisements which set out the eligibility criteria and testing their abilities/competence by the Sindh Public Service Commission ('the Commission'). The Commission would then recommend the candidate who had attained the highest marks for appointment. Referring to the Sindh Public Service Commission (Functions) Rules, 1990¹ ('the Commission's Rules') he states that the position of Special Auditor is a grade 17 position and as per the Commission's Rules the selection to a grade 17 position can only be done by the Commission. To support his contention that the position of Special Auditor is a grade 17 position the learned AAG has referred to the Budget Books of the two years preceding the respondent's appointment which show that Special Auditor is a grade 17 position. The learned AAG states that the respondent was appointed by Mr. Ijaz-ul-Haq Talpur ('the Secretary'). However, before appointing the respondent the Secretary downgraded the position of Special Auditor to a grade 16, which he did because a Secretary is authorised to make grade 16 appointments, as provided in the Sindh Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1974² ('the Appointment Rules'). The learned AAG submits that, even if it be conceded that the position of Special Auditor was a grade 16 position then too selection to this post had to be made by the Commission in terms of Rule 3(1)(i) of the Commission's Rules.

3. The petitioners initially contended that the Secretary was the respondent's brother but in the absence of such proof the learned AAG withdrew this allegation. However, the learned AAG points out that the Secretary and the respondent resided together at the same address which was E-92, Block-II, Pakistan Employees Cooperative Housing Society, Karachi (as confirmed by their identity cards) and there was a close nexus between them. Therefore, the Secretary had a conflict of interest and should


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not have appointed the respondent, but he did not disclose his connection and resultant conflict, and did not obtain permission to appoint the respondent. He submits that the respondent was appointed vide notification dated 10 May 2013 (the Notification) as Special Auditor and this was done by concealing the identities and the connection between the Secretary and the respondent. To appreciate this contention the Notification appointing the respondent is reproduced hereunder:

COOPERATION DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

Karachi dated the 10th May, 2013

NOTIFICATION

N.O. S.O. (C-II)1-112/2013. On the recommendation of the Departmental Selection Committee and with the approval of the competent authority, Mr. Shahzad Hussain son of Ghulam Rasool is hereby appointed as Special Auditor, Cooperative Societies in Cooperation Department (BS-16) i.e. Rs. 10000-800-34000 on regular basis with immediate effect.

On his appointment he is posted as Special Auditor, Cooperative Societies Hyderabad against an existing vacancy with immediate effect.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

The learned AAG says that the Notification refers to 'Shahzad Hussain', however, the respondent's name (or complete name) was 'Mir Shahzad Hussain Talpur', which was also the name under which he had filed the appeal before the Tribunal. He further submits that the Secretary himself was the designated competent authority in respect of making appointments to grade 16 positions but the Notification did not disclose this and the Secretary also did not disclose his name under his signature. Structuring the Notification in this manner, and by concealing the designation and name of the competent authority, enabled the Secretary to illegally appoint the respondent.

4. The learned AAG next contends that the respondent was dismissed from service on 10 February 2014 and the respondent belatedly filed departmental appeal on 2 November 2017. Therefore, since the departmental appeal was filed well beyond the prescribed thirty days period the Tribunal should have dismissed the appeal filed before it on this ground alone. However, the belated filing of the departmental appeal was condoned by categorizing the notification dismissing the respondent from service as a void order and that such a void order could be assailed at any time. The learned AAG submits that the order dismissing the respondent from service was passed in accordance with the law and could not be categorised as a void order. And, having entertained the appeal the Tribunal held that since in an identical case the same relief was granted it could not be denied to the respondent, which the learned AAG says was not correct because the referred case was in respect of lower grade employees who were not required to be selected by the Commission.

5. The learned Mr. Mukesh Kumar Karara represents the respondent and supports the impugned judgment. He states that the respondent and the Secretary were not brothers and it was a coincidence that they were living at the same address. He submits that the respondent met the requisite criteria mentioned in the advertisement issued by the Cooperative Department and he could not be penalized because of any alleged illegalities committed by the Department in appointing the respondent.

6. We have heard the learned counsel and with their assistance also examined the documents on record. We had directed the petitioners (vide order dated 20 December 2021) to produce the original file and documents pertaining to the appointment of the respondent to ascertain how he came to be appointed as Special Auditor. Such file/documents have been examined by us and the learned counsel for the respondent and contain only the Notification appointing the respondent. There is nothing therein regarding the number of persons who had applied for the position of Special Auditor, how many had participated in the test and interview, the results of such test and interview, and culminating in a seriatim listing of the applicants in the order of merit - the merit list. It is clear that the respondent was pre-selected and appointed by the Secretary and this was done without making him take any test and/or interview.

7. The Secretary issued the Notification dated 10 May 2013 appointing the respondent by using the ubiquitous term competent authority, without disclosing the designation and name of the competent

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authority. The Secretary also did not disclose that he himself was the competent authority in respect of appointments to a grade 16 position. To enable himself to appoint the respondent, the Secretary illegally downgraded the position of Special Auditor from grade 17 to grade 16. And, to ensure that the nexus between him and the respondent went unnoticed the Secretary did not mention the full name of the respondent in the Notification and left out the names shared between them - Mir and Talpur.

8. The respondent was terminated from service vide notification dated 10 February 2014, which is reproduced hereunder:

COOPERATION DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

Karachi dated the 10th February, 2014

NOTIFICATION

No. SO(C-II)1(16)/2008. With the approval of the competent authority the services of Mr. Shahzad Hussain, Special Auditor Cooperative Societies (BS-16) Hyderabad are hereby terminated with immediate effect on the grounds that the post of Special Auditor Cooperative Societies (BS-16) is to be filled through Sindh Public Service Commission and the above said post has not taken from the purview of Sindh Public Service Commission at the time of appointment of Mr. Shahzad Hussain by the Competent Authority i.e. Chief Minister Sindh.

(ALI AHMED LUND)

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

The reason given for terminating the respondent from service was that only a person selected by the Commission could be appointed to the position of Special Auditor and that the Secretary was not the competent authority to appoint the respondent. Therefore, since the selection and the appointment of the respondent was illegal he was terminated from service.

9. To determine whether a Special Auditor could be selected by the Cooperative Department and whether the person selected could be appointed by the Secretary we need to consider the applicable law and rules. The Sindh Civil Servant Act, 1973³ governs the appointment of those in the service of Pakistan in connection with the affairs of the Province of Sindh.⁴ Section 5 of the Sindh Civil Servants Act, 1973 states, that:

5. Appointments.---Appointments to a civil service or a civil post in connection with the affairs of the Province shall be made in the prescribed manner by Government or by a person authorised by it in that behalf.⁵

Rule 4 of the Appointment Rules,⁶ made pursuant to the Sindh Civil Servants Act, 1973, prescribes, that:

4. (1) The authorities competent to make appointment to the various posts shall be as follows:

S.No.	Posts	Appointing Authority
6.	Posts sanctioned in Basic Scale-16	Secretary concerned.

10. The Sindh Public Service Commission Act, 1989⁷ was enacted to establish the Sindh Public Service Commission. The functions of the Commission are stipulated in section 7, the relevant portion whereof, is reproduced hereunder:

7. Functions of the Commission.---The functions of the Commission shall be-

- (i) to conduct tests and examinations for recruitment for initial appointment to -
 - (a) such posts connected with the affairs of the Province of Sindh;

Pursuant to the Sindh Public Service Commission Act, 1989 the Sindh Public Service Commission (Functions) Rules, 1990⁸ were enacted, rule 3(1)(i) whereof stipulates, that:

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-32-

3. (1) The Commission shall, subject to other provisions of these rules, conduct tests for initial recruitment to-

(i) civil posts connected with the affairs of the Province in basic pay scale 11 to 22 except those specified in the Schedule;

11. The abovementioned laws stipulate that in respect of higher grades it is the Commission which selects candidates, and does so after conducting requisite tests. A Special Auditor was required to be selected by the Commission. The respondent was not selected by the Commission yet he was appointed as Special Auditor. And, it would not make a difference even if it be accepted that the post of Special Auditor was in grade 16 because selection to grade 16 posts is also to be done by the Commission.

12. Special Auditor was a grade 17 post and the Secretary was not authorized to either select or appoint a person in grade 17. In selecting and appointing the respondent as Special Auditor the Secretary had acted illegally. Assuming, for the sake of argument alone, that the Secretary could have selected and appointed a Special Auditor it could only be after conducting the requisite departmental test/interview of all applicants, but this too was not done.

13. The appointment of the respondent as Special Auditor was patently illegal. The learned Mr. Mukesh Kumar Karara concedes that appointment to the post of Special Auditor was to be made after selection of the candidate by the Commission. In these circumstances it is not understandable how the Tribunal could categorise the respondent's termination order to be a void order. The Tribunal overlooked the relevant laws (mentioned above) and disregarded the statutory period within which the departmental appeal had to be filed by the respondent. The Tribunal's impugned judgment is clearly not sustainable and has to be set aside.

14. We are constrained to observe that the Secretary in concealing his designation and name, and by not disclosing that he was the competent authority, succeeded in appointing the respondent. The Secretary issued the Notification which shielded himself in the anonymous cloak of the competent authority and one which also concealed his connection with the respondent.

15. Whenever the Constitution grants power to an individual it mentions the person's position/designation, for instance the President, the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, the Governor, et cetera. The same also holds true with regard to Federal and provincial laws, including the cited laws and to the governments' rules of business. It is an individual who holds a particular position and by virtue of such position exercises power. Merely mentioning the competent authority without disclosing the designation and name of the person who is supposed to be the competent authority is utterly meaningless. Non-disclosure serves to obfuscate and enables illegalities to be committed. In this case the Secretary was not authorized to appoint the respondent but managed to do so by donning the competent authority cloak. We are not at all persuaded by the contention of the respondent's counsel that the respondent should not be penalized for the illegalities committed by the department. The respondent was illegally selected and appointed by the Secretary and his selection/appointment is not sustainable nor is it such a minor transgression that it could be condoned.

16. We may also observe that the use of vague and imprecise language, such as, the competent authority, in legal matters is an anathema and oftentimes results in avoidable disputes, which unnecessarily consume time and public resources. The use of accurate and precise language helps avoid disputes. Using the term the competent authority but without disclosing such person's designation and name is against public policy and also against the public interest since it facilitates illegalities to be committed and protects those committing them. Every functionary of the government, and everyone else paid out of the public exchequer, serves the people of Pakistan; positions of trust cannot be misused to appoint one's own or to illegally exercise power.

17. For the reasons mentioned above, this petition is converted into an appeal and allowed and the impugned judgment of the Tribunal is set aside. We are also convinced that there is a need to put a stop to the use of the illusive and elusive term - the competent authority without disclosure of the competent authority's designation and name. Therefore, the governments of Sindh (petitioner No. 1), Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, the Government of Pakistan, Registrars of the Supreme Court and all High Courts, and through the Registrars of the High Courts all District and Sessions

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courts, are required to issue requisite orders/directions that they and their respective functions, semi-government and statutory organizations whenever issuing notifications, orders, office memorandums, instructions, letters and other communications must disclose the designation and the name of the person issuing the same to ensure that it is by one who is legally authorized to do so, and which will ensure that such person remains accountable. Copies of this judgment be sent to the Secretary, Establishment Division, Government of Pakistan, to the Chief Secretaries of the provinces, to the head of the Islamabad Capital Territory, Registrars of the Supreme Court and all High Courts who are directed to issue requisite orders/ directions and to publish the same in their respective gazettes or ask the concerned government to do so. Compliance report be submitted for our consideration in chamber by or before 1 March 2022.

MWA/P-3/SC

Appeal allowed.

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-34- "E" (30) -
 GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
 ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT
 (JUDICIAL WING) -34-

No. SO(Lit-I)E&AD/1-1/2020
 Dated: Peshawar, the 14.02.2022

To

1. The Senior Member Board of Revenue.
2. The Additional Chief Secretary, P&D Department.
3. All Secretaries to the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
4. All the Commissioners, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
5. The Secretary, KP Public Service Commission, Peshawar.
6. All Heads of Attached Departments/ Autonomous Bodies in KP.
7. All the Deputy Commissioners, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Subject: - JUDGMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF DESIGNATION & NAME OF THE "COMPETENT AUTHORITY" WHILE ISSUING NOTIFICATIONS, ORDERS, OFFICE MEMORANDUMS, INSTRUCTIONS, LETTERS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS ETC.

I am directed to refer to the subject cited above and to state that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan in its Judgment dated 30.12.2021 passed in the C.A No. 62-K of 2021 arising out of C.P No. 407-K of 2019 has passed certain orders/ given directions, the operative part whereof is reproduced as under:-

"For the reasons mentioned above, this petition is converted into an appeal and allowed and the impugned judgment of the Tribunal is set aside. We are also convinced that there is a need to put a stop to the use of the illusive and elusive term - the *competent authority* without disclosure of the competent authority's designation and name. Therefore, the governments of Sindh (petitioner No. 01) Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, the Government of Pakistan, Registrars of the Supreme Court and all High Courts, and through the Registrars of the High Court's all District and Sessions Courts, are required to issue requisite orders/ directions that they and their respective functionaries, semi-governments and statutory organizations whenever issuing notifications, orders, office memorandums, instructions, letters and other communications must disclose the designation and the name of the person issuing the same to ensure

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that it is by one who is legally authorized to do so, and which will ensure that such person remains accountable. Copies of this Judgment be sent to the Secretary, Establishment Division, Government of Pakistan, to the Chief Secretaries of the Provinces, to the head of the Islamabad Capital Territory, Registrars of the Supreme Court and all High Courts who are directed to issue requisite orders/ directions and to publish the same in their respective gazettes or ask the concerned government to do so. Compliance report be submitted for our consideration in chamber by or before 1 March 2022."

You are therefore, requested to comply with the orders/ directions contained in the said Judgment in letter & spirit in future.

Chief Secretary, Govt of
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

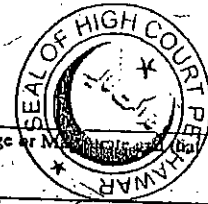
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Copy forwarded for information to the:-

1. Registrar, Supreme Court of Pakistan at Islamabad.
2. Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court of Pakistan M.R. Kayani Road, Karachi with reference to his letter No. C.A62-K of 2021 arising out of No. C.P-407-K of 2019 dated 26.01.2022.
3. Manager, Printing Press Peshawar for issuing it in the official gazette of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
4. All Additional Secretaries/ Deputy Secretaries in Establishment & Administration Department.
5. PS to Chief Secretary, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
6. All Section Officers/ Estate Officers in Establishment & Administration Department.
7. PS to Secretary Establishment Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
8. PS to Special Secretary (Estt), Establishment Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
9. PA to Additional Secretary (Judicial), Establishment Department.
10. PA to Deputy Secretary (Judicial), Establishment Department.
11. Master File.

(Mukaram Khan)
Section Officer (Litigation-I)

PESHAWAR HIGH COURT, PESHAWAR.
FORM "A"
FORM OF ORDER SHEET.



Serial No of order or proceeding	Date of Order or Proceeding	Order or other proceedings with Signature of judge or Member of parties or counsel where necessary
1	2	3
	28.09.2022.	<p><u>W.P.No.3508-P/2022.</u></p> <p><u>Present:-</u> Mr.Noor Muhammad Khattak, Advocate for the petitioners.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">=====</p> <p><u>S M ATTIQUE SHAH:-</u> Through instant writ petition, petitioners have approached to this court with the following prayer:-</p> <p>"1. An appropriate writ may kindly be issued to declare the Impugned notification vide dated 22.08.2022 to the extent of the term "Competent Authority", as ineffective upon the rights of petitioners, without mandate of law, illegal, unlawful, unconstitutional, impracticable, invalid, void ab initio and ultra vires in light of the judgments cited as <u>2022 SCMR 439</u> narrated under the roof of grounds.</p> <p>2. Further, a writ of mandamus may also be kindly issued directing the respondents No.1, 2, 3, (Provincial Government) defined under Article 129 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan to act strictly in accordance with law while communicating the respondent No.05 to keep him bound for notifying/publishing the orders/ directions contained in the judgment cited as <u>2022 SCMR 439</u> under proper authority in the official Gazette under Section 20-A of General Clauses Act to take a legal effect. "</p> <p>2. In essence, the petitioners are aggrieved from notification No.SOH-III/7-262/2022(Drug Inspector), issued by respondent No.4 being in violation of the judgment of the august Apex</p>

ATTESTED
EXAMINER
Peshawar High Court

ATTESTED

- 37 -

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Court rendered in *Province of Sindh and others*
Vs. Shahzad Hussain Talpur, reported as (2022
SCMR 439).

3. Heard. Record perused.
4. Perusal of the *ibid* notification would reflect that the said notification has been issued pursuant to the judgment of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Services Tribunal dated 06.12.2021 in Service Appeal No.16578/2020. For ready reference, the said notification is reproduced below:-

NOTIFICATION

SOH-III/7-262/2022(Drug Inspector) : In compliance of the Services Tribunal, Peshawar judgment dated 06.12.2021 in Service Appeal no. 16578/2020, and consequent upon the approval of competent authority, the posting/transfer orders of the following Chief Drug Inspector/Drug Inspectors/Drug Analyst is hereby made with immediate effect.

S. No.	Name of Officers & Designation	From	To	Remarks
1.	Syed Muhammad Asad Hallani, Chief Drug Inspector BS-19	Chief Pharmacist (BP-19), KDA, Kohat	Chief Drug Inspector (BS-19), District D.I. Khan	Against the vacant post
2.	Tayyab Abbas Chief Drug Inspector BS-19	Chief Pharmacist (BS-19), Services Hospital, Peshawar	Chief Drug Inspector (BS-19), District Abbottabad	Against the vacant post
3.	Amin ul Haq Senior Drug Inspector (BS-18)	Already under report to DG, DC&PS on account of Disciplinary proceeding under E&D Rules, 2011		
4.	Arif Hussain Analyst BS-18	Senior Pharmacist (BS-18), Services Hospital, Peshawar	Drug Analyst (BS-18), Drug Testing Laboratory (DTL), Peshawar	Against the vacant post
5.	Manzoor Ahmad Drug Inspector BS-17	Drug Inspector (BS-17) District Peshawar	Drug Inspector (BS-17) District Dir Lower	Against the vacant post
6.	Zia Ullah Drug Inspector BS-17	Drug Inspector (BS-17) District Dir Lower	Drug Inspector (BS-17) District Bannu	Against the vacant post
7.	Muhammad Shoab Khan Drug Inspector BS-17	Already under report to DG, DC&PS on account of Disciplinary proceeding under E&D Rules, 2011		
8.	Shahzada Mustafa Anwar Drug Inspector BS-17	Waiting for posting at Directorate of Drug Control & Pharmacy Services, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar	Drug Inspector (BS-17) District Karak	Against the vacant post

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EXAMINER
Peshawar High Court

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Secretary to Govt. of Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa Health Department.

Ibid notification clearly reflects that the same is based upon the judgment of the Service Tribunal dated 06.12.2021 passed in Service Appeal No.16578/2020 of the petitioners. In fact the petitioners through instant writ petition under the guise of the ibid judgment of the august Apex Court, seek setting aside of the said notification being violative of the ibid judgment of the august Apex Court.

The matter of the impugned notification revolves around the posting/ transfers of the petitioners which squarely falls within the terms and condition of the service of the petitioners provided by Chapter II of the Civil Servants Act, 1973, which are indeed amenable to the jurisdiction of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Service Tribunal provided by section 4 of the Service Tribunal Act, 1974. The jurisdiction of this court in such matter is explicitly barred under the provisions of Article 212 (2) of the Constitution. *Miss Rukhsana Ijaz Vs. Secretary, Education, Punjab & others (1997 SCMR 167), Ayyaz Anjum Vs. Govt. of Punjab, Housing & Physical Planning Department through Secretary and others (1997 SCMR 169), Rafique Ahmad Chaudhry Vs. Ahmad Nawaz Malik & others (1997 SCMR 170), Secretary Education NWFP, Peshawar and 2 others Vs.*

ATTESTED
EXAMINER
Peshawar High Court

Mustamir Khan & others (2005 SCMR 17) and Peer Muhammad Vs. Govt: of Baluchistan through Chief Secretary & others (2007 SCMR 54).

5. The ibid view of the august Apex Court has further been affirmed in recent judgment rendered by the august Apex Court in *Chief Secretary, Govt: of Punjab Lahore and others Vs. M/s Shamim Usman's* reported in (2021 SCMR 1390), the relevant portion of the ibid judgment is reproduced below:-

"The High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain any proceedings in respect of terms and conditions of service of a civil servant which could be adjudicated upon by the Service Tribunal. The High Court as a constitutional court should always be mindful of the jurisdictional exclusion contained under Article 212 of the Constitution. Any transgression of such constitutional limitation would render the order of the High Court void and illegal."

Coming to the contention of the learned counsel for the petitioners that the impugned notification is liable to be set aside being in violation of the judgment of the august Apex Court reported in the case of *Province of Sindh Vs. Shehzad Hussain Talpur (2022 SCMR 439)*, the relevant portion of the ibid judgment is reproduced below:-

"15. Whenever the Constitution grants power to an individual it mentions the person's position/designation, for instance the President, the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, the Governor, et cetera. The same also holds true with regard to Federal and provincial laws,

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EXAMINER
Peshawar High Court

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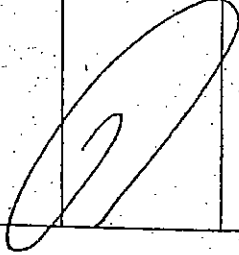
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including the cited laws and to the governments' rules of business. It is an individual who holds a particular position and by virtue of such position exercises power. Merely mentioning the competent authority without disclosing the designation and name of the person who is supposed to be the competent authority is utterly meaningless. Non-disclosure serves to obfuscate and enables illegalities to be committed. In this case the Secretary was not authorized to appoint the respondent but managed to do so by donning the competent authority cloak. We are not at all persuaded by the contention of the respondent's counsel that the respondent should not be penalized for the illegalities committed by the department. The respondent was illegally selected and appointed by the Secretary and his selection/appointment is not sustainable nor is it such a minor transgression that it could be condoned.

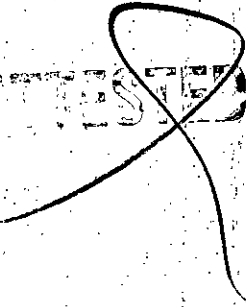
16. We may also observe that the use of vague and imprecise language, such as, the competent authority, in legal matters is an anathema and oftentimes results in avoidable disputes, which unnecessarily consume time and public resources. The use of accurate and precise language helps avoid disputes. Using the term the competent authority but without disclosing such person's designation and name is against public policy and also against the public interest since it facilitates illegalities to be committed and protects those committing them. Every functionary of the government, and everyone else paid out of the public exchequer, serves the people of Pakistan; positions of trust cannot be misused to appoint one's own or to illegally exercise power.

17. For the reasons mentioned above, this petition is converted into an appeal and allowed and the impugned judgment of the Tribunal is set aside. We are also convinced that there is a need to put a stop to the use of the illusive and elusive term - the competent authority without disclosure of the competent authority's designation and name. Therefore, the governments of Sindh (petitioner No. 1), Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, the

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EXAMINER
Peshawar High Court



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-41-⁶

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		<p>Government of Pakistan, Registrars of the Supreme Court and all High Courts, and through the Registrars of the High Courts all District and Sessions courts, are required to issue requisite orders/directions that they and their respective functionaries, semi-government and statutory organizations whenever issuing notifications, orders, office memorandums, instructions, letters and other communications must disclose the designation and the name of the person issuing the same to ensure that it is by one who is legally authorized to do so, and which will ensure that such person remains accountable. Copies of this judgment be sent to the Secretary, Establishment Division, Government of Pakistan, to the Chief Secretaries of the provinces, to the head of the Islamabad Capital Territory, Registrars of the Supreme Court and all High Courts who are directed to issue requisite orders/directions and to publish the same in their respective gazettes or ask the concerned government to do so. Compliance report be submitted for our consideration in chamber by or before 1 March 2022."</p> <p>Pursuant to the above judgment of the august Apex Court the worthy Chief Secretary, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has issued a notification No.SO(Lit-1)E&AD/1-1/2020 dated 14.02.2022 vide which compliance of the ibid judgment was sought in letter and spirit in future. However, due to the reasons best known to the respondents at the time of issuance of the impugned notification the ibid judgment of the august Apex Court was not complied with in letter and; spirit.</p> <p>Under the provisions of Article 189 of the Constitution the decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts. For ready</p>
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ATTESTED
EXAMINER
Peshawar High Court.

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reference the same is reproduced below:-

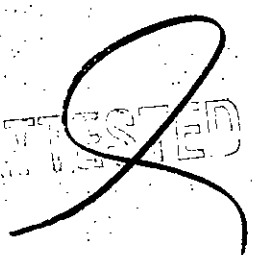
"Any decision of the Supreme Court shall, to the extent that it decides a question of law which is based upon or enunciates a principle of law, be binding on all other courts in Pakistan."

Given that the decisions of the Supreme Court are binding upon all the stakeholders and; as earlier discussed the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has already issued a notification qua the compliance of the ibid judgment of the august Apex Court in letter and; spirit, however, mere non-compliance of the ibid judgment of the august Apex Court would not confer jurisdiction upon this court in a matter which is squarely arising out of the terms and; conditions of the service of a civil servant. Undeniably the decisions of the august Apex Court are binding on each and; every organ of the state by virtue of the provisions of Articles 189 and; 190 of the Constitution. It is well settled that a question of law, pronounced or declared by august Apex Court in terms of Article 189 of the Constitution has binding effect on all functionaries both executive and; the judicial authorities. The superior courts, tribunals have obligation to implement and; adhere to the judgment of the Supreme Court rendered. *Moulvi Abdul Qadir & others Vs. Moulvi Abdul Wassay and others* (2010 SCMR 1877).

6. In view thereof the worthy Service

ATTESTED
EXAMINER
Peshawar High Court

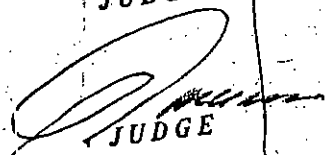
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Tribunal Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is very much clothed with the jurisdiction and; authority to implement the ibid decision of the august Apex Court in terms of Articles 189 and; 190 of the Constitution and; petitioners can validly agitate the same before the worthy Service Tribunal if they so wish and; desire.

7. For what has been discussed above, this petition, being bereft of any merit, is hereby dismissed in *limine*. However, respondents are directed to implement and; enforce the ibid judgment of august Apex Court in its letter and; spirit. Copy of instant judgment be sent to the worthy Chief Secretary for compliance.


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JUDGE

JUDGE

Announced.
Dt. 28.09.2022.

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Date of Presentation of Application 1-11-22
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HONBLE JUDGE MOHAMMAD IMRAN KHAN &
HONBLE JUDGE S. HATIQUE RAH

ATTACHED


1998 P.L.C (C.S.) 970

[Lahore High Court]

Before Ch. Ijaz Ahmad, J.

ASHIQ ALI

Versus

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB through Additional Chief Secretary, S&GAD,
Lahore and 5 others

Writ petition No. 12936 of 2004, decided on 30th July, 2004.

Service Tribunals Act (LXX of 1973)---

---S. 4---Constitution of Pakistan (1973), Arts.4, 199 & 212---General Clauses Act (X of 1897), S.24-A---Constitutional petition---Delay in deciding representation---Obligation of public functionaries---Petitioner whose representation was not decided despite considerable delay, had contended that it was the duty and obligation of public functionaries to decide representation of their subordinates without fear, favour, nepotism, with reasons and within reasonable time as envisaged by Art.4 of the Constitution, read with S.24-A of General Clauses Act, 1897---Counsel for the State had submitted that constitutional petition was not maintainable in view of bar contained in Art.212 of the Constitution, read with S.4 of the Service Tribunals Act, 1973---Validity---Despite the bar contained in Art.212 of the Constitution, read with S.4 of the Service Tribunals Act, 1973, High Court had ample jurisdiction to give direction to the public functionaries to act strictly in accordance with law in view of Art.4 of the Constitution, while exercising powers under S.199 of the Constitution---Public functionaries were duty bound to decide the representations of their subordinates without fear, favour, nepotism with reason and within reasonable time---No body should be penalized by inaction of the public functionaries---Order accordingly.

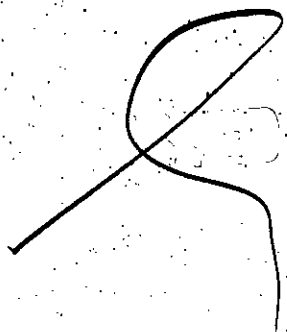
H.M. Rizvi and 5 others v. Maqsood Ahmad and 6 others PLD 1981 SC 612; Province of Sindh through Chief Secretary Sindh, Karachi and 4 others v. Gul Muhammad Hajano 2003 SCMR 325; Messrs Airport Support Service's case 1998 SCMR 2268 and Ahmad Latif Qureshi v. Controller of Examination, Board of Intermediate, Lahore PLD 1994 Lah. 3-ref.

Ch. Muhammad Arshad Bajwa for Petitioner.

Muhammad Hanif Khatana, Addl. A.-G. assisted by Muntazir Mehdi for Respondents.

ORDER

CH. IJAZ AHMAD, J.---The sole grievance of the petitioner is that the petitioner filed



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-45-

representation before respondent No.2 who has not decided the same till date. The petitioner being aggrieved filed this writ petition.

The learned counsel for the petitioner submits that it is the duty and obligation of public functionaries to decide the applications/representations of their subordinates without fear, favour, nepotism, with reasons and within reasonable time as is envisaged by Article 4 of the Constitution read with section 24-A of the General Clauses Act.

3. Mr. M. Hanif Khatana, Addl. A.-G. entered appearance on Court call. He submits that constitutional petition is not maintainable in view of bar contained in Article 212 of the Constitution read with section 4 of the Service Tribunals Act.

4. I have given my anxious consideration to the contentions of the learned counsel for parties and perused the record.

5. In spite of the bar contained in Article 212 of the Constitution read with section 4 of the Service Tribunals Act, this Court has ample jurisdiction to give direction to the public functionaries to act strictly in accordance with law in view of Article 4 of the Constitution, while exercising powers under Article 199 of the Constitution, as per principle laid down by Honourable Supreme Court in H.M. Rizvi and 5 others v. Maqsood Ahmad and 6 others PLD 1981 SC 612 and Province of Sindh through Chief Secretary Sindh, Karachi and 4 others v. Gul Muhammad Hajano 2003 SCMR 325. It is settled principle of law that it is the duty and obligation of public functionaries to decide the representations of their subordinates without fear, favour, nepotism, with reasons and within reasonable time as is envisaged by Article 4 of the Constitution read with section 24-A of the General Clauses Act, as per principle laid down by the Honourable Supreme Court in Messrs Airport Support Service's case 1998 SCMR 2268. It is also settled principle of law that nobody should be penalized by inaction of the public functionaries, as per principle laid down by this Court in Ahmad Latif Qureshi v. Controller of Examination, Board of Intermediate, Lahore PLD 1994 Lah. 3.

6. In this view of the matter, let a copy of writ petition be sent to respondent No.2, who is directed to decide the representation of the petitioner strictly in accordance with law after providing proper hearing to all the concerned including the petitioner and any other person, who would be aggrieved by his order, preferably within two months after receiving the order of this Court, after verifying the record of the respondents, in case the petitioner had already filed representation before him and he has not passed any order on the same till date and the petitioner has also not availed any other alternative remedy till date. The petitioner is directed to appear before respondent No.2 in his office at 11-00 a.m. on 9-8-2004, who is directed to decide the representation of the petitioner strictly in accordance with law within two months till 9-10-2004 either himself or send the same to competent authority for its decision, who is also directed to decide the same in terms of the aforesaid direction of this Court within two months till 9-10-2004. He is further directed to submit his report to the Deputy Registrar (J) of this Court within stipulated period.

7. The learned counsel for the petitioner is directed to hand over copy of writ petition along with all the Annexures to Mr. Muhammad Hanif Khatana, Additional Advocate-General, who is directed to send the same to respondent No.2 for necessary action and compliance. Office is also directed to

11/28/2022, 11:55 A.M.

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provide one copy of this order to the aforesaid learned. Addl. Advocate-General for onward transmission to respondent No.2 for necessary action and compliance.

With these observations, the writ petition is disposed of. Copy Dasti on payment of usual charges.

H.B.T/A-40/L

Order accordingly.

46
- 43 -
(42)

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11/28/2022, 11:35 AM

-47-

VAKALATNAMA
BEFORE THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA SERVICE TRIBUNAL,
PESHAWAR.

Appeal NO: _____ OF 2027 3

Manzoor Ahmed

(APPELLANT)
(PLAINTIFF)
(PETITIONER)

VERSUS

Health Deptt:

(RESPONDENT)
(DEFENDANT)

I/we Appellant

Do hereby appoint and constitute **Noor Mohammad Khattak Advocate, Supreme Court** 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 cost. 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.

Dated. ____/____/202


CLIENT

ACCEPTED


NOOR MOHAMMAD KHATTAK


UMAR FAROOQ


WALEED ADNAN


MUHAMMAD AYUB

&


KHANZAD GUL
ADVOCATES