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MADAN MOHAN CHOUDHARY

v.

STATE OF BIHAR

FEBRUARY 12, 1999

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[S. SAGHIR AHMAD AND M. JAGANNADHA RAO, JJ.]

C

*Constitution of India—Article 235—Bihar Service Code 1952—Rule 74—Compulsory retirement of District and Sessions Judge whether, on facts, arbitrary—Matter of grant of anticipatory bail by District and Sessions Judge referred to administrative side of High Court to examine his conduct—Character rolls for preceding three years prepared simultaneously, after decision to compulsorily retire him—Prior entries not bad, and integrity never doubted—Held, order granting anticipatory bail may have been wrong order, but was bona fide judicial order and not motivated by extraneous considerations Character rolls for preceding three years recorded after Standing Committee of High Court had made up its mind to compulsorily retire him—Held, no reasonable person could have concluded that appellant had outlived his utility as judicial officer—Articles 233, 234, 236, 237.*

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*Constitution of India—Articles 233 and 234—"Consult"—Duty of High Court—Where Governor cannot act unless he has consulted High Court, held, High Court to tender advice after due deliberation—If advice not supported by any material on record or arbitrary, held further, it may not have binding value.*

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*Service Law—Character roll—Entries containing adverse remarks recorded 'at one go' for three years when decision to compulsorily retire already taken—Opportunity to make representation not given before directing compulsory retirement—Held, entries were not recorded in normal course, and representation not dealt with promptitude—Held, therefore, entries cannot legally be taken into consideration—Constitution of India Articles 235—Bihar Service Code 1952, Rule 74—Natural justice.*

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*Constitution of India—Article 235—'Control' over subordinate courts—Held, disciplinary control, and premature and compulsory retirement within 'control' of High Court—Words & Phrases.*

H

*On 14.11.95, while working as District and Sessions Judge in charge, the appellant granted anticipatory bail to certain persons accused under*

Section 307, IPC. The bail order was challenged in the High Court where the Judge hearing the matter, while proceeding to reconsider, and eventually reverse, the order of bail vis-a-vis two of the accused, directed that the matter be referred to the administrative side of the High Court to examine the conduct of the appellant who had granted anticipatory bail in the case. On 16.11.96, the Standing Committee of the High Court resolved that the appellant be compulsorily retired, and the office prepare a note to this effect. On 30.11.96, the Full Court approved the resolution. The State Government thereafter compulsorily retired the appellant by order dated 2.8.97.

Between 1984 and 1990, the appellant was categorised in the character rolls as being between B (average) in 1984 to B Plus in 1990. For the year 1991-1992, 1992-1993 and 1993-1994, however, there were no remarks given in the character rolls; these were given all at one time and he was categorised as "C" Grade officer. These remarks were communicated to him on 29.11.96. His representation, filed on 20.2.97, was rejected by the High Court on 12.12.97.

The appellant challenged the order of compulsory retirement in a writ petition which was dismissed by the High Court.

Before this Court, it was contended that the appellant was an honest, hardworking and sincere officer and there had at no stage been any adverse remark, and his integrity had never been doubted. It was contended that the order granting anticipatory bail, passed by him on the judicial side, could not be made the basis of an order of compulsory retirement, specially when there was also a cross-case. Further, there was no material on the basis of which the High Court could recommend compulsory retirement and the whole decision-making process was conducted in an arbitrary manner.

It was urged for the High Court, and for the State, of Bihar, that the High Court having resolved to compulsorily retire the appellant in public interest, had taken a *bona fide* decision on an overall assessment of the work and conduct of the appellant and, therefore, it was not open to judicial scrutiny.

Allowing the appeal, this Court

Held : 1. The action of compulsory retiring the appellant from service cannot but be termed as arbitrary in the sense that no reasonable person

A could have come to the conclusion that the appellant had outlived his utility as a judicial officer. The order of compulsory retirement dated 2.8.97 is quashed with all consequential to the appellant.

B 2. The adverse entries in the character roll of the appellant for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 were not recorded in the normal course. They were recorded at one go simultaneously. There is no indication of the date on which these entries were made. They were recorded at a stage when the Standing Committee had already made up its mind to compulsorily retire the appellant from service. The Full Court took the decision to retire him from service without giving him any opportunity to make a representation which, however, he did make and which was rejected C a year later, in December 1997. All the entries prior to his promotion to the Superior Judicial Service in 1991 were not bad and his integrity was never doubted. In the abnormalities and strange circumstances of the case, the categorisation of the appellant as 'C' class officer for the years 1991-1992, 1992-93 and 1993-94 could not have been legally taken into considera- D tion. [616-G; 613-D; 617-B-C]

*Baikuntha Nath Das v. Chief Dt. Medical Officer, Baripada*, AIR (1992) SC 1020, applied.

E *Union of India v. M.E. Reddy*, AIR (1980) SC 563; *Brij Mohan Singh Chopra, v. State of Punjab*, AIR (1987) SC 948; *Baidyanath Mahapatra v. State of Orissa*, AIR (1989) SC 2218; *Posts and Telegraphs Board v. C.S.N. Murthy*, AIR (1992) SC 1368; *Secretary to the Government Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department, Bhubaneswar v. Nityananda Patil*, AIR (1993) SC 383; F *Union of India v. V.P. Seth*, AIR (1994) SC 1261; *M.S. Bindra v. Union of India*, [1998] 7 SCC 310 and *State of Gujarat v. Suryakant Chunilal Shah*, [1998] 6 SCALE 393, referred to.

G 3. The grant of anticipatory bail in the case under Section 307 IPC particularly when there was a cross case could not have been legally made a basis for compulsory retirement in the particular facts of this case. This might have been a wrong order, but it was not a motivated order based on extraneous considerations. It was thus a case where there was no material on the basis of which an opinion could have been reasonably formed that it would be in the public interest to retire the appellant from judicial service H prematurely in terms of Rule 74 of the Bihar Service Code. [613-B-C]

4. The power of superintendence of the High Court extends to the subordinate courts. In order to ensure their independence, control over the subordinate courts has been vested in the High Court under Article 235. It is now well settled that the expression "control" in Article 235 includes disciplinary control. Premature and compulsory retirement are also within the control of the High Court. [609-B]

*Mohammad Ghouse v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, AIR (1957) SC 246 and *Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh v. L.V.A. Dikshitulu*, AIR (1979) SC 193, referred to.

5. Under the Constitution, the Governor cannot make any appointment or take any disciplinary action including action for removal or compulsory retirement unless the High Court is "consulted" as required in Articles 233 and 234 and the "control" of the High Court indicated in Article 235. The word "consult" in its ordinary meaning means "to ask advice" or "to take counsel". The Governor is thus a "consultor" and the High Court is the "consultee" which is treated as an expert body in all matters of service relating to the State Judicial Services. The Governor cannot act on his own unless he has consulted the High Court. The High Court cannot act arbitrarily in giving its opinion to the Governor. If the advice is not supportable by any material and is arbitrary in character, it may not have any binding value. [611-A-D]

*Registrar, High Court of Madras v. R. Rajiah*, AIR (1988) SC 1388; *M.M. Gupta v. State of J&K*, AIR (1982) SC 1579 and *State of Kerala v. A. Lakshmi Kutty*, AIR (1987) SC 331, relied on.

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Civil Appeal No. 787 of 1990.

From the Judgment and Order dated 22.7.98 of the Patna High Court in C.W.J.C. No. 11184 of 1997.

Ms. Preena Swarup, Pramod Swarup and Praveen Swarup for the Appellant.

N.K. Singh and Uma Nath Singh for the Respondents.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

**A S. SAGHIR AHMAD, J.** Leave granted.

The recommendation of the High Court on the basis of which the appellant, who held the rank of Addl. District & Sessions Judge, was compulsorily retired from service, exhibits the tragic fact that the highest judicial body of the State which abhors anything done contrary to the rule of law or done in a whimsical manner or arbitrarily, can itself act in that manner on the administrative side. Still, the plea that High Court Judges suffer from "split personality" cannot be accepted for the pleasant fact that though on the administrative side they might have had acted as ordinary bureaucrats, once they don the robes they forget all their previous associations and connections. The transformation is so complete and real that even though they themselves were part of the decision making process, they quash their own administrative decisions in exercise of their power of judicial review and thus maintain the majesty and independence of the Indian judiciary in which the people have always reposed tremendous faith. In the instant case, however, the order of compulsory retirement dated 2.8.1997 passed by the State Government on the High Court's recommendation has been upheld and it has fallen to our lot, in this appeal, to scrutinise the validity of this order.

Before coming to the merits of the case, we may scan the service record of the appellant who joined the Judicial Service as Temporary Munsif on 15.5.1975. He was confirmed on that post on 8.2.1980 and was promoted to the rank of Sub-Judge with effect from 16.5.1985. He was confirmed as Sub-Judge on 19.1.1988. The appellant was promoted to the Superior Judicial Service in 1991 and was put to officiate as Addl. District & Sessions Judge with effect from 15.7.1991. He was not, till the date of his compulsory retirement, confirmed on that post.

The character roll entries, as recorded by District Judges, under whom the appellant had worked, are as set out below:-

"1975-76 (Distt. Muzaffarpur) - Quality of work satisfactory and quantity capable of improvement. Relation with Bar satisfactory.

1976-77 (Distt. Muzaffarpur) - Quality of work satisfactory and quantity fair. Relation with Bar fair.

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1977-78 (Distt. Gaya)	-	He is intelligent. His Judgments are of average quality. Outturn is satisfactory.	A
1978-79	-	No remarks.	
1979-80 (Distt. Munger)	-	On the whole his work and conduct is average. Relationship with the members of the Bar and the Judicial Officers has been satisfactory. He is laborious and painstaking.	B C
1980-81	-	No remarks.	
1981-82 (Distt. Palamau)	-	Intelligent and hard working. Writes good Judgments. Enjoys good relation of integrity.	D
1982-83 (Distt. Palamau)	-	Carries a good reputation regarding his integrity.	
1983-84 (Distt. Palamau)	-	Shaping well as a Judicial Officer.	E
1984-85 (Distt. Hazaribagh)	-	He has satisfactory knowledge of law and procedure. He is industrious and prompt in disposal of cases. He is an efficient Officer. He has maintained a reputation for honesty and impartiality. An average Officer. Relation with Bar, colleagues and staff cordial.	F
1985-86 (Distt. Aurangabad)	-	Knowledge of law and procedure satisfactory. He is industrious and prompt in the disposal of cases. He is an efficient Officer. He has maintained a reputation for honesty	G H

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and impartiality during the period. As incharge of the Nazarat and Account he requires to exercise more effective control.

B

Satisfactory. Maintains good relation with the other Judicial Officers and the Bar.

C

1986-87 (Distt. Aurangabad) - Knowledge of law and procedure is satisfactory. He is industrious and prompt in the disposal of cases. Disposal of the cases is satisfactory. He is an efficient Officer. He writes well-discussed judgments & orders, both Civil & Criminal. He enjoys good reputation as an honest & impartial Officer. Good. He maintains cordial relation with other judicial Officers & Bar.

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1987-88 (Distt. Aurangabad) - Knowledge of law and procedure satisfactory. He is industrious and prompt in the disposal of the cases. Disposal satisfactory. He is an efficient Officer. None made any complaint regarding his honesty and impartiality. He enjoys good reputation with respect to his integrity and laborious. Defects, if any:- No.

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Good. He maintains cordial relation with judicial Officers and Bar.

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1988-89 (Distt. Aurangabad) - His knowledge of law and pro-

cedure is satisfactory. He is industrious, an efficient Officer and prompt in the disposal of cases. He enjoys good reputation as an honest and impartial Officer. He is fit for appointment as C.J.M. Defects - Nil. Good. He maintains cordial relation with other judicial Officer, staff and Bar.

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1989-90 (Distt. Begusarai) -

Knowledge of law and procedure satisfactory. He is industrious and prompt in the disposal of cases. His supervision of distribution of business among and his control over the subordinate Courts good. He is an efficient Officer. He has maintained a reputation for honesty and impartiality. Defects, if any - No.

C

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Very frequently he loses his temper in the court but he writes good judgment and order.

E

1990-91 (Distt. Begusarai) -

Very sound knowledge of law and procedure. He is industrious and prompt in the disposal of cases. His supervision of the distribution of business among and his control over the subordinate Court good. He is an efficient officer. He enjoys confidence of Bar and litigants.

F

G

He is a very good officer. Has grip and control over office and Subordinates.

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A Relationship with Bar and Officers cordial."

Categorisation made by the Inspecting Judges of the High Court are as follows:-

B "1984 - B (average) by Hon'ble Abhiram Singh  
1987 - B (satisfactory) by Hon'ble R.C.P. Sinha  
1988 - Good by Hon'ble S. Roy  
1990 - B Plus by Hon'ble B.K. Roy"

C On 14th of November, 1995 while working as District & Sessions Judge Incharge, Madhubani, the appellant granted anticipatory bail to certain accused in a case under Section 307 IPC. The bail order was challenged in the High Court in Criminal Miscellaneous Case No.18207 of 1995 which came up before a learned Judge of the High Court who passed the following order on 26.3.1996 :-

D "The allegations as against opposite parties no.2 and 3 appear to be more serious than against the rest, although notice was issued to all the opposite parties, it appears from the service report that the notice is deemed to have been validly served as the concerned opposite parties refused to grant the receipt. In my opinion, the petitioner should take fresh steps for service of notice against opposite parties no.2 and 3 alone.

E Let requisites etc. under registered cover with A/D be filed by Monday(1.4.1996), failing which this application, as against the concerned opposite parties, shall stand rejected without further reference to a Bench.

F *In the meantime, the office is directed to put up this matter on Administrative side so that the conduct of the Officer, who granted anticipatory bail, may be examined. The office will also disclose the name of the Sessions Judge I/C, who passed the order on 14.11.1995.*

G This case was finally disposed of by the same learned Judge on 22.7.1996 and the anticipatory bail, granted to two of the accused, was set aside. This order contains, *inter alia*, the following observations:-

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"From the order of the Sessions Judge incharge it appears that he took into account the fact that with respect to the occurrence a counter case had also been instituted and, therefore, 'the chances of false implication cannot be ruled out.' Considering the fact that two persons on the side of the prosecution had sustained grievous injuries on vital parts of the body, I am unable to understand the logic. Even if there was a counter version of the occurrence, the court below should have considered the manner of occurrence and the fact that the prosecution party had sustained grievous injuries which cannot be said to be manufactured or self- inflicted, before coming to the final conclusion. Such a consideration was all the more necessary because the opposite party were seeking the privilege of pre- arrest bail. *It does not give correct message to the public if persons accused of causing grievous injuries on vital parts of the body do not even surrender to custody and are granted anticipatory bail. Even if in the matter of cancellation of bail, the court should not make distinction between the anticipatory bail and regular bail; nevertheless if the superior court find that the exercise of discretion itself was not proper, subverting the people's faith in the administration of criminal justice, it is its duty to intervene and set aright the wrong.* Besides, as stated above, there are also allegations that the opposite party have been holding out threats to the petitioner, his family members and the prosecution witnesses and the attitude of the police is not helpful."

(Emphasis Supplied)

In pursuance of the direction issued by the learned Judge, the office put up a note which was considered by the Standing Committee on 6.11.1996 and the following Resolution was adopted:-

**"Agenda**

**Decision**

To consider the Order dated 26.3.96 passed in CrI.Misc. Case No. 18207/95 against the Sessions Judge I/C, Madhubani. (XIX-32-96).

Having Considered the office notes concerning the office.

*It is resolved* that the office shall put up necessary notes for the compulsory retirement of Sh. Madan Mohan Choudhary Addl

A

Sessions Judge, Madhubani,  
under Rule 74 of the Bihar Ser-  
vice Code."

B

The office, thereafter, prepared the necessary note for compulsory retirement of the appellant under Rule 74 of the Bihar Service Code. This note was considered by the Standing Committee in its meeting held on 21.11.1996 and the following Resolution was adopted:-

*"Agenda**Decision*

C

To consider the desirability  
of taking action under Rule 74  
of the Bihar Service Code  
against a few officers of the  
Subordinate Judiciary.  
(XIX-31-96)

Having considered the entire  
service records of each of the  
following 4 officers :

D

1. Sh.Madan Mohan Choud-  
hary, Addl. Distt. & Sess.  
Judge, Madhubani.

2. ....

3. ....

E

4. ....

F

It is resolved that it is not in the  
public interest to retain their  
services any longer and they  
should, therefore, be retired  
compulsorily from service under  
Rule 74(b)(ii) of the Bihar Ser-  
vice Code.

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The above decision be placed  
before the meeting of the Full  
Court, scheduled to be held on  
30th November, 1996 as per Rule  
3(x) of Chapter-I Part-I of the  
Rules of the High Court at Patna  
instead of getting it circulated."

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A Full Court meeting was convened on 30.11.1996 and the Resolution of the Standing Committee (extracted above) was approved. The relevant extract of the minutes of the Full Court meeting is reproduced below:-

*"Item No.7:-* To consider the decision of the Standing Committee regarding compulsory retirement of Judicial Officers under Rule 74 of the Bihar Service Code, 1952.

The decision of the Standing Committee meeting dated 21.11.96 regarding compulsory retirement of the following Judicial Officers under Rule 74(b) of the Bihar Service Code, is considered by the Full Court and the same is approved.

1. Sri Madan Mohan Choudhary,  
Addl.Distt. & Sessions Judge, Madhubani.

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

The State Government may be requested to give three months pay in advance to the aforesaid officers recommended for compulsory retirement in lieu of three months notice to be given to them.

It is further resolved that the District & Sessions Judges concerned be directed to relieve the aforesaid officers of all their Judicial works."

The State Government, acting on the recommendation of the High Court, compulsorily retired the appellant from service by order dated 2.8.1997.

It may be mentioned that there were no remarks given by the High Court to the appellant in his character roll for the years 1991- 92, 1992-93 and 1993- 94 but these remarks were given all at one time and he was categorised as "C" Grade Officer. Regarding these remarks, the opposite parties in the counter affidavit say as under:-

A "Thereafter, the petitioner was awarded Grade 'C' in his C.R. for  
3 years consecutively and the assessment of petitioner's C.R. for  
years at one go is not a solitary case but the same practice was  
followed in the case of all the Judicial Officers. The placing of  
petitioner in Grade 'C' category means below average which was  
B communicated to him by the Registrar General by letter No.9560  
dated 29.11.1996."

When these remarks were communicated to the appellant on  
29.11.1996, he filed a representation on 20.2.1997 before the High Court  
and prayed that his categorisation as "C" Grade Officer may be set aside.  
C This representation was rejected by the High Court on 12.12.1997.

The order of compulsory retirement, as pointed out above, was  
challenged before the High Court in a Writ Petition filed under Article 226  
of the Constitution but the pleas raised by the appellant were turned down  
and the Writ Petition was dismissed.  
D

Learned counsel for the appellant has contended that the appellant  
was an honest, hardworking and sincere officer who had not, at any time,  
been given any adverse remark and his integrity, at no stage, was ever  
doubted. It is contended that an order passed by him on the judicial side  
E by which bail was granted to certain accused in a case under Section 307  
IPC specially when there was a cross case also, could not be made the basis  
of an order of compulsory retirement. It is also contended that there was  
no material on the basis of which the High Court could recommend  
compulsory retirement. The whole decision making process, it is claimed,  
was conducted in an arbitrary manner.  
F

Learned counsel appearing on behalf of the High Court as also the  
State of Bihar have vehemently contended that the High Court having  
resolved to compulsorily retire the appellant in public interest had taken a  
*bona fide* decision on an overall assessment of the work and conduct of the  
G appellant and, therefore, it was not open to judicial scrutiny.

We may, at this stage, consider the role of the High Courts in the  
matter of State Judicial Services.

The Indian Constitution provides for an independent judiciary in  
H every State by making a provision for a High Court being constituted for

each State. The Constitution has conferred very wide powers and extensive jurisdiction on each High Court, including the power of superintendence over all the courts and tribunals in the territory over which it has jurisdiction. Undoubtedly, one of the most important wings of the judiciary comprises of the subordinate courts as it is in these courts that the judiciary comes in close contact with the people. In order to secure the independence of the subordinate judiciary from the Executive, Articles 233 to 237 have been placed in the Constitution. Article 233 deals with the appointment of District Judges and provides that appointments, posting and promotions of District Judges in any State shall be made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court, exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State. The word "District Judge" has been defined in Article 236(a) as under :

"The expression "district judge" includes judge of a city civil Court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a small cause Court, chief presidency magistrate, additional chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant session judge."

The expression "judicial service" has been defined in clause (b) of Article 236 which is reproduced below:

"The expression "judicial service" means a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill the post of district judge and other civil judicial posts inferior to the post of district judge."

Article 234 provides as under:-

*"234. Recruitment of persons other than district judges to the judicial service.-* Appointments of persons other than district judges to the judicial service of a State shall be made by the Governor of the State in accordance with rules made by him in that behalf after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State."

Article 237 gives power to the Governor to apply, by public Notification, the provisions of this Chapter and the Rules made thereunder to any class or classes of Magistrates. Once such a Notification is issued, the provisions of Articles 234, 235 and 236 will become applicable to those

- A Magistrates and they would become members of the 'judicial service' under the control of the High Court.

In order to ensure their independence, the control over the subordinate courts has been vested in the High Court under Article 235 which provides as under :

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"Control over subroordinate Courts - The control over district Courts and Courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of a State and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge shall be vested in the High Court, but nothing in this article shall be construed as taking away from any such person any right of appeal which he may have under the law regulating the conditions of his service or as authorising the High Court to deal with him otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of his service prescribed under such law."

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Under this Article, the High Court's control over the subordinate judiciary is comprehensive and extends over a variety of matters, including posting, promotion and grant of leave. The three words, namely, "posting", promotion and "grant of leave", used in this Article, are only illustrative in character and do not limit the extent of control exercised by the High Court over the officers of the subordinate judiciary.

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It is now well-settled by a catena of decisions (See, for example, *Mohammad Ghouse v. State of Andhra*, AIR (1957) SC 246 = 1957 SCR 414 and *Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh v. L.V.A. Dikshitulu*, AIR (1979) SC 193 = [1979] 1 SCR 26 = [1979] 3 SCC 34 that the expression "control", in Article 235 of the Constitution, includes "Disciplinary Control".

F

Transfers, promotions and confirmations including transfer of District Judges or the recall of District Judges posted on ex-cadre post or on deputation or on administrative post etc. etc. is also within the administrative control of the High Court. So also premature and compulsory retirement is also within the "control" of the High Court.

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From the scheme of the Constitution, as set out above, it will be seen that though the officers of subordinate judiciary are basically and essentially Government servants, their whole service is placed under the control

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of the High Court and the Governor cannot make any appointment or take any disciplinary action including action for removal or compulsory retirement unless the High Court is "CONSULTED" as required by the constitutional impact of both the Articles 233 and 234 and the "control" of the High Court indicated in Article 235.

The word "consult" in its ordinary meaning means "to ask advice" or "to take counsel". The Governor is thus a "consultor" and the High Court is the "consultee" which is treated as an expert body in all matters of service including appointments, disciplinary action compulsory retirement etc. relating to State Judicial Services. Since the Governor cannot act on his own unless he has consulted the High Court, the Constitution has conferred upon the High Court a sacred and noble duty to give the best of advice or opinion to the Governor; an advice tendered after due deliberation and after taking into consideration all the relevant material and record relating to the problem on which consultation is made or advice is sought by the Governor. It is, therefore, essentially a matter of trust and confidence between the Governor and the High Court. The High Court cannot act arbitrarily in giving its opinion to the Governor or else it will be a betrayal of that trust. If the advice is not supportable by any material on record and is arbitrary in character, it may not have any binding value.

It has already been pointed out by this Court in *Registrar, High Court of Madras v. R. Rajiah*, AIR (1988) SC 1388 = (1988) 3 SCC 211 = 1988 Supp. (1) SCR 332 that though the High Court, in its administrative jurisdiction, has the power to recommend compulsory retirement of a member of the Judicial Service in accordance with the rules framed in that regard, it cannot act arbitrarily and there has to be material to come to a decision that the officer has outlived his utility. It was also pointed out in this case that the High Court while exercising its power of control over the subordinate judiciary is under a constitutional obligation to guide and protect judicial officers from being harassed or annoyed by trifling complaints relating to judicial orders so that the Officers may discharge their duties honestly independently unconcerned by the ill-conceived or motivated complaints, made by unscrupulous lawyers and litigants.

In *M.M. Gupta v. State of J & K*, AIR (1982) SC 1579 = [1983] 1 SCR 593 = [1982] 3 SCC 412, it was indicated that normally, as a rule, the High Court's recommendations for the appointment of a District Judge



A should be accepted by the State Government and the Governor should act on the same. If in any particular case, the State Government for good and weighty reasons find it difficult to accept the recommendations, it should communicate its views to, and have complete and effective consultation with, the High Court. It was also pointed out that there can be no doubt that if the High Court is convinced that the Government's objection are for good reasons, it will undoubtedly reconsider its earlier recommendation. Efficient and proper judicial administration being the main object, both the High Court and the State Government must necessarily approach the question in a detached manner.

C Again in *State of Kerala v. A. Lakshmikutty*, AIR 1987 SC 331 = 1987 (1) SCR 136 = (1986) 4 SCC 632, this Court pointed out that the duty of the Governor to consult the High Court in the appointment of District Judges is integrated with the exercise of his power; he must exercise it in the manner provided by Article 233(1) or not at all. Normally, the High Court's recommendations have to be accepted by the State Government and the Governor has to act on the same but if the State Government for 'good and weighty reasons' cannot agree with the High Court, it should take the High Court into confidence and place before it the difficulties in acting upon the recommendations.

E Let us now examine the merits of the case.

The character roll entries, recorded by various District Judges, have already been reproduced by us in the earlier part of the Judgment. The remarks given by the High Court on various occasions have also been set out above. It has also been found that there were no entries in the character roll of the appellant for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. The entries for these years were recorded at one time simultaneously and the appellant was categorised as "C" Grade Officer. The expression used by the High Court in the counter affidavit, filed in this Court, in relation to the entries for the aforesaid three years is that they were recorded "at one go". And, we may add, the Officer was made to go! The date on which these entries were made is not indicated either in the original record or in the counter affidavit filed by the respondents. These were communicated to the appellant on 29.11.1996 and were considered by the Full Court on 30.11.1996 but it is clear that these entries were recorded at a stage when the Standing Committee had already made up its mind to compulsorily retire the appellant from service as it had directed the office, on 06.11.1996, to put up a

note for compulsory retirement of the appellant. The High Court should have considered that all entries prior to his promotion to Superior Judicial Service were not bad and his integrity either as a member of the Inferior Judicial Service or Superior Judicial Service was never doubted. The grant of anticipatory bail in a case under Section 307 IPC particularly when there was a cross case could not have been legally made the basis of compulsory retirement in the particular circumstances of this case. Whatever might have been the feeling of the learned Judge who entertained and ultimately allowed the petition for cancellation of bail granted by the appellant, the by the fact remains that it was an order passed on the judicial side in all *bona fides*. It may have been a wrong order but it was not a motivated order based on extraneous considerations. It was thus a case where there was no material on the basis of which an opinion could have been reasonably formed that it would be in the public interest to retire the appellant from service prematurely in terms of Rule 74 of the Bihar Service Code.

The entries recorded "at one go" for the three years, namely, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 could hardly have been taken into consideration. They were communicated to the appellant on 29.11.1996 and on the next day, namely, on 30.11.1996, the Full Court took the decision to retire him from service without giving any opportunity to him to make a representation which, however, he did make but had the mortification of seeing it rejected a year later in December, 1997.

Learned counsel for the respondent contended that the entries for the aforesaid three years cannot be excluded on the ground that the appellant was not given the adequate chance to represent against those entries. He referred to a decision of a Three Judge Bench of this Court in *Baikuntha Nath Das v. Chief Distt. Medical Officer Baripada*, JT (1992) 2 SC 1 = AIR (1992) SC 1020 = [1992] 1 SCR 836 = [1992] 2 SCC 299 and contended that in view of the law laid down therein, the order of compulsory retirement, passed in the instant case, cannot be legally assailed particularly as the character roll entries which are not even communicated can be taken into consideration for purpose of forming an opinion for retiring a person compulsorily in public interest. We hardly find any merit in this submission.

The question relating to uncommunicated adverse entries has been the subject matter of several decisions of this Court. In *Union of India v. M.E. Reddy*, AIR (1980) SC 563 = [1980] 1 SCR 736 = [1980] 2 SCC 15, it was laid down that uncommunicated adverse remarks can be relied upon

A while passing an order of compulsory retirement. But in two subsequent decisions, namely, *Brij Mohan Singh Chopra v. State of Punjab*, AIR (1987) SC 948 = [1987] 2 SCC 188 = [1987] 2 SCR 583 and *Baidyanath Mahapatra v. State of Orissa*, AIR 1989 SC 2218 = [1989] 3 SCR 803 = [1989] 4 SCC 664, it was laid down that uncommunicated adverse entries could not be legally relied upon while making an order of compulsory retirement. It was also laid down in *Baidyanath's* case (supra) that if a representation was pending against the adverse remarks, the adverse entries against which the representation is made could not be taken into consideration unless the representation itself was considered and disposed of.

C Both these decisions were considered by a Three-Judge Bench in *Baikuntha Nath Das's* case (supra) and were over-ruled and the following five principles were laid down:-

D "(i) An order of compulsory retirement is not a punishment. It implies no stigma nor any suggestion of misbehaviour.

E (ii) The order has to be passed by the government on forming the opinion that it is in the public interest to retire a government servant compulsorily. The order is passed on the subjective satisfaction of the government.

F (iii) Principles of natural justice have no place in the context of an order of compulsory retirement. This does not mean that judicial scrutiny is excluded altogether. While the High Court or this Court would not examine the matter as an appellate court, they may interfere if they are satisfied that the order is passed (a) *mala fide* or (b) that it is based on no evidence or (c) that it is arbitrary - in the sense that no reasonable person would form the requisite opinion on the given material; in short, if it is found to be a perverse order.

G (iv) The government (or the Review Committee, as the case may be) shall have to consider the entire record of service before taking a decision in the matter - of course attaching more importance to record of and performance during the later years. The record to be so considered would naturally include the entries in the confidential records/character rolls, both favourable and adverse. If a

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government servant is promoted to a higher post notwithstanding the adverse remarks, such remarks lose their sting, more so, if the promotion is based upon merit (selection) and not upon seniority.

(v) An order of compulsory retirement is not liable to be quashed by a Court merely on the showing that while passing it uncommunicated adverse remarks were also taken into consideration. That circumstance by itself cannot be a basis for interference."

This decision has since been followed in *Posts & Telegraphs Board v. C.S.N. Murthy*, AIR (1992) SC 1368 = [1992] 2 SCR 338 = (1992) 2 SCC 317; *Secretary to the Government Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department Bhubaneswar v. Nityananda Pati*, AIR (1993) SC 383 = [1993] Suppl. 2 SCC 391 and *Union of India v. V.P. Seth*, AIR (1994) SC 1261 and considered by this Court in *M.S. Bindra v. Union of India and Ors.*, JT (1998) 6 SC 34 = (1998) 5 Scale 45 = [1998] 7 SCC 310 and again in *The State of Gujarat & Anr. v. Suryakant Chunilal Shah*, JT (1998) 8 SC 326 = (1998) 6 Scale 393.

The fifth principle in *Baikuntha Nath Das's* case (supra), which has already been extracted above, itself contemplates that the mere circumstance that uncommunicated adverse remarks were taken into consideration would not constitute a basis for interference with an order of compulsory retirement. In para 32 of the Judgment, the learned Judges observed as under:-

"32. We may not be understood as saying either that adverse remarks need not be communicated or that the representations, if any, submitted by the government servant (against such remarks) need not be considered or disposed of. *The adverse remarks ought to be communicated in the normal course, as required by the rules/orders in that behalf. Any representation made against them would and should also be dealt with in the normal course, with reasonable promptitude. All that we are saying is that the action under F.R.56(j) (or the rule corresponding to it) need not await the disposal or final disposal of such representation or representations, as the case may be. In some cases, it may happen that some adverse remarks of the recent years are not communicated or if communicated, the representation received in that behalf are pending consideration. On this account alone, the action under F.R. 56(j) need not be held*

A back. There is no reason to presume that the Review Committee  
 or the government, if it chooses to take into consideration such  
 uncommunicated remarks, would not be conscious or cognizant of  
 the fact that they are not communicated to the government servant  
 and that he was not given an opportunity to explain or rebut the  
 same. Similarly, if any representation made by the government servant  
 B is there, it shall also be taken into consideration. We may reiterate  
 that not only the Review Committee is generally composed of high  
 and responsible officers, the power is vested in government alone and  
 not in a minor official. It is unlikely that adverse remarks over a  
 number of years remain uncommunicated and yet they are made the  
 C primary basis of action. Such an unlikely situation, if indeed present,  
 may be indicative of malice in law. We may mention in this connec-  
 tion that the remedy provided by Article 226 of the Constitution is  
 no less an important safeguard. Even with its well known con-  
 straints, the remedy is an effective check against *mala fide*, perverse  
 or arbitrary action."

(Emphasis supplied)

E These observations indicate that the adverse remarks if recorded in  
 an employee's character roll in the "normal course", ought to be communi-  
 cated to him and if any representation is made against those remarks, the  
 said representation should be disposed of in the "normal course" but with  
 promptitude. It was further emphasised that the pendency of repre-  
 sentation against the adverse remarks or non-disposal of that repre-  
 sentation would, however, not prevent the action being taken for  
 F compulsory retirement of the employee even on the basis of that entry  
 either under F.R.56(j) or any provision equivalent thereto.

G In the instant case, the adverse remarks, namely, the remarks for the  
 years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 were not recorded in the "normal  
 course" but were recorded "at one go" and that too when the Standing  
 Committee of the High Court had already formed an opinion to compul-  
 sory retire the appellant from service. The representation made against  
 these remarks was not dealt with promptitude but was disposed of by the  
 High Court after a long period of one year. These remarks which were  
 H recorded in the character roll of the appellant "at one go" and were  
 communicated to the appellant on 29.11.1996, were considered by the Full

Court on 30.11.96 which approved the proposal of compulsorily retiring the appellant from service. The appellant had been categorised as "B" plus in 1990 by Mr. Justice B.K. Roy. There was no categorisation for the next three years and when the action for compulsory retirement of the appellant was initiated by the High Court on the ground that he had granted anticipatory bail in a case under Section 307 IPC, categorisation for 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 was done "at one go" which is unreasonable and not fair. Moreover, the compulsory retirement was ordered in 1996. What was the appellant's categorisation for 1994-95 and 1995-96 is not indicated in the original service record placed before us. It is on account of these abnormalities coupled with other strange circumstances of this case that we are of the opinion that the categorisation of the appellant as a "C" class officer for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 could not have been legally taken into consideration. If these remarks are excluded, principle (iii) laid down in *Baikuntha Nath Das's* case (supra) becomes applicable immediately and the impugned action of compulsorily retiring the appellant from service cannot but be termed as arbitrary in the sense that no reasonable person could have come to the conclusion that the appellant had outlived his utility as a Judicial Officer and had become a dead wood which had to be chopped of.

For the reasons stated above, the appeal is allowed. The judgment and order dated 22.7.1998 passed by the High Court is set aside. The Writ Petition filed by the appellant is allowed and the order of compulsory retirement dated 02.08.1997, passed by the State Government, is quashed with all consequential benefits to the appellant. There will be no order as to costs.

S.M.

Appeal allowed.