

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 03.11.2016

CORAM:

THE HON 'BLE MR. JUSTICE R.SUBBIAH

Writ Petition Nos.17187 of 2015, 24646 of 2013 & 1076 of 2014
& M.P.Nos.1 of 2014 & 1 to 4 of 2013

1. V.Sakthi Avinash
2. A.Monisha ... Petitioner in W.P.No.17187 of 2015

1. P.Rajasimmar
2. Devaraj
3. M.Kumar
4. C.Ravikumar
5. S.Mohammed Sadiq
6. A.Matheswaran
7. N.Sivakumar ... Petitioners in W.P.No.24646 of 2013

A.Valliraj ... Petitioner in W.P.No.1076 of 2014

Versus

The Commissioner of Municipal Administration,
Chepauk,
Chennai - 600 005 ... Respondent in W.P.Nos.17187 of
2015 & 1076 / 2014

1. The State of Tamil Nadu,
Rep. By its Secretary to Government,
Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department,
Secretariat, Fort St. George,
Chennai - 600 009
2. The State of Tamil Nadu,
Represented by its Secretary to Government,
Public Health & Family Welfare Department,
Secretariat, Fort St. George,
Chennai - 600 009
3. The Commissioner of Municipal Administration,
Chepauk, Chennai - 600 005
4. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine,
Teynampet, Chennai - 600 018
5. G.Suseendiran

6. A.Gopinath
7. T.Ananda Kumar
8. R.Thiyagarajan
9. S.P.Muthukumar
10. M.Saravana Kumar

(R-5 to R-10 impleaded, as per the order, dated
17.01.2014, by RPSJ, in M.P.No.5 of 2013 in
W.P.No.24646 / 2013)

11. V.Karuppusamy
12. K.Pratheesh kumar
13. S.Ragupathy
14. S.Kousik Raj
15. K.Viswanathan

(R-11 to R-15 impleaded, as per the order, dated
10.02.2014, by RPSJ, in M.P.No.2 of 2014 in
W.P.No.24646 / 2013) .. Respondents in W.P.No.24646 /

2013

Prayer in W.P.No.17187 of 2015:- Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, seeking for a Writ of Mandamus, directing the respondent to consider the representation of the petitioners, dated 07.04.2015 and initiate recruitment process for appointment of 88 sanitary Inspector Posts lying vacant in various municipalities within a time frame fixed by this Court.

Prayer in W.P.No.24646 of 2013:- Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, seeking for a Writ of Declaration, to declare Regulation 6 (2) for amendment to Tamil Nadu Public Health Service Regulations, 1970, notified in G.O.Ms.No.104, Municipal Administration and Water Supply (ME.III) Department, dated 20.11.2012, in so far as the Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants already in service and eligible for promotion as per Regulation 2 of the Tamil Nadu Public Health Service Regulations, 1970, and consequently, direct the respondents to fill up the vacancies to the post of Sanitary Inspector, as per Regulation 2 of the Tamil Nadu Public Health Service Regulations, 1970, with eligible persons working in the post of Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants, by recruitment by transfer, by allowing them to complete the condensed training programme for Sanitary Inspector post to be conducted by the fourth respondent, within a time frame to be fixed by this Court.

Prayer in W.P.No.1076 of 2014:- Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, seeking for a Writ of Mandamus, directing the respondent to issue appointment order to the petitioner in the post of Sanitary Inspector for which they have issued Interview call letter, dated 16.08.2013 and declared

selected on 30.08.2013 with effect from that date, grant monetary and other service benefits, since then.

For Petitioner in W.P.No.17187 / 2015 &
For Petitioner in W.P.No.1076 / 2014 : Mr. N.G.R.Prasad,
for,

M/s. Row & Reddy,
For Petitioner in W.P.No.24646 / 2013 : Mr. G.Sankaran

For Respondent in W.P.No.17187 of 2015 &
For Respondent in W.P.No.1076 / 2014 : Mr. G.Sankaran,
For R-5 to R-10 in W.P.No.24646 / 2013 : Mr. S.Ilamvaludhi
For R-11 to R-15 in W.P.No.24646 / 2013 : Mr. V.Karthikeyan
For R-3 in W.P.No.24646 / 2013 : Mrs. R.Kamalarani

C O M M O N O R D E R

The short question, which falls for consideration in the present writ petitions is, whether the recruitment and appointment sought to be done by the method of direct recruitment without considering the candidates / petitioners of the Department was permissible in law?

2. Since the issue involved in all these writ petitions are inter-connected with each other and lies on a narrow campus, all these writ petitions are disposed of, by way of common order.

3. The facts, which are stated in the affidavit filed in support of W.P.No.24646 of 2013 and which are necessary for the disposal of the matter, are as follows:-

The petitioners (in this writ petition), who are working as Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants in various Municipalities, have filed the above writ petition, seeking for the relief, as stated supra. The post of Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants is governed by the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Municipal (Non Centralized Regular) Public Health Establishment Regulations, 1976. The petitioners are entitled for promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspectors, by transfer of service, as per Regulation 2 of the Tamil Nadu Public Health Service Regulations, 1970, since the said post comes under different service. Regulation 6, prior to amendment, prescribes Sanitary Inspector Certificate granted by Director of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, as eligible qualification for the post of Sanitary Inspectors. Accordingly, the existing Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants have been sent for Sanitary Inspectors' Training Programme and on completion of training programme, they are given promotion to the post of Sanitary

Inspectors, by recruitment by transfer. In the year 2005, eligible Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants were sent for Sanitary Inspectors' Training Programme, in two batches, and on completion of training, they were given promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspectors by recruitment by transfer. Again in the years 2006 and 2010, the respondents conducted Training Programmes and on successful completion of training, the eligible candidates were given promotion as Sanitary Inspectors. In the year 2011, since there were more than 250 vacancies available to the post of Sanitary Inspectors in various Municipalities, throughout the State, for the purpose of filling up the post of Sanitary Inspectors, the third respondent called for the list of eligible persons working in the post of Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants from all Regional Directors of Municipal Administration, as per proceeding, dated 16.08.2011. In turn, RDMA called for particulars from concerned Municipalities, within their jurisdiction. The names of eligible persons working as Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants were included in the list and accordingly, a list was forwarded to the third respondent, for granting permission to undergo condensed training programme. Therefore, appropriate action was initiated for sending the eligible persons working in the post of Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants for Sanitary Inspectors' training Programme and based on the said action, the final order of permission to be passed by the third respondent, permitting the list of eligible persons to undergo training programme. Whereas no further orders were passed by the third respondent thereafter.

3.1. On the other hand, Regulation 6 came to be amended as per G.O.Ms.No.104, dated 20.11.2012, which was notified in Tamil Nadu Government Gazettee, on 20.11.2012, by which, the educational qualification for the post of Sanitary Inspectors has been prescribed stating "must possess a Degree in B.Sc., (Chemistry) with Sanitary Inspector Certificate" instead of "must possess a Sanitary Inspector Certificate". Therefore, the educational qualification for the post of Sanitary Inspector was revised to possess a decree in B.Sc., (Chemistry) with Sanitary Inspector Certificate and the same was sought to be applied even for the persons already in service, in the feeder post of Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants. Aggrieved over the amendment to Regulation 6 of the said Regulation, by prescribing the qualification of B.Sc., (Chemistry) for promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspectors, by recruitment by transfer, this writ petition (W.P.No.24646 of 2013) has been filed by the petitioners.

4. The facts, which are stated in the affidavit filed in support of W.P.No.1076 of 2014 and which are necessary for the disposal of this writ petition, are as follows:-

The petitioner (in this writ petition) completed B.Sc., (Chemistry) Degree and obtained Post Graduate Diploma in Sanitary Inspector Course, from the recognized University. On 20.11.2012, the Tamil Nadu Municipal Public Health Service Regulations, 1970 came to be amended stating that the candidate must possess a degree in B.Sc., (Chemistry) with a Sanitary Inspectors Certificate for being appointed as Sanitary Inspector. Subsequently, the respondent initiated steps for recruiting 199 vacancies of Sanitary Inspectors and the petitioner's name (A.Valliraj) was sponsored by the Employment Exchange, along with other names. The respondent sent an Interview Call Letter and totally 154 candidates were called for interview. The petitioner appeared for interview, in the office of the respondent, at Chennai. Totally 92 candidates, including the petitioner, were selected. While so, on 04.09.2013, interim orders were obtained in W.P.No.24646 of 2013 restraining the respondent from filling up the vacancies to the post of Sanitary Inspectors and on 20.09.2013, the said interim order was modified, restraining to 107 vacancies, on the ground that since 192 vacancies are available, only 92 alone were selected. Therefore, on 30.12.2013, the petitioner gave a representation to the respondent to issue an appointment order. Since the same was not considered, the petitioner has come up with this writ petition.

5. The facts, which are stated in the affidavit filed in support of W.P.No.17187 of 2015 and which are necessary for the disposal of this writ petition, are as follows:-

During March 2010, a report of the One Man Commission, recommended revision of pay and prescribed a decree in B.Sc., (Chemistry) with Sanitary Inspector Course, as the required qualification, for the recruitment to the post of Health Inspectors. On 26.08.2010, a Government Order to that effect was given. On 20.11.2012, a Gazette Notification, with regard to the qualification of B.Sc., (Chemistry) with Sanitary Inspector Course, for being considered to be appointed as Health Inspectors were effected. Aggrieved over the same, W.P.No.24646 of 2013 was filed by the unqualified candidates. While the same is pending, on 07.04.2015, the petitioners gave a representation to the respondent, ventilating their grievances, for which, a reply through the Right to Information Act was given. Ultimately, on 12.02.2015, this Court gave a verdict making the B.Sc., (Chemistry), mandatory, as qualification to the post of

Health Inspectors. Therefore, to consider the petitioners' representation, in their favour, the petitioners have come up with this writ petition (W.P.No.17187 of 2015).

6. Heard the learned counsel appearing for the respective parties.

7. Mr. G.Sankaran, learned counsel appearing for the petitioners in W.P.No.24646 of 2013 submitted that the amendment to Regulations, prescribing the additional qualification of B.Sc., (Chemistry) for the post of Sanitary Inspectors, even in the case of promotion by recruitment transfer would completely deprive the right of the Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants, working in Municipalities to avail promotion of Sanitary Inspectors. He further submitted that, when a Regulation provides for promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspectors from the feeder post of Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants, the same cannot be stultified or taken away, based on the impugned amendment to service Regulations prescribing higher qualification and when all the existing qualified Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants appointed in service with necessary qualification, as per Rules, i.e., Regulation 2, were given promotional opportunity to the post of Sanitary Inspectors, on completion of training programme, the impugned amendment prescribing B.Sc., (Chemistry) as qualification would take away their right of promotion. He further submitted that the impugned amendment to Regulation 6 would incapacitate the implementation of Regulation 2, with reference to the feeder post Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants, in getting promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspectors, by recruitment by transfer. He further submitted that the petitioners are in service for more than 20 to 25 years, stagnated in the same post of Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants, from the date of initial appointment without any promotional opportunity and the only chance of promotion is to the post of Sanitary Inspectors, as provided under the Regulations. In support of the said contentions, the learned counsel for the petitioners relied upon the decision reported in AIR 1988 SC 1033 (Raghunath Prasad Singh v. Secretary, Home (Police) Department) whereunder it has been held as follows:-

"Reasonable promotional opportunities should be available in every wing of public service. That generates efficiency in service and fosters the appropriate attitude to grow for achieving excellence in service. In the absence of promotional prospects, the service is bound to degenerate and stagnation kills the

desire to serve properly."

8. The learned counsel for the petitioners in W.P.No.24646 of 2013 further submitted that the petitioners, having served in the Department for more than 20 years and having completed the training programme course on Sanitary Inspectors, gained experience in all the fields, therefore, they are entitled for promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspectors, by recruitment by transfer, as provided in un-amended Regulation. He further submitted that, when the Department would not allow the service personnel to undergo the Graduation in B.Sc., (Chemistry) on payment of salary, prescribing B.Sc., (Chemistry) as necessary qualification, for promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspectors would be a complete embargo for promotion. In support of his contentions, the learned counsel for the petitioners relied upon the decisions reported in 1983 (3) SCC 284 (Y.V.Rangaiah and others v. J.Srinivasa Rao), 1990 (1) SCC 411 (P.Mahendran and others v. State of Karnataka), 1997 (1) SCC 419 (Rajasthan v. R.Dayal and others), (2008) 3 SCC 641 (L.Parameswaran v. Chief Personnel Officer) and (1998 (8) SCC 469 (K.Kuppusamy and another v. State of Tamil Nadu).

9. Mr.S.Ilamvaludhi and Mr. V.Karthikeyan, learned counsels appearing for the impleaded respondents / respondents 5 to 15, in W.P.No.24646 of 2013, submitted that, once the Rules were amended, the date on which the vacancy has arisen, is not the criteria. They further submitted that the Rule in force, as on the date of consideration to fill up the vacancy alone would be applicable. They further submitted that Y.V.Rangaiah's case, relied upon by the learned counsel for the petitioners, would be applicable only, when there is a Rule in existence for preparation of a panel for promotion every year. They further submitted that the amended Rule, viz., Regulation 6, is already implemented by appointing 92 persons in the post of Sanitary Inspectors, by direct recruitment. In support of the said contentions, they relied upon the decisions reported in 2003 (2) SCC 632 (P.U.Joshi v. Accountant General), AIR 1993 SC 2285 (V.K.Sood v. Secretary, Civil Aviation) and 2008 (3) SCC 359 (Tamil Nadu Electricity Board v. Electricity Board Thozhilar Sangam).

10. Mr. N.G.R.Prasad, learned senior counsel appearing for the petitioners in W.P.Nos.17187 of 2015 and W.P.No.1076 of 2014, submitted that, as per the un-amended Rule, the qualification prescribed for appointment as Sanitary Inspectors was that the candidate should possess Sanitary Inspector Certificate Course. He further submitted that, with regard to the amendment to qualification, the Municipal Administration

explained the reason for revising the qualification, keeping the public importance in mind, and the respondent, after examining the necessary report, took a decision to revise the qualification for the post to possess a degree in B.Sc., (Chemistry) along with the Sanitary Inspector Course. He further submitted that the petitioners in W.P.No.24646 of 2013 do not possess the required qualification, even according to the old Rules, therefore, they have no locus standi to question the recruitment at all, leaving the qualification of B.Sc., (Chemistry).

11. This Court has carefully considered the submissions made by the respective learned counsels appearing for both sides and perused the materials available on record.

12. At the outset, it has to be mentioned that these writ petitions are not at all maintainable, as the issues raised by the petitioners as well the impleading respondents / R-5 to R-15 are answered by the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court, in the case of Tamil Nadu Sanitary Supervisors Association, Rep. by its President, K.Karuppaiah v. The State of Tamil Nadu, Rep by its Secretary to Government, and three others, in Writ Appeal (MD) No.172 of 2016, dated 23.03.2016. The Hon'ble Division Bench, after referring to the various decisions on the point, has held as follows:-

"29. In State of Rajasthan v. R.Dayal reported in 1997 (10) SCC 419, the appellant therein has convened a Departmental Promotion Committee on 13.04.1995, under Rule 24-A of the Rajasthan Service of Engineers (Building and the Roads Branch) Rules, 1954, against nine existing and anticipated vacancies, as on 01.04.1995. DPC has recommended nine candidates in accordance with the eligibility conditions prescribed under the then recruitment rules. On 24.07.1995, the recruitment rules were amended, in which, eligible conditions were changed. Amendment came into force, with immediate effect. Issue considered by the Hon'ble Apex Court, was whether, selection of two candidates was valid, when the eligibility conditions stood changed, with effect from 24.07.1997 and when option was available in the rules, to revise the select list. Though a contention has been made before the Hon'ble Apex Court that in view of the amendment, having come into force on 24.07.1997, public policy demanded and that the Government is required to apply the criteria prescribed in the amended law, taking note of the

decision in Y.V.Rangaiah v. J.Sreenivasa Rao reported in 1983 (3) SCC 284, the Hon'ble Apex Court, at Paragraphs 8 and 9, held as follows:

"The posts which fell vacant prior to the amendment of the Rules would be governed by the original Rules and not the amended Rules. As a necessary corollary, the vacancies that arose subsequent to the amendment of the Rules are required to be filled up in accordance with the law existing as on the date when the vacancies arose. Even a carried-forward vacancy is required to be considered in accordance with the law existing unless suitable relaxation is made by the Government."

30. There is no quarrel over the preposition of law, laid down in R.Dayal's case (cited supra), but on the facts and circumstances of the case, when the vacancy arose, none of the members in the petitioner's association had the required certificate of having undergone the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate course, from the Institutions, which is one of the essential qualification for promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspector, by transfer.

31. In A.Manoharan v. Union of India reported in 2008 (3) SCC 641, at Paragraph 25, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that regulations amended cannot be applied retrospectively. Any vacancy which has arisen prior to coming into force of the said amended Regulations, must be filled up in terms of law, as was existing prior thereto. The decision in State of Uttar Pradesh v. Mahesh Narain reported in 2013 (4) SCC 169, is also on the same lines.

32. The contention of the learned counsel for the appellant's association that amended rules cannot be applied retrospectively and vested rights of the members of the petitioner's association to seek for promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspector, cannot be taken away and the then existing rules, at the time of vacancy, should be applied, would be a valid ground, if only the members of the petitioner's association did possess the eligible criteria, viz., Sanitary Inspector's Certificate obtained from the prescribed institutions.

33. Even according to the petitioner, Gandhi Gram Rural Institute has already upgraded its standard from Certificate Course to PG Diploma Course and the basic qualification prescribed for the post of Sanitary Inspectors, is B.Sc., (Chemistry). That statement is also duly supported by the advertisement of the deemed University 2012-13, for P.G. Dipoloma course. Sending a candidate for six months training, for Sanitary Inspector's course, is not mandated, under the then existing rules. However, to enable the Sanitary Supervisor/Field Assistant, to get promotion to the post of Sanitary Inspector, willing candidates have been sent for training, with a condition that they should pay the registration and course fee and make their own arrangements for visit and stay. Concession extended to those, who were willing to participate in the training, at their own cost and to avail eligible leave, cannot be put against the Government that they have failed in their duty in not sending the enumerated list of candidates.

34. At this juncture, it should also be noticed that though candidates have been permitted to undergo training in G.O.Ms.No.53, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 12.02.2007 and G.O.Ms.No.206, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 30.06.2008, no materials have been placed before this Court, as to whether, subsequently, such concession was extended. Moreover, the Commission has felt that the qualification for the post of Sanitary Inspector is on the lower level, with SSLC and a Certificate Course. During March' 2010, the One Man Commission has recommended that the educational qualification for the post of Sanitary Inspector has to be revised as B.Sc., (Chemistry).

35. Concession in not sending the enumerated list of candidates to avail the Sanitary Inspector's Training Course, at their own cost, cannot be said to be arbitrary, when the Government was under the process of amending the Rules, prescribing B.Sc., (Chemistry) as the educational qualification, for the post of Sanitary Inspector. Concession extended earlier, also cannot be said to have conferred a right on the members of the association that notwithstanding the One Man Commission report and examination of the Government to amend the rules relating to the educational qualification SSLC, the

Government was mandated to send them for training. Admittedly, members of the petitioner's association did not possess the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate and therefore, they cannot be said to have acquired any vested right for promotion, against the vacant posts.

36. Acquisition of qualification prescribed for a post, has to be done by an individual, seeking promotion to the higher post. Members of the petitioner's association cannot claim that there is a mandate on the part of the Department to sponsor their names for training. They have not acquired any vested right, on the basis of the then existing rules, prior to the amendment and hence, the decisions relied on, are not in strict sense, applicable to the facts of this case.

37. At this juncture, it is also to be noted that though in M.P.No.1 of 2012 in W.P.No.7994 of 2012, the petitioner's association has sought for an interim direction, directing the respondents to send the members of the association, for condensed training programme for Sanitary Inspector course, for not taking notice for respondents 2 to 4, the said petition has been dismissed for default. They have not even revived the petition.

39. Though the Writ Court has taken note of the amendment made in the abovesaid Rules, pending disposal of the writ petition, for the reasons, stated supra, this Court is of the view that the members of the petitioner's association are not entitled to the relief sought for. Hence, Writ Appeal is dismissed. No costs. Consequently, connected Miscellaneous Petitions are also closed."

13. In view of the abovesaid proposition of law laid down by this Court, the contentions raised by the learned counsel for the petitioners in W.P.No.24646 of 2013, stand defeated.

14. Keeping aside the above, even otherwise the claim made by petitioners in W.P.No.24646 of 2013, indeed, is untenable, and thus cannot be accepted, as is being demonstrated hereafter.

15. The post of Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants was previously drafted from the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. Separate Service Rules have been framed

and in order to bring these Public Health Staff under the control in utilizing their services properly and for maintaining the sanitation and public health program, one of the important mandatory services, to be rendered to the public, by the urban local bodies and hence, this post was brought under the administrative control of the Director of Municipal Administration. Previously, Sanitary Supervisors / Field Assistants were employees of the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and training was given by the said Department. The Certificate courses offered by the Institutes do not fall within the State of Tamil Nadu. Even, Gandhi Gram Rural Institute has upgraded its standard from Certificate Course to Post Graduate Diploma Course. In such circumstances, earlier the State Government conducted a condensed training for Sanitary Inspector's Course, for a period of six months and consequent to that, some candidates were promoted as Sanitary Inspectors, in the subsequent years.

16. Further, the Committee, dealing with the issue, thought that the qualification prescribed for the post of Sanitary Inspectors is very low and therefore, recommended to prescribe a higher qualification. The Committee has suggested that since the post of Sanitary Inspectors is to be filled up from the post of Field Assistants / Sanitary Supervisors, the qualification of the above two feeder category posts may be examined. Thereafter, upon consideration of the One Man Commission's report, qualification has been fixed vide G.O.Ms.No.104, dated 20.11.2012, fixing the minimum qualification for the post of Sanitary Inspectors in Municipal Corporation (as per the Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporations Public health Subordinate Service Rules, 1996) as B.Sc., (Chemistry) and a course on Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

17. This Court is of the opinion that the procedure followed by the respondents / Department, in fixing the qualification for the post of Sanitary Inspectors cannot be found fault with. The qualification fixed cannot be said to be either illegal or arbitrary or void.

18. As far as the filling up of the post of 92 Sanitary Inspectors is concerned, it has to be pointed out that the same was filled up, as per the amended Regulations, and therefore, the same would be of no avail, since it relates to direct recruitment and the policy decision taken by the Board, with reference to channel of promotion in the category of technical post and it has been incorporated in the service regulations.

19. It is common knowledge that there is no right in any employee of the State to claim that Rules governing conditions of his service should be forever the same, as the one when he entered service for all purposes and except for ensuring or safeguarding rights or benefits already earned, acquired or accrued at a particular point of time, a Government Servant has no right to challenge the authority or the State to amend, alter and bring into force new rules relating to even an existing service. In the instant cases, the qualification was revised by the Department to meet the enhanced requirement in the Sanitation services to be rendered by them to the Public, such as Solid Waste Management, etc., Further, they also revised the salary commensurate to the qualification. Ultimately, the Government took a decision to fill the vacancy based on the qualification of B.Sc., (Chemistry) and a sanitary course completion certificate and therefore, issued recruitment notification and in fact, conducted selection of Sanitary Inspectors on that basis and selected and appointed Sanitary Inspectors, based on the revised qualification. Therefore, the action of the official respondents is in conformity with the well settled principles of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in various decisions.

20. In view of the foregoing discussions, writ petition No.24646 of 2013 has to be dismissed and it is dismissed accordingly. Consequently, W.P.Nos.1076 of 2014 and 17187 of 2015 stand closed, as no order is necessary in those writ petitions. The connected MPs stand closed. No costs.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1. The Secretary to Government, State of Tamil Nadu,
Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department,
Secretariat, Fort St. George,
Chennai - 600 009
2. The Secretary to Government, State of Tamil Nadu,
Public Health & Family Welfare Department,
Secretariat, Fort St. George,
Chennai - 600 009

3. The Commissioner of Municipal Administration,
Chepauk, Chennai - 600 005

4. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine,
Teynampet, Chennai - 600 018

+1cc to Mr.Row & Reddy, Advocate, S.R.No.62635

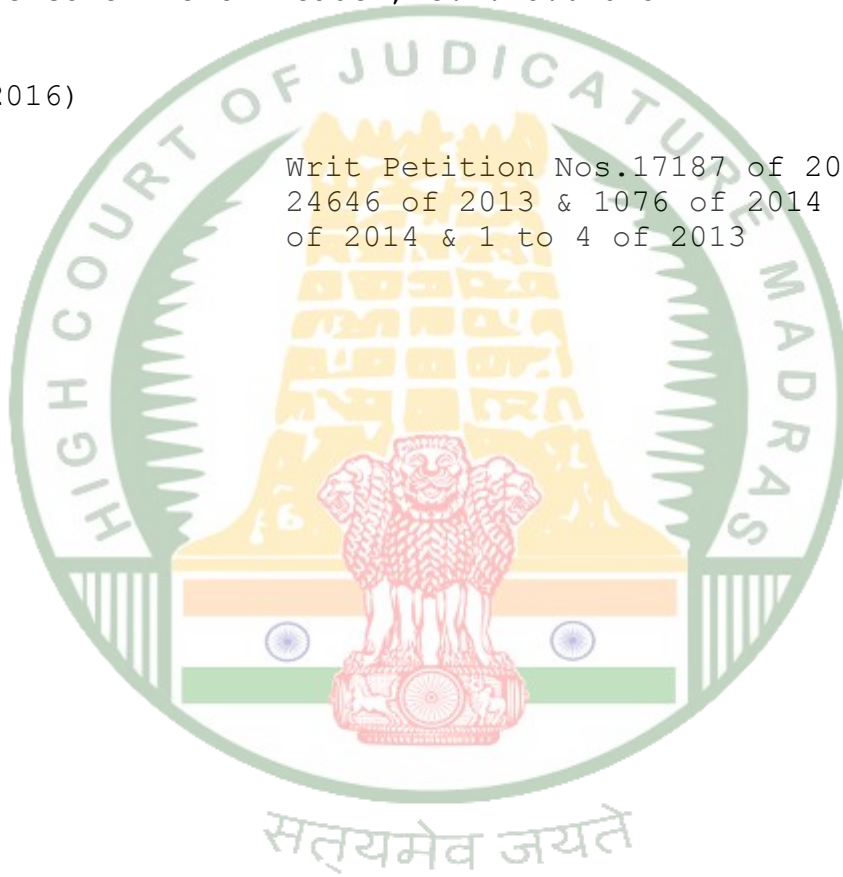
+1cc to Mr.P. Kamalarani, Advocate, S.R.No.62413

+1cc to M/s. S. Ilamvaludhi, Advocate, Sr.No.62744

+1cc to the Government Pleader, S.R.No.62823

ppa (CO)
md(30/11/2016)

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of 2014 & 1 to 4 of 2013



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