



W.P.No.16013 of 2020

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 19.09.2023

CORAM :

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE J.SATHYA NARAYANA PRASAD

W.P. No. 16013 of 2020

and

W.M.P.No.19924 of 2020

Hilda Vijayakumari

Petitioner

Vs.

1. The Director of Elementary Education,
DPI Campus, College Road,
Chennai - 600 006.
2. The District Educational Officer,
Cuddalore District.
3. The Block Educational Officer,
Annagramam Union,
Cuddalore District.

Respondents

Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying for issuance of a writ of certiorarified mandamus, calling for the records of the second respondent in Na.Ka.No.8018/A5/2019 dated 27.02.2020 and quash the same and consequently direct the respondents to step up the pay of petitioner on par with the junior Mr.Mark from the date when anomaly arose and with all monetary benefits and accordingly revise the petitioner's pension.



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For petitioner : Ms.Dakshayani Reddy
Senior Counsel
for Ms.Suneetha

For respondents : Ms.C.Meera Arumugam
Additional Government Pleader

ORDER

This writ petition has been filed to call for the records of the second respondent in Na.Ka.No.8018/A5/2019 dated 27.02.2020 and quash the same and consequently direct the respondents to step up the pay of petitioner on par with the junior Mr.Mark from the date when anomaly arose and with all monetary benefits and accordingly revise the petitioner's pension.

2. The learned senior counsel appearing for the petitioner submitted that the petitioner was originally appointed as Secondary Grade Teacher with effect from 01.10.1986 to Annagaram Panchayat Union and even at the time of appointment the petitioner was qualified with M.A. M.Ed., and hence she was granted two incentive increments. Subsequently with effect from 20.09.2004, the petitioner was promoted to the post of Elementary School Headmaster and was placed in the scale of 5300-150-800-8300 and the petitioner was placed in the selection grade in the post of elementary school headmaster with effect from 01.10.2006 and was placed in the pay



scale of 6500-200-10500 and her salary was fixed as Rs.7500-100 personal pay. Subsequently the petitioner was promoted to the post of BT Assistant with effect from 05.11.2007 and was fixed in the pay scale of Rs.6500-200-10500 and granted with pay of Rs.7900 plus 100 personal pay.

3. The learned senior counsel further submitted that the petitioner was promoted to the post of Middle School Headmaster with effect from 02.06.2010 and retired at the age of superannuation with effect from 31.10.2017 after revision of pay in the year 2017 and her last drawn salary was Rs.80,000/-. It is further stated that one A.Mark was appointed as Secondary Grade teacher with effect from 25.11.1987 in Thiruonam Panchayat Union in Thanjavur District and was transferred to Annagramam Panchayat Union with effect from 10.11.1989 and the said individual was originally appointed on consolidated pay on contractual employment and the services were regularised only with effect from 01.06.1988. When compared to the petitioner the said Mark was appointed much later than the petitioner on contractual appointment in the year 1987 and was regularly appointed only with effect from 01.06.1988 and the said Mark is junior to the petitioner. The petitioner was promoted to the post of Elementary School Head Master on 20.12.2005 much later than the petitioner who was



promoted on 20.09.2004 and he was drawing less pay than the petitioner.

The said Mark was promoted to the post of BT Assistant with effect from 02.11.2009 and was granted 2 incentive increments for higher qualification.

The said Mark was promoted to the post of School Head Master on 19.08.2015 much later than the petitioner who was promoted on 02.06.2010. When the petitioner retired from service on 31.10.2017 the said

Mark was drawing a pay of Rs.84,900/- whereas the petitioner was drawing a pay of Rs.80,000/-. The said anomaly arose only due to the fact that the

said Mark was granted with two increments in the promotion post whereas the petitioner was granted with incentive increment in the original post of

Secondary Grade Teacher and all along the petitioner was alone drawing a higher pay scale than the said Mark. Therefore, the petitioner had given her

representation to the respondent to step up her pay on par with her junior, since no reply was forthcoming, the petitioner was constrained to file the

writ petition in W.P.No.30180 of 2019 and by order dated 22.10.2019, this

Court directed the respondent to consider the representation of the petitioner

but the respondent mechanically rejected the representation of the petitioner

on the sole ground that the petitioner's junior was originally appointed in some other Panchayat Union and subsequently appointed in the petitioner's

Union and hence junior - senior comparison cannot be drawn as per the



proceedings of the 1st respondent herein dated 11.08.2016.

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4. In support of her above contention, the learned senior counsel relied upon the following decisions of this Court in the cases of:

i) ***The Block Educational Officer, Kalasappakkam, Thiruvannamalai District and others Vs A.Chella Perumal*** wherein Division Bench of this Court, in Para 2 and 3 held thus:-

2. Ms.S.Mythreye Chandru, learned Special Government Pleader, has submitted that the writ petitioner could not have been granted stepping up of his pay vis~a~vis the person with whom the comparison was made since that person was transferred from a different Unit to the present Unit and therefore no comparison could have been made. It is submitted that the direction by learned single Judge in favour of the writ petitioner to step up his pay vis~a~vis the said junior person is against the policy of the State and therefore this appeal be entertained.

3. Ms.Dakshyani Reddy, learned counsel for the respondent submitted that, this Court has considered the identical issue in W.A.No.1425 of 2022 and confirmed the similar order passed by learned single Judge.

ii) ***K. Vijayarani Vs The Director of Elementary Education, DPI Complex, Chennai and others*** wherein this Court, in Para 4 to 9 held thus:-

"4. The respondents in their counter affidavit



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have stated that in the clarification dated 11.08.2016 issued by the first respondent herein, the provision for fixation of pay of the senior teacher on par with the junior teacher, can be made only in respect of those appointed in the same Union and continued work in the same Union, since the unit of establishment is the particular Union concerned. In the same clarification, it was further stated that there is no provision for the fixation of pay of teachers who are transferred from one Union to another Union for comparing the pay of the teacher who was appointed in that particular unit and continued therein. Such a reasoning for declaring the petitioner's stepped up pay on par with the junior, cannot be sustained, in view of the various decisions of this Court which has held this objection as unjustifiable.

5. In the order passed by this Court in W.O.(M.D.) No.24551 of 2018 dated 19.02.2019, the learned Single Judge had held that even after the transfer of the Teacher to a new Division and placing the Teacher at the bottom of the seniority list, the fact remains that the junior had entered a new division at a later point of time and therefore cannot be permitted to take a march over the senior teacher. The decision of the learned Single Judge came to be followed by another Single Judge in the case of S.Premavathi Vs.



Director of School Education and 2 others passed in W.P.No.34455 of 2019 and the proposition was reiterated by following the decision in W.P.(MD) No.24551 of 2018. The relevant portions of the order read thus:

..... “ 7.It is seen from records that the petitioner joined at Ammapettai on 31.01.1991 and Prabhu Sabastian had joined the services only on 04.10.1996. Thereafter, the petitioner was transferred to Oothukuli Block and even there, she had joined on 18.11.1991 and her present block on 02.03.1994 but Prabhu Sabastian had joined only on 04.10.1996 in Kangeyam. This is clearly borne out by records.

8. It is therefore clear from the above that both in terms of joining service and in terms of being transferred into a different block, the petitioner is senior to the said Prabhu Sabastian.

9.It will be relevant to refer the judgment of this Court in WP (MD).No.24551 of 2018 dated 19.02.2019. The relevant portions of the judgment is extracted hereunder:

5.Further, the learned Counsel for the petitioner relied on the judgment passed by this Court in W.P(MD).No.742 of 2018 dated 07.02.2018 in the case of K.Vijayarani Vs. The District Elementary Educational Officer, Thoothukudi and another, wherein at paragraph No.5, it has been held as follows:

5.The first respondent has proceeded on the footing that since the petitioner got transferred from Pudukkottai to Kayathar Union, it is not possible to set right the pay anomaly. The reason assigned by the first respondent in the impugned order is



unsustainable in law. Even though the writ petitioner came to Kayathar Union by way of transfer and has to be placed at the bottom of the seniority list, the fact remains that the Shanthi got appointment as Secondary Grade Teacher at Kayatharu Union only later in point of time. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination the said Shanthi could have stolen march over the petitioner. The order impugned in this writ petition is quashed. The respondents are directed to set right the pay anomaly and step~up the pay of the petitioner on par with said Shanthi. Such an order shall be issued by the respondents within a period of eight weeks.

6.The second respondent had filed a Counter affidavit, wherein it has been stated as follows:

11. It is to be noted that B.Anuradha (Panchayat Union Area, S.Pudhur)was appointed in the very same .PudhurUnion, ie., on 27.07.1999 and got transferred to the same Thirupathur Union on 01.11.2000. These two panchayat Union areas are same distinct and that the Teaches appointed in the same Union area, compared for fixation of pay with his junior, who came from one Unit to another Unit, cannot be done.

12. So even basically, the question of comparison cannot be entertained and her request cannot be entertained and his request cannot be considered even at the initial stage. So, the prayer of the petitioner can be set aside even at the primary stage.

7.Following the decisions as mentioned above, this Court had, in WP(MD)No.8046 of 2018, also passed an order in the following terms:-

“ 9.Therefore, it became obvious that the petitioner all along from the date of selection and appointment has been senior and has been marching ahead of the said Ms.R.Vijayalakshmi. Therefore, the pay disparity if anything found between the petitioner and the third



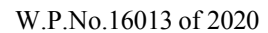
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party, who is admittedly junior to the petitioner, the same shall be set right by the respondent and the anomaly must be redressed. In this regard, the only reason cited by the second respondent in the impugned order is that if both the petitioner and the third~party, who is junior to the petitioner, are appointed in the same Panchayat Union, then only the pay disparity can be redressed and as a result pay can be stepped up to the senior person. These reasons cannot be accepted as the seniority will not get changed, unless, the person gives up such right of seniority, if he is transferred from one Union to other Union by losing the right of seniority. It was in the case on hand, the petitioner all along has been senior and thereafter, would have been available to the respondents for promotion. Moreover, as rightly pointed out by the learned counsel for the petitioner that the issue is no more res integra, as the learned single Judge of this Court in the case of Vijayarani, cited supra, had an occasion to consider the similar issue and ultimately, the learned Single Judge has given findings, which reads thus:

“.....5.The first respondent has proceeded on the footing that since the petitioner got transferred from Pudukottai to Kayathar Union, it is not possible to set right the pay anomaly. The reason assigned by the first respondent in the impugned order is unsustainable in law. Even though the writ petitioner came to Kayathar Union by way of transfer and has to be placed at the bottom of the seniority list, the fact remains that the Shanthi got appointment as Secondary Grade Teacher at Kayatharu Union only later in point of time. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination the said Shanthi could have stolen march over the petitioner. The order impugned in this writ petition is quashed. The respondents are directed to set right the pay anomaly and step~up the pay of the petitioner on par with said Shanthi. Such an order shall be issued by the respondents within a period of eight weeks.



10. In view of the legal position and factual matrix of this case, I am of the considered view that the petitioner shall be entitled to seek pay parity on par with his junior, namely, one, Ms. R. Vijayalakshmi, who according to the petitioner gets a higher pay, who is junior to the petitioner all along. Therefore, the said grievance of the petitioner shall be redressed and his pay shall be stepped up on par with his junior.

8. In view of the above said orders, it is clear that the issue raised in this writ petition is covered by the number of decisions, as the reason given in the impugned order was no more being a valid one and therefore, on that ground, this impugned order is liable to be quashed and accordingly, the same is quashed.

10.The above judgment was also subsequently followed in WP(MD).No.6358 of 2019 dated 25.04.2019.

11. It is clear from the above judgments that even after the transfer of the teacher to the new division and placing the teacher at the bottom of the seniority list, the fact remains that the junior had got into the new division only at a later point of time. Therefore, the junior cannot be permitted to take a march over a senior teacher.

12. In the present case, apart from the facts which clearly demonstrates that the petitioner is very much senior to Prabhu Sabastian both in terms of joining service and also joining the new division, the above judgment also clearly covers the facts of the present case.

13. In view of the above discussion, this Court is of the considered view that the impugned order passed by the



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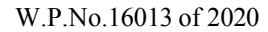
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2nd respondent dated 19.09.2018, requires interference and accordingly the same is quashed and the petitioner is entitled to seek pay parity on par with her junior Prabhu Sabestian, who according to the petitioner is getting a higher pay. The 2nd respondent is directed to rectify the pay anomaly in the case of the petitioner and accordingly, step up the pay of the petitioner on par with her junior Prabhu Sabestian and extend all the consequential benefits. Necessary orders shall be passed in this regard by the 2nd respondent within a period of six weeks from the date of receipt copy of this order.

6. The order of the learned Judge passed in the case of S.Premavathi (supra) came to be upheld by the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court through an order dated 18.03.2021 passed in W.A.No.178 of 2021. The relevant portions of the order of the learned Division Bench read as follows:

..... “3.The writ petitioner~respondent has relied on the Division Bench order passed in Madurai on November 14, 2019. Paragraph 2 of the relevant order reveals that the appeal was directed against an order of March 13, 2019 made in W.P.(MD) No.4231 of 2019. It was also recorded in the second paragraph that the learned Judge had allowed the writ petition by taking note of the directions issued in W.P.(MD) No.742 of 2018 dated February 07, 2018.

4.By the order of November 14, 2019, the Madurai Bench held that the writ petitioner had to be set out over her juniors and refused to interfere with the order impugned in that case. In view of such finding, the order dated January 06, 2020, which is in consonance with the order affirmed in the appeal by the Madurai Bench, cannot be questioned. As a consequence, W.A.No.178 of 2021 is dismissed. There will be no order as to costs. CMP No.835 of 2021 is closed.



“Rule 22(B)(2) “ In case where both the senior and junior are drawing the same rate of pay in lower post, the senior who was promoted to the higher post before drawing the next increment in the lower post would be drawing less pay than his junior, who was promoted to the higher post after drawing the next increment in the lower post. In such cases, the pay of the senior officer in that higher post and the stepping up should be done with effect from the date of promotion or appointment of the junior and also subject to the following



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conditions:~

- (i) Both the junior and senior officers should belong to the same cadre and the post in which they have been promoted or appointed should be identical and in the same cadre;*
- (ii) The scales of pay of the lower and higher posts in which they are entitled to draw pay should be identical;*
- (iii) The anomaly should be directly as a result of the application of Fundamental Rule 22~B. For example, if, even in the lower post the junior officer draws from time to time, a higher rate of pay than the senior by virtue of grant of advance increments, the provisions contained in this order should not be invoked to step up the pay of the senior officer; and*
- (iv) The orders refixing the pay of the senior officers in accordance with the provisions of this order should be issued under Fundamental Rule.*

27. The next increment of the senior officer will be drawn on completion of the requisite qualifying service with effect from the date of refixation of pay. The above ruling shall take effect from the 1st September 1966. Cases of seniors drawing less pay than juniors in respect of promotions occurring on or after the 1st June 1962 shall also be regulated under the above ruling but the actual monetary benefit shall be admissible only with effect from the 1st September 1966. Applying the said FR 22~B(2) and 27 if we analyse, eligibility of the petitioner to step up his pay on par with the 2nd respondent is beyond doubt.

12. The Hon-ble Supreme Court in the decision reported in (2009) 3 SCC 94 (Gurcharan Singh Grewal and another v. Punjab State Electricity Board and others) has considered the similar issue and held that it is a settled principle of law that senior cannot be paid a lesser salary than his junior and if junior is given more pay, the department is bound to step up the



pay of senior on par with his junior.

9. In the light of the aforesaid decision of the Hon'ble Division Bench, as well as the settled proposition of law that there cannot be an anomaly in the pay scale of the junior and senior employee, as well as no distinction can be made among two teachers by stating that one of the teachers was transferred from another Unit, cannot be sustained.

iii) S.Premavathi Vs Director of School Education, DPI Campus, College Road, Chennai, wherein this Court, in Para 7 to 11 held thus:-

7.It is seen from records that the petitioner joined at Ammapettai on 31.01.1991 and Prabhu Sabastian had joined the services only on 04.10.1996. Thereafter, the petitioner was transferred to Oothukuli Block and even there, she had joined on 18.11.1991 and her present block on 02.03.1994 but Prabhu Sabastian had joined only on 04.10.1996 in Kangeyam. This is clearly borne out by records.

8. It is therefore clear from the above that both in terms of joining service and in terms of being transferred into a different block, the petitioner is senior to the said Prabhu Sabastian.

9.It will be relevant to refer the judgment of this Court in WP (MD).No.24551 of 2018 dated 19.02.2019. The relevant portions of the judgment is extracted hereunder:

5.Further, the learned Counsel for the petitioner relied on the judgment passed by this Court in W.P(MD).No.742 of 2018 dated 07.02.2018 in the case of



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K.Vijayarani Vs. The District Elementary Educational Officer, Thoothukudi and another, wherein at paragraph No.5, it has been held as follows:

5.The first respondent has proceeded on the footing that since the petitioner got transferred from Pudukkottai to Kayathar Union, it is not possible to set right the pay anomaly. The reason assigned by the first respondent in the impugned order is un-sustainable in law. Even though the writ petitioner came to Kayathar Union by way of transfer and has to be placed at the bottom of the seniority list, the fact remains that the Shanthi got appointment as Secondary Grade Teacher at Kayatharu Union only later in point of time. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination the said Shanthi could have stolen march over the petitioner. The order impugned in this writ petition is quashed. The respondents are directed to set right the pay anomaly and step-up the pay of the petitioner on par with said Shanthi. Such an order shall be issued by the respondents within a period of eight weeks.

6.The second respondent had filed a Counter affidavit, wherein it has been stated as follows:

11. It is to be noted that B.Anuradha (Panchayar Union Area, S.Pudhur)was appointed in the very same S.Pudhur Union, ie., on 27.07.1999 and got transferred to the same Thirupathur Union on 01.11.2000. These two panchayat Union areas are same distinct and that the Teaches appointed in the same Union area, compared for fixation of pay with his junior, who came from one Unit to another Unit, cannot be done.

12.So even basically, the question of comparison cannot be entertained and her request cannot be entertained and his request cannot be considered even at the initial stage. So, the prayer of the petitioner can be set aside even at the primary stage.

7.Following the decisions as mentioned above, this Court had, in WP(MD)No.8046 of 2018, also passed an order in the following terms:



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9. Therefore, it became obvious that the petitioner all along from the date of selection and appointment has been senior and has been marching ahead of the said Ms.R.Vijayalakshmi. Therefore, the pay disparity if anything found between the petitioner and the third party, who is admittedly junior to the petitioner, the same shall be set right by the respondent and the anomaly must be redressed. In this regard, the only reason cited by the second respondent in the impugned order is that if both the petitioner and the third;party, who is junior to the petitioner, are appointed in the same Panchayat Union, then only the pay disparity can be redressed and as a result pay can be stepped up to the senior person. These reasons cannot be accepted as the seniority will not get changed, unless, the person gives up such right of seniority, if he is transferred from one Union to other Union by losing the right of seniority. It was in the case on hand, the petitioner all along has been senior and thereafter, would have been available to the respondents for promotion. Moreover, as rightly pointed out by the learned counsel for the petitioner that the issue is no more res integra, as the learned single Judge of this Court in the case of Vijayarani, cited supra, had an occasion to consider the similar issue and ultimately, the learned Single Judge has given findings, which reads thus:

5. The first respondent has proceeded on the footing that since the petitioner got transferred from Pudukottai to Kayathar Union, it is not possible to set right the pay anomaly. The reason assigned by the first respondent in the impugned order is unsustainable in law. Even though the writ petitioner came to Kayathar Union by way of transfer and has to be placed at the bottom of the seniority list, the fact remains that the Shanthy got appointment as Secondary Grade Teacher at Kayatharu Union only later in point of time. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination the said Shanthy could have stolen march over the petitioner. The order impugned in this writ petition is quashed. The respondents are directed to set right the pay anomaly and step up the pay of the petitioner on par with said Shanthy. Such an order shall be issued by the respondents within a



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period of eight weeks.

6.This Writ petition is allowed accordingly. No costs.

10. In view of the legal position and factual matrix of this case, I am of the considered view that the petitioner shall be entitled to seek pay parity on par with his junior, namely, one,Ms.R.Vijayalakshmi, who according to the petitioner gets a higher pay, who is junior to the petitioner all along. Therefore,the said grievance of the petitioner shall be redressed and his pay shall be stepped up on par with his junior.

8. In view of the above said orders, it is clear that the issue raised in this writ petition is covered by the number of decisions, as the reason given in the impugned order was no more being a valid one and therefore,on that ground, this impugned order is liable to be quashed and accordingly, the same is quashed.

10. The above judgment was also subsequently followed in WP(MD).No.6358 of 2019 dated 25.04.2019.

11. It is clear from the above judgments that even after the transfer of the teacher to the new division and placing the teacher at the bottom of the seniority list, the fact remains that the junior had got into the new division only at a later point of time. Therefore, the junior cannot be permitted to take a march over a senior teacher.

5. Aggrieved by the order dated 27.02.2020 passed by the second respondent, the petitioner has come forward with the present writ petition.

6. Counter affidavit dated 06.04.2022 has been filed by the 1st



respondent and the relevant paragraph is extracted as hereunder:-

7. It is respectfully submitted that in obedience to this Hon'ble Court dated 13.09.2019 made in W.P.No.30180 of 2018, "the 2nd respondent of that writ petition who is also the 2nd respondent herein had passed the following speaking orders in his proceedings Na.Ka.No.8018/A5/2019, dated 26.02.2020 stating that as the petitioner had joined in the Annagramam Union on 01.10.1986 as Secondary Grade Teacher and served as Elementary School Headmaster, B.T.Assistant and Middle School Headmaster on promotions within the Union and retired from service on superannuation on 31.10.2017. The entire service of the petitioner is only in the same Union of Annagramam. Whereas the service put in by the junior of the petitioner Thiru.A.Mark is started from contract basis and then brought under regular time scale of pay and he had transferred from other Union to Annagramam Union, the comparison for step up of the pay of the petitioner on par with her junior could not be considered as there is no provision in the rules and as per the guide lines issued by the Director of Elementary Education in his proceedings Na.Ka.No.16907/E1/2016 dated 11.08.2016. Therefore, the comparison of junior getting more pay than senior of the petitioner is hereby rejected since she had compared the pay of the person transferred from other Union".

7. The learned Additional Government Pleader reiterated the



averments made in the counter affidavit.

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8. Heard both sides and perused the materials available on record.

9. In the instant case, the petitioner was originally appointed as Secondary Grade Teacher with effect from 01.10.1986 in Annagaram Panchayat Union whereas her Junior A.Mark was appointed as Secondary Grade Teacher with effect from 25.11.1987 in Thiruonam Panchayat Union in Thanjavur District and was transferred to Annagramam Panchayat Union with effect from 10.11.1989 and the pay of the said junior is higher than that of the petitioner since the said A.Mark was promoted to the post of B.T. Assistant with effect from 02.11.2009 and was granted 2 incentive increments for higher qualification. The petitioner was drawing a pay of Rs.80,000/- at the time of retirement from service on 31.10.2017, whereas the said Mark was drawing a pay of Rs.84,900/- and the said anomaly arose only due to the fact that said Mark was granted two increments in the promotion post, whereas the petitioner was granted incentive increment in the original post of Secondary Grade Teacher and the impugned order was passed by the 1st respondent rejecting the representation of the petitioner stating that the petitioner's junior was originally appointed in some other



Panchayat Union and subsequently, appointed in the petitioner's union and hence, the junior-senior comparison cannot be drawn as per the proceedings of the 1st respondent herein dated 11.08.2016. The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner has rightly relied upon the various orders passed by this Court referred to in paragraph No. 4 *supra*, wherein, this Court has held that the junior cannot be paid higher salary than the senior for the simple reason that he has been transferred from one Panchayat Union to another Panchayat Union. Even in the case on hand, the petitioner has been appointed and working in the same Panchayat union and she also retired on attaining the age of superannuation. Hence, the respondents are directed to rectify the pay anomaly on par with the petitioner's junior.

10. In view of the above factual matrix of the case and the ratio laid down by this Court in the orders set out in paragraph No.4 *supra*, this Court is of the considered view that the order passed by the 2nd respondent in Na.Ka.No.8018/A5/2019 dated 27.02.2020 is liable to be quashed and the same is accordingly quashed.

11. In the result, the writ petition is allowed and the respondents are directed to step up the pay of the petitioner on par with her junior Mark



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with whom pay anomaly arose, with all monetary benefits and accordingly, revise the petitioner's pay within a period of eight weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. No costs. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petition is also closed.

19.09.2023

Index : Yes/No
Speaking Order : Yes/No
dpq

To:

1. The Director of Elementary Education,
DPI Campus, College Road,
Chennai - 600 006.
2. The District Educational Officer,
Cuddalore District.
3. The Block Educational Officer,
Annagramam Union,
Cuddalore District.



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