

Memo and Notifications. The Supreme Court's decision cited above has come up after the said judgement of the Id. Trial Judge. The said decision only supports the view and judgement of the learned Trial Judge which, in our view, appears to be unassailable.

Mr. A. K. Roy, the learned Advocate appearing for the appellant Administration, has sought to distinguish the Supreme Court's decision by saying that while in respect of posts under any State or Union Territory can be reserved only after following the Presidential Notification, for appointments against posts of all India cadre, SC/ST candidates of any State, in fact, enjoy the privilege of reservation irrespective of his State of origin or the State to which he may be posted. Likewise, Mr. Roy, contended, since the government employees of A & N Islands are the central govt. employees, posts under this Union territory Administration shall be treated as of all India implication and accordingly anybody belonging to Scheduled Caste of any State may compete against the reserved quota of A & N Islands. Mr. Roy submitted that under the recruitment rules of these Union territory Administration, Group - C and Group D posts are recruited locally but Group A and Group B posts are to be filled in only on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission, which in fact insists on reserved quota for Scheduled caste/^{category} candidates. In this connection Mr. Roy also referred to the Brochure on reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services, published by the Govt. of India, and argued that the decision of the Govt. of India in the matter of maintaining the roster, showing the ratio as to how the reserved vacancies are being filled in ~~the~~ is binding upon the Island Administration.

Reservation Roster is not the substantive law but a procedural matter regarding how the ratio of reservation of posts is to be maintained and in absence of a Presidential Notification

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