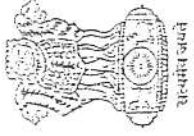


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Superintendent

RCA No.72/2012



Case No. 17

Presented on	17.4.2012						
Registered on:	17.4.2012						
Decided on:	30.01.2013						
Duration:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yrs.</td> <td>Ms.</td> <td>Dys.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </table>	Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.		9	13
Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.					
	9	13					

IN THE COURT OF ADHOC DISTRICT JUDGE-1, (FTC) NORTH GOA AT PANAJI.

(Before Ms. Vandana Tendulkar, Adhoc District Judge-1, (FTC) Panaji).

Regular Civil Appeal No. 72/2012

Shri William Rodrigues,
major, resident of Curca,
Ilhas Goa.

... Appellant.

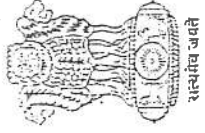
V/s

Goa University, through its
Registrar, having his office at
Goa University Complex,
Bambolim Goa.

.... Respondent.

Learned Advocate Ms. N. Barreto for the appellant.

Learned Advocate Ms. Agni for the respondent.



J U D G M E N T

(Delivered on this 30th day of the month of January of the year 2013)

This is an appeal preferred against the Judgment, Order and Decree dated 13.3.2012, passed by the Court of Civil Judge, Junior Division; 'C' Court, at Panaji, in Regular Civil Suit no.125/99/B/C.

2. The appellant herein is the plaintiff and the respondent herein is the defendant in the Civil Suit before the Ld. Trial Court.

3. By way of impugned Judgment, Order and Decree dated 13.3.2012, the suit for recovery of damages, filed by the plaintiff, has been dismissed with costs.

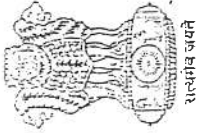
4. Being aggrieved by the impugned Judgment, Order and Decree dated 13.3.2012, the plaintiff has filed the present appeal on the grounds that learned Trial Court has erred in holding that the suit is beyond limitation. It is claimed that the learned Trial Court has erred in recording a finding that the plaintiff has failed to establish that there was any cause of action against the defendant herein. It is claimed that the learned trial court has failed to appreciate that the plaintiff has produced on record necessary evidence to establish his case on the count of any gross negligence on the part of the defendant, as a result of which the plaintiff has failed to secure employment and therefore, he needs to be compensated on account of such negligence of the defendant. It is claimed that the plaintiff has established that he is



136/C/981C

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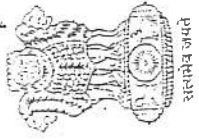
- 3 -

RCA No.72/2012

entitled for compensation on account of negligence on the part of the officials of the defendant in not issuing a mark-sheet containing correct marks obtained by the plaintiff. It is claimed that the learned trial court ought to have taken in to consideration that there has been gross negligence on the part of the officials of the defendant in not assessing the papers of the plaintiff correctly, which has resulted in mental torture and shock to the plaintiff. It is claimed that the learned trial court has erred in answering the issue no.4 in the negative, when the evidence on record has clearly established the gross negligence on the part of the defendant in issuing the mark-sheet only on 18.7.92. It is claimed that the learned trial court has erred in answering the issue no.5 in the affirmative. It is therefore, prayed that the appeal be allowed, the impugned Judgment, Order and Decree be quashed and set aside and that the suit be decreed as prayed by the plaintiff.

5. In brief, it is seen to be the case of the plaintiff before the Ld. Trial Court that the plaintiff was a student of the defendant during the academic year 1990-91, studying in the course of Master in Arts (M.A.), in the subject of Philosophy. For that academic year, the plaintiff appeared for M.A. Part-II examination conducted by the defendant in the month of June 1991. The result thereof were announced by the defendant in the month of August 1991. The plaintiff was declared as passed in all the subjects, except the subject of Contemporary Western Philosophy, wherein the plaintiff had secured 31% marks i.e. 9 marks less than the minimum of 40% required for passing the subject.





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- 4 -

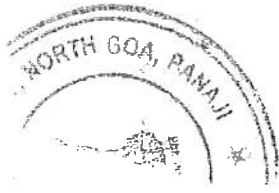
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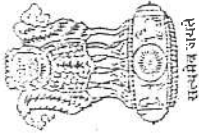
RCA No.72/2012

132/16 94/C

6. The plaintiff knew that his performance in that subject was good and that his marks declared by the defendant were less than expected. The plaintiff, therefore, addressed a letter dated 9.8.91 to the Vice-Chancellor of the defendant. The plaintiff also applied for re-valuation. By letter dated 16.8.91, the Controller of Examinations of the defendant informed the plaintiff that his request for re-valuation cannot be acceded by the defendant. As such, the plaintiff made a representation to the defendant on 22.8.91. By another letter dated 3.9.91, the plaintiff wrote to the Vice-Chancellor that his request for re-valuation was wrongly rejected. This letter was replied by the Controller of Examinations of the defendant on 4.9.92, stating that the plaintiff was not eligible for re-valuation of the said paper under Ordinance 5.17 of the University, as the plaintiff did not fulfill the condition to secure minimum 50% marks required for passing in the theory paper. It was contended that the plaintiff had secured only 4 marks in the subject and hence, was not eligible for re-valuation.

7. Having no other alternative for redressal, the plaintiff was forced to file a Writ Petition challenging the illegal action of the defendant. The Petition was registered under no.450/91. The defendant filed an affidavit through its Registrar before the Hon'ble High Court and after hearing the matter, the Petition was allowed by Judgment dated 31.3.92, thereby quashing and setting aside the communication of the defendant, dated 16.8.91 and 4.9.91 and further ordering the defendant to re-valuate the answer-sheet of the plaintiff in the said subject. Thereafter, the said paper was re-valuated by the defendant





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RCA No.72/2012

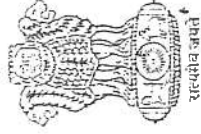
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and by letter dated 10.6.92, the plaintiff was informed that he had secured 17 marks out of 60 marks in the said subject and had secured a total of 44 marks in Part-I and Part-II in Contemporary Western Philosophy and hence, he was declared as passed in the said subject.

8. The mark-sheet was given to the plaintiff by the defendant only on 18.7.92, by acting in gross negligence and that the said mark-sheet did not contain the marks allotted in the course taken by the plaintiff, even though the plaintiff had paid fees for issuance of the statement of marks. Thus, the plaintiff was made to suffer irreparable harm, damages and loss. He was actually informed about the re-assessment and correct marks only on 10.6.92, after a lapse of more than 10 months from the declaration of the result. Such wrongful act of the defendant, of negligently declaring the plaintiff as failed in the said subject in August 1991, has caused great mental torture to the plaintiff, for which it would be just, fair and proper that the plaintiff should be compensated. It has also caused loss of concentration in further studies to the plaintiff, which the plaintiff had planned to complete after finishing his Masters Degree in the said subject. The plaintiff has also lost several opportunities of securing employment. The plaintiff has also incurred expenses on engaging the services of lawyer. Towards the entire loss and damages suffered by the plaintiff, the plaintiff raised a claim of compensation before the Consumer Forum on 23.8.93, under a bonafide impression that the wrongful and negligent act of the defendant constituted a deficiency in service.



120/c 92/c



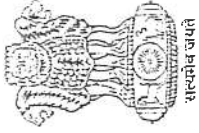
9. Before the District Consumer Forum, the complaint of the plaintiff was registered under no.375/97 and by Order dated 18.3.97, the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum directed the defendant to pay to the plaintiff compensation of Rs 25,000/-, within a month from the receipt of the Order, with interest thereon at the rate 13% per annum and also awarded costs of Rs 500/-. The said Order was challenged by the defendant in Appeal no.40/97, before the State Commission of Goa on 17.4.97. On hearing the parties, the State Commission by Order dated 1.6.98, received by the plaintiff on or about 29.6.98, dismissed the complaint of the plaintiff holding that the plaintiff was at liberty to approach any other forum for redressal of his grievance, as the plaintiff was not the consumer within the meaning Consumer Protection Act. As a result, the plaintiff has filed the suit for recovery of damages caused to him by the defendant and has claimed for the damages of Rs 93,500/- from the defendant, with interest thereon at the rate of 18% per annum, from August 1991, till payment of the same by the defendant to the plaintiff.

10. In defence, it is the case of the defendant before the learned trial court that pursuant to the decision of the Hon'ble High Court in Writ Petition no.4/91, dated 31.3.92, the answer books of the plaintiff were re-valuated by the defendant, as per the procedure contemplated in the University Ordinance, without delay. It is denied that there was any negligence on the part of the defendant. It is stated that the facility of re-valuation is an additional facility provided for the student with a view to give him an opportunity for an attempt to



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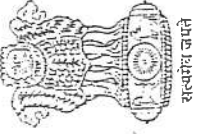
Superintendent

improve his result. However, while enjoying such facility, no right has been reserved in favour of the student for admission to the higher class; even though the student succeeds in improving his result, but with the delay in completing the process of re-valuation. In other words, the Ordinance framed by the University and which was in full force at the relevant time, clearly provided that even though there would be delay in disposing the application and declaration of the result pursuant to re-valuation of a paper, then the student, even though declared as pass in the result on such revaluation, he would not be entitled to get admission in a higher class.

11: It is the claim of the defendant that the basic idea behind this provision is that the process of re-valuation consumes time for various reasons and a student cannot be admitted to a higher class, unless he passes the immediate lower standard and secondly, because he cannot complete the minimum required attendance in the higher class on account of delay. As regards the requirement of minimum attendance of class, the Bombay High Court has already held that the same is mandatory and being so, said decision impliedly approved the Ordinance of the University. As such, there is absolutely no substance in the plaint on merits and the same is liable to be rejected with costs. The defendant has also given the details of the procedure adopted for re-valuation, after the receipt of the application, in para 7 of the written statement and it is stated that in case any person is having a wrong notion about the concept of re-valuation, then the University cannot be blamed for the same.



126/c 88/c



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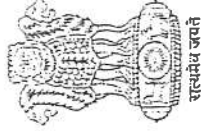
12. Further it is the claim of the defendant, that the process of re-valuation neither pre-supposes nor presumes that the first valuation is or was incorrect or wrong. There is always an element of subjectivity in the matter of evaluation of the performance of the student, even though the valuers on both the occasions are of equal status, qualification and competence. This is further clarified by Ordinance 5.17 framed by the University. It is stated that the said Ordinance clearly provides that re-valuation of the answer book shall be deemed to be an additional facility provided to the students with a view to improve upon their result at a proceeding University Examination. The said note further clarifies that the delay in declaration or re-valuation results for any reason whatsoever shall not confer any right upon the student for admission into a higher class. This is purely a matter of policy, which is formulated with the assistance of experts in the field of education. It is therefore, claimed that the plaintiff is not entitled to claim any loss for delay, if any, in issuing the result and mark-list to the plaintiff. It is also claimed that the suit is barred by limitation and therefore, it is prayed that the suit be dismissed.



13. In the course of arguments in the appeal, Ld. Advocate Ms. N. Barreto filed written arguments, prepared by Ld. Advocate Shri D. Kirtani, on behalf of the plaintiff/appellant. On the other side, Ld. Advocate Ms. Agni advanced oral arguments on behalf of the defendant/respondent.

14. Following are the points that arise for my determination,

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alongwith the findings thereon and the reasons for the findings:-

Sr.No

Points

Findings

- 1. Whether the plaintiff is entitled for damages from the defendant in the amount of Rs.93,500/-, with interest thereon at the rate of 18% per annum from August 1991, till payment of the same?

In the negative.
- 2. Whether the impugned Judgment, Order and Decree calls for interference?

In the negative.

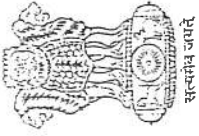
REASONS

POINT NO.1

15. At the outset, it is material to note that the plaintiff in the course of his cross-examination has not disputed and has rather admitted the material stand taken by the defendant in the matter of its alleged act of liability for the so called delay caused in the process of re-valuation and declaration of the correct result of the plaintiff.

16. On this count, it is material to note that PW1 has preferred not to comment anything on the suggestion that the facility of re-valuation is an additional facility provided for the students by the defendant, with a view to give the students an opportunity for an attempt to improve their results. However, while enjoying such facility, no right has been reserved in favour of the students for admission to the higher class, even though the students succeed in improving their





results, but with the delay in completing the process of re-valuation.

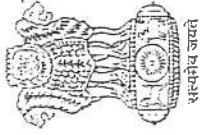
17. Further, PW1 has clearly admitted that the basic concept of this provision of re-valuation is clear to the effect that it does not entitle the student for admission to higher class, for the reasons that (i) the process of re-valuation consumes lot of time in complying with the various stages prescribed for the entire process, (ii) the student cannot be admitted to a higher class, unless he passes the immediate lower standard and (iii) on account of the delay caused in the entire process, the student cannot complete the minimum required attendance in the higher class.



18. The entire process of re-valuation required to be adopted by the defendant and as stated in detail by the defendant in para 7 of the written statement has also not been denied by PW1. Rather, plaintiff is seen unaware of the procedure of re-valuation. Even to the suggestion that there was direction from the Hon'ble High Court that the re-valuation in this case should be completed in 3 months, PW1 has declined to say anything for the reasons known to him.

19. PW1 is also seen aware of the Ordinance 5.17 framed by the University and it being formulated with the assistance of experts in the field of education. PW1 has not denied the suggestion that the process of re-valuation neither pre-supposes nor presumes that the first valuation is or was incorrect or wrong. It is admitted by PW1 that there is always an element of subjectivity in the matter of evaluation of the

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performance of the student, even though the valuers on both the occasions are of equal status, qualification and competence.

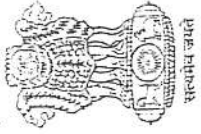
20. Admittedly, the defendant as a body cannot be negligent in itself and there would be some officials of the defendant responsible for the alleged negligence. In the cross, PW1 has named one Professor Afonso and the Ex-Controller of Examinations, Mr. Ulhas Parab, as the persons responsible for the alleged negligence and the alleged intentional foul play. However, none of these persons are either named in the plaint or in the correspondence of the plaintiff with the defendant, except Mr. Parab. However, he is not joined as a party to the suit.

21. As stated by PW1 in the cross, in the letter addressed to the Grievance Committee, the plaintiff has made allegation against some external examiner. But he himself has stated in the further cross that he is not aware if the papers answered by the students of Philosophy were corrected by any external examiner. In the later cross, PW1 has come up with a stand that the malice was on the part of University as a body and not on the part of any person. Thus, there is no consistency in the claim of the plaintiff as against the defendant and/or its officials.

22. It is seen that in the letter dated 9.8.91, at Exhibit PW1/14, and in the letter dated 3.9.91, at Exhibit PW1/17, the plaintiff has named the Controller of Examinations, Mr. Parab, but in the undated letter, at Exhibit PW1/16, the plaintiff has referred to some suspected



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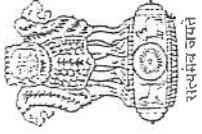
Superintendent

officials bent upon wasting his year and carrier. Whereas, in the letter dated 3.10.91, at Exhibit PW1/19, the plaintiff has not complained against any specific person and has just made grievance against the denial of his request re-valuation. Thus, the testimony of the plaintiff read with the documentary evidence appears insufficient to establish the actual act of negligence on the part of the defendant and/or its officials.

23. In addition to that, it is equally material to note that the plaintiff has not produced any single document to substantiate his claim that he had planned for any further studies after completing the Master's Degree in Philosophy and that he has lost several opportunities of securing any employment, on account of the act of the defendant of declaring him as 'failed' in subject of Contemporary Western Philosophy, in the month of August 1991.

24. Rather, PW1 in his cross has stated that he has not maintained any records of opportunities for employment allegedly lost by him. As such, the claim of plaintiff, that he is entitled for compensation for damages due to loss of employment in the amount of Rs 36,000/-, cannot be accepted. At the same time, there is nothing in evidence to prove that the plaintiff was a student with good academic record. Rather, the mark-list produced by PW1, at Exhibit PW1/13, shows average marks obtained by him in the other subjects, except the said subject of Contemporary Western Philosophy.





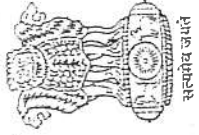
25. The plaintiff has in fact claimed an amount of Rs 50,000/- as compensation for mental shock and torture due to the alleged act of the defendant, but the plaintiff has not neither consulted any doctor nor has placed on record any medical evidence to prove the gravity of mental trauma suffered by him after acquiring knowledge of the result in August 1991. In absence thereof, the sole statement of the plaintiff on that count cannot be accepted as the sufficient proof to assess the aforesaid damages claimed in the amount of Rs. 50,000/-.

26. Similarly, towards the alleged legal expenses of Rs 7,500/-, the plaintiff could not produce any bills or receipts and that the plaintiff has not even examined any witness from the legal profession to substantiate his claim to that effect. Thus, there appears substance in the claim of the defendant that the plaintiff has given the figures of compensation claimed under various heads in the suit randomly and without any substance.

27. Further, the plaintiff has produced the Office Memorandum, dated 16.8.91, issued to him by the Controller of Examinations of the defendant, in reply to his earlier referred letter dated 9.8.91, addressed to the Vice Chancellor of the defendant after declaration of his result in the month of August 1991, showing that he has secured only 31 marks in the said subject, that is 9 marks less than the minimum marks of 40 required for passing, as shown in the mark-list at Exhibit PW1/13.

28. In terms of this Office Memorandum, the plaintiff is seen





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RCA No.72/2012

informed by the defendant that his request for re-valuation of the said mark-list cannot be accepted as per the Ordinance 5.18. Again vide another letter dated 4.9.91, at Exhibit PW1/18, the Controller of Examinations of the defendant has informed the plaintiff that he was not eligible for re-valuation under Ordinance 5.17, since he had not fulfilled the conditions of scoring minimum 50% marks required for passing in the theory paper at the University examination and that he had secured only 4 marks out of 60 in the said subject in the examination conducted by the defendant.

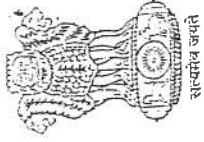
29. In the Oral Judgment dated 31.3.92, in Writ Petition no.450/91, at Exhibit PW1/20, the Hon'ble High Court has discussed that from the wordings of Ordinance 5.17, it is seen that the right of a candidate to apply for re-valuation, has been given to a candidate who has obtained 50% of the minimum passing marks in each subject or head of passing and just by construing re-valuation as an opportunity or chance given to the failed candidate to show that there is a mistake in the previous assessment done by the authorities in-charge of the valuation, the petition of the plaintiff is seen allowed in prayers (a) and (b) and the said two letters of the defendant, dated 16.8.91 and 4.9.91, at Exhibits PW1/15 and PW1/18, have been set aside.

30. Accordingly, the defendant has carried out the re-valuation and the plaintiff has secured total 44 marks in Parts I and II of the said subject. This was communicated to the plaintiff on 10.6.92 and the mark-list was furnished to the plaintiff on 18.7.92 by the defendant.



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RCA No.72/2012

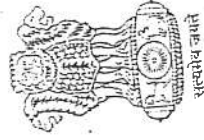
Thereafter, the defendant approached the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum under complaint no. 375/93, claiming compensation against the defendant and by Order dated 18.3.97, at Exhibit PW1/21, the defendant was directed to pay to the plaintiff an amount of Rs 25,000/-, with interest at the rate of 13% per annum. These facts are undisputed and forms part of the records.

31. It is also an admitted position that the said Order of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum was not challenged by the plaintiff, thereby indirectly accepting his entitlement for the compensation only to the extent of Rs 25,000/-, as against the defendant and not to the extent of Rs 93,500/-, as claimed in this suit. That is another reason, in addition to the earlier discussed reasons, for which the claim of the plaintiff for the said amount of compensation, as claimed in the suit, appears unjustified.

32. The defendant, however, challenged the said Order of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum before the Goa State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission under Appeal no.40/97 and by Order dated 1.6.98/5.6.98, at Exhibit PW1/22, the said Order of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum was set aside, thereby holding that the plaintiff is not a consumer within the meaning of Consumer Protection Act. But he was given liberty to approach any other forum for redressal of his grievance.

33. The plaintiff has accordingly filed the present suit before the





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Superintendent

RCA No.72/2012

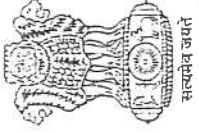
learned Trial Court only on 12.7.99. Hence, even assuming the cause of action for filing the suit having arisen to the plaintiff in view of the said Order dated 1.6.98/5.6.98, of the State Commission, which was dictated in the open court on 1.6.98, transcribed, corrected and signed on 5.6.98, the suit filed by the plaintiff on 12.7.99, appears to be barred by limitation, being a suit arising out of a tort, for which the limitation prescribed under Article 72 of the Limitation Act is only one

year.

34. Otherwise, as pleaded in para 18 of the plaint, the cause of action for filing the suit arose to the plaintiff for the first time in August 1991, when the defendant wrongly declared the result of the plaintiff, but even by excluding the time spent by the plaintiff in the proceeding before the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum under the bonafide belief that the plaintiff is a consumer, under section 14 of the Limitation Act, the suit filed by the plaintiff, after expiry of one year from the date of Judgment of the State Commission, appears to be barred by limitation.

35. On the other side, the defendant has examined its Registrar Dr. V. P. Kamat, to state that the entire records of the plaintiff pertaining to his claim in the suit, are not in possession of the defendant, being lost and that complaint to that effect has been lodged before the police. This witness has produced the copy of Ordinance the University at Exhibits DW1/34 and DW1/35.





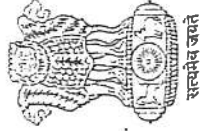
36. DW2, Donald Rodrigues, is the Deputy Registrar of the defendant, who has filed the complaint before the police on 22.12.10, the copy thereof is produced by him at Exhibit DW2/39 and the missing report as regards the loss of said documents was given on 17.12.2010, by DW3, Gurunath Khanolkar, the Associate Professor attached to PES College of Arts and Science, at Farmagudi, who was working as the Controller of Examinations for the defendant at the relevant time and the same is seen produced at Exhibit DW3/43.

37. In the circumstances as above, it is seen that the plaintiff has firstly failed to prove the negligence of any particular officials of the defendant or even of the defendant as a body, as alleged. Secondly the plaintiff has failed to establish the actual loss and damages suffered by him to the extent of compensation claimed in the suit. Lastly, the plaintiff has failed to show that the suit was filed within the prescribed period of limitation, specifically when it is a suit arising out of the alleged wrongful act of the defendant, i.e. a suit arising out of tort. It is therefore, the point no.1 is determined in the negative.

POINT NO. 2

38. In view of the reasons discussed in detail under the point no.1, it is seen that the learned Trial Court has rightly assessed the evidence produced on record by the plaintiff in support of his claim and has rightly determined the issues no.1 to 4, casted on the plaintiff, in the negative and the issue of limitation, being the issue no.5, in the affirmative. It is therefore, there appears no reason to interfere with





the impugned Judgment, Order and Decree and hence, the point no.2 is determined in the negative

39. It is therefore, in view of the above reasons and in view of the determination of the points, following is the Order:

ORDER

The Regular Civil Appeal is dismissed.

No order as to costs.

Decree to be drawn accordingly.



Vandana Tendulkar
30/1/2013
(Vandana Tendulkar)
Adhoc District Judge-1, (FTC)
North Goa, Panaji.

aa*

Marked with order
[Signature]

APPLICATION No. 356
CERTIFIED COPY (for Records purposes)

Date on which copy applied for 15/7/2013
Date on which application completed 15/7/2013
Date given for taking delivery 23/7/2013
Date on which copy was ready 22/7/2013
Date on which copy was delivered 23/7/2013
Copying and comparing fees etc. Rs. 72/-

are paid in Nazir Section of this Court
under Receipt No. 2-10978
15/7/2013 15/7/2013 & 21.024 dt
23/7/13
Superintendent

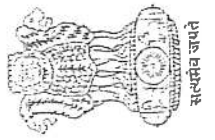


District & Sessions Court
Panaji

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RCA No. 72/2012

Ek. A-18

Presented on	17/04/2012		
Registered on	17/04/2012		
Decided on	30/01/2013		
Duration	Yrs.	Mths	Dys.
		9	13

IN THE COURT OF ADHOC DISTRICT JUDGE-1,(FTC) NORTH GOA, AT PANAJI.

(Before Ms. Vandana Tendulkar, Adhoc District Judge-1, (FTC), Panaji)

Regular Civil Appeal No. 72/2012

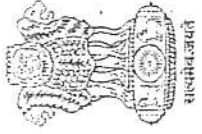
Shri William Rodrigues,
major resident of Curca,
Ilhas Goa

V/s

... Appellant.

Goa University, through its
Registrar, having his office at
Goa University Complex,
Bambolim-Goa

.... Respondent.



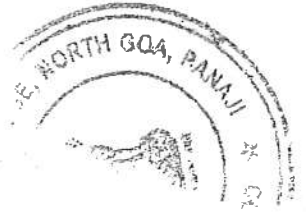
D E C R E E

This is a Regular Civil Appeal filed by the above named Appellant against the above named Respondent against the Judgment, Order and Decree dated 13/03/2012 passed by the Civil Judge Junior Division, 'C' Court, at Panaji, in Regular Civil Suit No.125/99/B/C praying that :

- A) That this Hon'ble Court be pleased to call for the records and proceedings from the Court of the Civil Judge, Junior Division; at Panaji-Goa, in Regular Civil Suit No. 125/99/B/C and upon perusing the same, quash and set aside the impugned Judgment and Order dated 13/3/2012 (EXHIBIT "A" to the Appeal Memo) and to decree the suit and grant compensation as prayed for by the appellant herein;
- B) For such other and further reliefs that this Hon'ble court deems fit and proper.

This appeal coming on this day for final disposal before Ms. Vandana Tendulkar, Adhoc District Judge-1, Panaji in presence of Learned Advocate Ms. N. Barfeto for the appellant and Learned Advocate Ms. Agni for the respondent, it is ordered that the Regular Civil Appeal is dismissed.

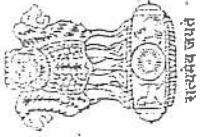
No order as to costs.



62/C
100/C

ck
Superintendent

100

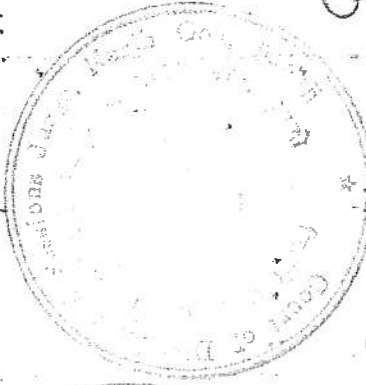


BILL OF COSTS

	Appellant Rs.	Respondent Rs.
Appeal Memo	3,220-00	00-00
Stamp for Exbts.	34-00	00-00
Stamp for Power	05-00	05-00
Process fee	10-00	00-00
Pleaders fee	00-00	00-00
Total	3,269-00	05-00

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court on this

30th day of January, 2013.



Vandana Tendulkar
 30/1/2013
 (Vandana Tendulkar)
 Adhoc District Judge- 1(FTC)
 North, Goa-Panaji

Prepared by:-

 U.D.C.

Checked by:-
 Asst. Sheristedar

Examined and found correct

Superintendent

Advocate for the Appellant:

Advocate for the Respondent :

Checked with Original
Yes

98/c

4/c
Superintendent

6026

APPLICATION No. 356
CERTIFIED COPY (For Records Purpose)

Date on which copy applied for 15/7/2013

Date on which application completed 15/7/2013

Date given for taking delivery 23/7/2013

Date on which copy was ready 22/7/2013

Date on which copy was delivered 23/7/2013

Copying and comparing fees etc Rs. 12/-

are paid in Nazir Section of this Court

Under Receipt No. 2102/78, date 15/7/2013 of 2102/78 dt 23/7/13

[Signature]
District & Sessions Magistrate

District & Sessions Court
Panaji

