

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS CASES, vol. 1, part V (November 1986). Edited by Surendra Malik. Eastern Book Company, Lucknow. Pp. xii+41—48+401-592. Annual subscription Rs. 180.

PART XIV-A of the Constitution deals with the setting up of administrative tribunals in India for handling disputes relating to matters such as service, tax, foreign exchange and labour. Even before the incorporation of this part in 1976, tribunals adjudicating on various matters had come into existence under various laws. However, the institution of administrative tribunals has become more prominent after the inclusion of the said part. The most important enactment after 1976 is the Administrative Tribunals Act 1985 providing for the establishment of a central tribunal with benches at various centres to decide service matters.

After the creation of the Central Administrative Tribunal with its principal bench at New Delhi, the reporting of its judgments and those of the Supreme Court in appeals from the tribunal under article 136 has become important. It is commendable that the challenge has been taken up by the publishers who came out in 1986 with the first volume containing service cases.

The report under review is titled as *Administrative Tribunals Cases*, a monthly publication reporting judgments of the Central Administrative Tribunal and the Supreme Court on service matters. The issue reports 41 cases out of which 37 come exclusively from various benches of the tribunal and the rest from the Supreme Court.

There is a comprehensive subject index in the beginning of the report. This is followed by the statutes section and then comes the section on cases. The former contains not only the Acts but also various central and state notifications relating to service rules and other matters. The inclusion of a journal section containing articles exclusively on service matters would enhance the utility of the report.

The report follows the usual pattern of reporting cases—citation, names of the bench, members, judges and the case, and headnotes, *etc.* A perusal of the headnotes indicates that they are well classified under different heads bringing out in nutshell important points of the judgment. It is evident that the editor has done a good job.

The paper and printing are reasonably good and the report is moderately priced. There is no doubt that this would serve the interests of both litigants and lawyers, students and teachers, and all others who are interested in service jurisprudence.

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