

**HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR RAJASTHAN
BENCH AT JAIPUR**



D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 1249/2025

CNR: RJHC020882302025 | URN: SAW / 2688U / 2025

Arjun Lal Bajiya S/o Shri Govind Ram, Aged About 51 Years, R/o
Dulthana (Pujari Ka Bas) Tehsil Khandela, District Sikar
Rajasthan

----Appellant

Versus

1. State Of Rajasthan, Through The Principal Secretary To
Government, Rural Development And Panchayati Raj
Department, (Panchayati Raj) Govt. Of Rajasthan,
Government Secretariat, Jaipur
2. The Commissioner Rural Development And Panchayati Raj
Department, Government Of Rajasthan, Jaipur
3. Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad Sikar Rajasthan

----Respondents

Connected with

D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 1279/2025

CNR: RJHC020870052025 | URN: SAW / 2739U / 2025

Priti Sharma Daughter Of Sh. Brahmanand Sharma, Aged About
31 Years, Resident Of Village Samoli, Tehsil Kathumar, District
Alwar.

----Appellant

Versus

1. State Of Rajasthan, Through Principal Secretary,
Department Of Rural Development And Panchayati Raj,
Secretariat, Jaipur.
2. Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad, Alwar.

----Respondents

D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 1309/2025

CNR: RJHC020870122025 | URN: SAW / 2857U / 2025

Nirmala Meena S/o Shri Kajor Meena, Aged About 32 Years, R/o
Shivaji Nagar, Campu, Tonk, Tehsil And District Tonk, (Raj.)

----Appellant

Versus

1. The State Of Rajasthan, Through The Principal Secretary,
Panchayat Raj, Secretariat, Jaipur (Raj.)

2. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad, Ajmer, District Ajmer (Raj.)

-----Respondents

D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 1325/2025

CNR: RJHC020879332025 | URN: SAW / 2915U / 2025

Prakant Singh Naswariya, Son Of Shri Ratan Lal Naswariya, Aged About 34 Years, Resident Of Ward No. 2, Meenawas, Weir, Bharatpur (Raj.)

-----Appellant

Versus

1. State Of Rajasthan, Through Principal Secretary, Department Of Rural Development And Panchayati Raj (Panchayati Raj), Govt. Of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Raj.)
2. The Additional Commissioner, Rural Development And Panchayti Raj Department, Govt. Of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. The Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad, Karoli (Raj.)

-----Respondents

D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 1332/2025

CNR: RJHC020870082025 | URN: SAW / 2936U / 2025

Gajendra Dhabhai Son Of Gopal Lal Dhabhai, Aged About 41 Years, Resident Of Plot No. 126, Behind Om Gas Godawn, Jhalana, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur (Raj.).

-----Appellant

Versus

1. The State Of Rajasthan, Through The Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department, Secretariat, Jaipur (Raj.)
2. The Chief Executive Officer Cum Member Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jaipur (Raj.)
3. The Chief Executive Officer Cum Member Secretary, Zila Parishad, Bundi (Raj.)

-----Respondents

D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 1340/2025

CNR: RJHC020870142025 | URN: SAW / 2952U / 2025

Nand Kishor Kushwaha Son Of Shri Hiralal, Aged About 39 Years, Resident Of Near Kushwaha Samaj Temple, Bakani, District Jhalawar (Raj.)

-----Appellant

1. The State Of Rajasthan, Through The Additional Chief Secretary, Rural Development And Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. Secretariat, Govt. Of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Raj.)
2. The Chief Executive Officer Cum Member Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jhalawar (Raj.)

-----Respondents

D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 1352/2025

CNR: RJHC021018372025 | URN: SAW / 3058U / 2025

Ashok Kumar Son Of Shri Ram Singh, Aged About 50 Years, Resident Of Khidki Darwaja Weir, Tehsil- Weir, District- Bharatpur (Raj.).

-----Appellant

Versus

1. State Of Rajasthan, Through The Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department, Government Of Rajasthan, Government Secretariat, Jaipur (Raj.).
2. The Commissioner, Panchayati Raj Department, Government Of Rajasthan, Government Secretariat, Jaipur (Raj.).
3. Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad, Dausa (Raj.).

-----Respondents

D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 1449/2025

CNR: RJHC020927382025 | URN: SAW / 3328U / 2025

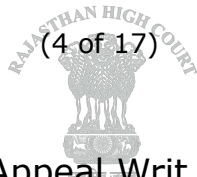
Sunita Kumawat D/o Shri Gopal Lal Kumawat, Aged About 30 Years, R/o Sodala Jaipur Rajasthan.

-----Appellant

Versus

1. State Of Rajasthan, Through The Principal Secretary To Government, Rural Development And Panchayati Raj Department, (Panchayati Raj.) Govt. Of Rajasthan, Government Secretariat, Jaipur.
2. The Commissioner Rural Development And Panchayati Raj. Department, Government Of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad, Jaipur Rajasthan.

-----Respondents



D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 318/2026
CNR: RJHC020333962026 | URN: SAW / 751U / 2026

Sanjay Kumar Gurjar S/o Gyan Singh Gurjar, Aged About 44
Years, R/o Shyam Kunj, Maheshwari Colony City Road,
Madanganj Kishangarh, District Ajmer, (Rajasthan)-305801

----Appellant

Versus

- 1. State Of Rajasthan, Through Dy. Secretary, Rural
Development And Panchayati Raj Department,
Government Of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- 2. The Zila Parishad, Ajmer, Through Its Chief Executive
Officer, Raj.

----Respondents

For Appellant(s)	: Mr. Laxmi Kant Malpura. Mr. Himanshu Jain. Mr. Ram Pratap Saini. Ms. Apoorva Agarwal. Mr. Aamir Khan. Mr. Hemant Gupta. Mr. G. K. Gouttam. Mr. R. K. Gouttam. Ms. Sakshi Meena. Mr. Amit Puri. Mr. R. D. Sharma. Mr. Virendra Prajapat (through VC) Mr. Manish Kumawat. Mr. Manish Kumar Sharma.
For Respondent(s)	: Mr. Kapil Prakash Mathur, Additional Advocate General assisted by Ms. Anshul Ranga and Ms. Anjali Ranga. Mr. Vimal Singh. Mr. Sohan Lal Meena.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE INDERJEET SINGH
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANDEEP TANEJA
Order

20/08/2026

- 1. These appeals have been filed on behalf of the appellants
challenging the judgment and order dated 04.09.2025 passed by
the learned Single Judge of this Court.

2. Brief facts of the case are that an advertisement was issued by the respondents on 12.02.2013 for filling up 19,246 posts. In pursuant thereto, about 9,000 candidates were appointed. Since only 9,000 vacant posts were filled, various writ petitions were filed before the Principal Seat of this Court at Jodhpur as well as this Bench at Jaipur and the matter even traveled up to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court finally decided the issue on 29.11.2016 in the matter of "State of Rajasthan & Ors. versus Archana & Ors." passed in Petition(s) for Special Leave to Appeal (C) No(s). 32008-32009/2013. During the pendency of the litigation before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, there was an interim order due to which selection for the remaining posts could not be completed. Again, thereafter, various writ petitions were filed by the candidates for not giving them appointment, and from time to time, directions were issued for filling up remaining vacancies. Ultimately, in the year 2022, about 4,000 candidates were further appointed by the respondents. Thereafter, the original petitioners due to non-inclusion of their names in the selection list for not giving appointment filed writ petitions before the learned Single Judge of this Court which was dismissed by the learned Single Judge of this Court vide judgment and order dated 04.09.2025. The said writ petition was dismissed by the learned Single Judge of this Court based upon reliance upon the judgment passed in the matter of "Hari Om Meena & Anr. versus State of Rajasthan & Ors." in D. B. Special Appeal No. 251/2025 decided on 16.05.2025 by a Co-ordinate Bench of Principal Seat at Jodhpur.

3. Being aggrieved by the judgment and order dated 04.09.2025 passed by the learned Single Judge, this appeal has been preferred.

4. Counsel for the appellants submits that even though the appellants were higher in merit, the respondents have denied them appointment. Counsel further submits that the delay in filing the writ petition was only because the case was pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and thereafter, the matter was further pending before this Court filed by similarly situated candidates. Counsel further submits that on various occasions, directions were issued to complete the selection process. Counsel further submits that some of the appellants failed to appear for document verification due to not giving the intimation for the date of verification of documents by the respondents. Some of the appellants could not appear due to their illness. Counsel further submits that the total advertised posts were more than 19,000, however, respondents have given appointment only on 14,000 posts and rest of the vacancies are still lying vacant and they have legitimate right to seek appointment against those vacancies. Counsel further submits that the respondents have, in one of the petitions, given affidavit that they have restructured the cadre on account of which they have filled up the remaining vacancies whereas the respondents have failed to give proper reservation criterion and wrongly calculated the actual vacancies and the respondents have given access reservation in the said recruitment process. Counsel further submits that the respondents are under obligation to fill up all the vacancies as they have, at an earlier point of time, given undertaking in the matter of "Arjun Ram Nain

versus State (Panchayati Raj Dep) & Ors” in S. B. Civil Writ Petition No. 3752/2017.

5. Counsel for the respondents submit that the issue involved in this bunch of appeals has already been decided in the matter of “Hari Om Meena & Anr. versus State of Rajasthan & Ors.” in D. B. Special Appeal No. 251/2025 decided on 16.05.2025 by a Co-ordinate Bench of Principal Seat at Jodhpur with regard to selection process wherein the Division Bench of this Court has dismissed the special appeals filed on behalf of the appellants therein.

6. Heard counsel for the parties and perused the record.

7. Learned Single Judge while dismissing the writ petition observed as under:

“38. Addressing to the aforementioned points of determination, the following aspects are worth consideration: 38.1 Issue no longer res integra: It is not in dispute that the Division Bench of this Court in Hari Om Meena (supra) conclusively adjudicated upon the controversy arising out of the recruitment process initiated in the year 2013 for the post of Lower Division Clerk. The Division Bench, upon an exhaustive consideration of the relevant material, duly recorded the factual position with respect to sanctioned strength, filled posts and vacancies, and, having regard to the lapse of considerable time, unequivocally declined to keep the process alive in perpetuity. The said pronouncement, having attained finality, as no appeal is preferred by the aggrieved party therein, operates as a binding precedent upon all coordinate and subordinate Benches in view of the well-established doctrine of stare decisis, et non quieta movere, meaning, that settled legal issues ought not to be unsettled save upon a demonstrable distinction in facts

or a supervening change in law. 38.1.1 In the present batch of petitions, no such distinguishing feature or subsequent alteration in the legal landscape is brought to the notice of this Court. Consequently, the controversy is no longer *res integra* and stands foreclosed by authoritative judicial determination. 38.1.2 Furthermore, the salutary maxim *interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium* meaning that it is in the larger interest of the State and society that litigation must come to an end, is directly attracted to the facts at hand. 38.1.3 The recruitment exercise in question has already spanned over a period of twelve long years, and any attempt to judicially resuscitate the process at this stage would amount to keeping it on artificial life support, in disregard of final pronouncements of a coordinate Division Bench. Such an approach would not only undermine judicial discipline but would also be antithetical to the principles of finality and certainty in the administration of justice. Thus, viewed from any angle, the petitions stand barred by reason of binding precedent and settled law, and no indulgence can be granted by this Court in contravention thereof. 38.2 No Indefeasible Right to Appointment: It is trite law in service jurisprudence that a candidate whose name finds place in a select list or who is otherwise successful in a recruitment examination acquires no indefeasible or vested right to appointment. Such inclusion confers a right to be considered for appointment in accordance with extant rules and policy, but it does not curtail the discretion of the appointing authority to regulate the extent of intake. This principle was enunciated unambiguously by the Constitution Bench of the Apex Court in the ratio of *Shankarsan Dash (supra)*, wherein it was held that mere selection does not guarantee appointment, and the employer is under no legal duty to fill up all or any of the vacancies, provided its decision is not vitiated by arbitrariness. 38.2.1

Similarly, in State of Haryana v. Subash Chander Marwaha:(1974) 3 SCC 220, the Supreme Court upheld the authority of the State to prescribe standards higher than the minimum prescribed and to regulate appointments consistently with public policy, thereby emphasizing that the obligation to fill every notified vacancy is neither absolute nor inflexible. 38.2.2 The said judicial principle is recently followed in the ratio of Arabinda Rabha (supra) wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court categorically held that judicial review in matters of recruitment does not extend to compelling the State to fill all advertised posts, nor to interfere with legitimate policy choices, including cancellation, modification, or regulation of recruitment exercises, so long as the action is traceable to lawful administrative considerations and does not suffer from mala fides, colourable exercise of power, or manifest arbitrariness. The Court underscored that the scope of judicial intervention is circumscribed, and deference is owed to executive policy in the absence of demonstrable illegality. 38.2.3 In the present case, the petitioners are unable to point to any mala fides or arbitrariness; their grievances are but a reiteration of contentions that already stand repelled in earlier proceedings. Consequently, the challenge laid by them cannot be sustained. 38.2.4 Where the recruitment notification expressly reserves to the employer the liberty to increase or decrease vacancies, exercise of that liberty per se does not amount to altering the "rules of the game". The rule against mid-stream change protects eligibility norms and the procedure or the method of selection, it does not ossify the vacancy position when the advertisement itself contemplates fluctuation. 38.2.5 The petitioners' reliance on the ratio of Tej Prakash Pathak (supra) is, therefore, misplaced as a matter of ratio. After years of litigation and intervening restructuring, to compel appointments beyond presently sanctioned/available

posts would be to command the impossible or to weaponise interim protections into substantive rights, however, both are impermissible. 38.3 The allegation of arbitrariness and alleged pick and choose: The use of said approach in the matter of appointments vis-à-vis the controversy in hand is wholly misconceived. The Division Bench, while adjudicating the earlier round of litigation arising out of the year 2013 LDC recruitment, had already undertaken a comprehensive exercise of examining the sanctioned strength, the posts filled, and the vacancies then available. Upon such scrutiny, the Division Bench directed closure of the process in consonance with the sanctioned cadre strength and prevailing availability. Subsequent compliance communications placed on record reflect that the said directions were duly adhered to by the respondents. 38.3.1 In this background, due to absence of any cogent demonstration of a specific departure from the binding directions of the Division Bench, or any evidence of a colourable exercise of power post such adjudication, the present generic plea of the petitioners qua 'pick and choose' stands bereft of factual or legal foundation. 38.3.2 It is note-worthy that the appointments which were effected were confined to candidates who possessed the requisite eligibility qualifications as prescribed under the advertisement governing the 2013 LDC recruitment. Furthermore, the judicial precedents governing the grant of bonus marks, which is, an issue extensively litigated and settled by various pronouncements, was already taken into account at the relevant stage, and the recruitment process was operated accordingly. 38.3.3 In such circumstances, the course adopted by the respondents, having already received judicial imprimatur from the Division Bench, cannot now be re-opened on the basis of sweeping allegations lacking in substantiation. 39. For the sake of convenience and to substantiate the afore-noted grounds,

this Court deems it apposite to reiterate the relevant extract from Arabinda Rabha (supra), as under: "53. Since we find question (b) supra to be a question of frequent occurrence engaging the courts of law, it is considered fruitful to take it up for an answer now. It has been argued that by dint of mere empanelment/enlistment of an aspirant's name for filling up a public post, no right accrues in favour of such an aspirant to move the writ court for redress. We do not consider that an empanelled or a selected candidate has absolutely no right to move the writ court. We are conscious of the line of decisions of this Court and have noted some of them here, which lay down the law that mere empanelment/enlistment does not result in accrual of any indefeasible right in favour of such empanelled/selected candidate as well as the law that the employer may, in its wisdom, either decide to cancel the select list or not carry on the process further resulting in the notified/advertised vacancy/vacancies not being filled up pursuant to the selection process, which has been conducted. What it means is that an empanelled/selected candidate can claim no right of appointment, if the State has cogent and germane grounds for not making the appointment. However, at the same time, it is also the law that the appointing authority cannot ignore the select panel or decline to make the appointment on its whims. Shankarsan Das (supra) cautions that the State has no licence to act in an arbitrary manner. In R.S. Mittal v. Union of India: 1995 Supp (2) SCC 230, a coordinate bench held that when a person has been selected by the Selection Board and there is a vacancy which can be offered to him, keeping in view his merit position, then, ordinarily, there is no justification to ignore him for appointment and that there has to be a justifiable reason to decline to appoint a person who is on the select panel. The position in law finds reiteration in a decision of recent origin in Dinesh

Kumar Kashyap v. South East Central Railway: (2019) 12 SCC 798, where the majority held that the employer must give cogent reasons for not appointing selected candidates.” (Emphasis supplied) 40. The Constitution Bench of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Shankarsan Dash (supra) considering various judicial precedents and, taking cue from them, held that: “7. It is not correct to say that if a number of vacancies are notified for appointment and adequate number of candidates are found fit, the successful candidates acquire an indefeasible right to be appointed which cannot be legitimately denied. Ordinarily the notification merely amounts to an invitation to qualified candidates to apply for recruitment and on their selection they do not acquire any right to the post. Unless the relevant recruitment rules so indicate, the State is under no legal duty to fill up all or any of the vacancies. However, it does not mean that the State has the licence of acting in an arbitrary manner. The decision not to fill up the vacancies has to be taken bona fide for appropriate reasons. And if the vacancies or any of them are filled up, the State is bound to respect the comparative merit of the candidates, as reflected at the recruitment test, and no discrimination can be permitted. ...” (Emphasis supplied) CONCLUSION: 41. In view of the foregoing discussion, this Court finds no merit in the present batch of petitions for the reasons that the controversy relating to the recruitment of Lower Division Clerks pursuant to the year 2013 advertisement already stands comprehensively adjudicated by the Division Bench in the case of Hari Om Meena & Ors. (supra); that the said pronouncement is binding under the doctrine of stare decisis and forecloses re-agitation of the very same issues, especially when the aggrieved party has preferred no appeal against the same; that the law is well settled, beginning with Shankarsan Dash (supra) and Subash Chander Marwaha (supra), that

mere inclusion in a select or waiting list does not confer an indefeasible right to appointment; that the employer retains discretion to regulate intake in accordance with sanctioned strength, policy considerations, and administrative exigencies, subject only to the constraint of non-arbitrariness; that the plea of arbitrariness and 'pick and choose' is equally unsustainable as the Division Bench had already recorded the factual position regarding sanctioned and filled posts, directed closure of the process, and noted subsequent compliance. 44. In light of the aforementioned, and taking note of the fact that the preliminary controversy is already adjudicated by the ratio encapsulated in Hari Om Meena (Supra), this Court is of a view that the ancillary issues have lost their value, for consideration and adjudication; moreover, are rendered infructuous with efflux of time and pronouncement of Hari Om Meena (supra). Accordingly, for all the reasons set out hereinabove, the present batch of petitions being devoid of merit is hereby dismissed. In the facts and circumstances of the case, there shall be no order as to costs. Pending applications, if any, shall stand disposed of."

8. The Co-ordinate Bench in the matter of "Hari Om Meena & Anr. versus State of Rajasthan & Ors." in D. B. Special Appeal No. 251/2025 decided on 16.05.2025 of Principal Seat at Jodhpur while considering the selection process in question which was started in the year 2013 pursuant to the advertisement of 2013 dismissed the special appeal filed on behalf of the candidates therein and observed as under:

"7. Before examining whether the appellants have a right in law to insist that the State Government must make appointments against the advertised vacancies, a brief narration of the facts leading to filing of these Special Appeals is necessary. It was pursuant to the Advertisement No.14 which was issued

on 18th February 2013 that the appellants submitted their online applications for appointment on the post of L.D.C. At that time, total number of vacancies in the districts of Rajasthan was 19515 and such number of posts was sanctioned for making appointments vide decision dated 31st August 2012. A district-wise merit list was prepared and published during May and June 2013 indicating thereunder cut-off marks. According to the appellants in Special Appeal Writ No.11106/2025, the appointments were made to 7755 posts and the remaining posts remained unfilled on account of the litigation which ensued due to the decision of the State Government not to award 30 bonus marks to a certain class of employees working under different schemes, more particularly, those who were engaged through placement agency in the Panchayati Raj Department. To this effect, the relevant provision is contained under proviso to Rule 273 of the Panchayati Raj Act and that provision was challenged by "Mitendra Singh Rathore and Ors." in D.B. Civil Writ Petition No.1723/2013 before this Court contending that exclusion of the persons working through placement agency to claim bonus marks was ultra virus. This Court did find merit in such challenge and a Special Leave Petition vide SLP (c) No.3200/2013 came to be filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court titled "State of Rajasthan v. Archana and Ors.". Before the final decision was rendered on 29th November 2016 in the aforesaid Special Leave Petition, the appointment process of L.D.Cs had remained stayed by virtue of the interim order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. 8. According to the appellants, no further step was taken by the State of Rajasthan for filling up the remaining vacancies. Aggrieved thereby, a writ petition being S.B. Civil Writ Petition No.1560/2015 titled "Manoj Kumar Jain and Ors v. State of Rajasthan and Ors." was filed in this Court at Jaipur Bench. In the said writ proceeding, a direction was issued to the Panchayati Raj

Department to finalize the process for selection. Pursuant thereto, a meeting was held on 05th April 2017 and an affidavit was submitted in the High Court in the light of which the writ petition was disposed of on 07th April 2017 with certain directions to the respondent-authorities. The appellants further pleaded that a direction was also issued by the writ Court in S.B. Civil Writ Petition No.17700/2018 vide order dated 04th May 2022 for filling up the vacancies. However, the respondents did not come up with any clear stand in the present proceeding and filed a compliance report on 21st September 2024 taking a position that there were only 392 posts vacant and a cadre structuring process was started in the Panchayati Raj institutions at three levels. It was in this background that the writ Court issued the aforementioned directions and disposed of the writ petitions. 9. In our opinion, the plea of malafide exercise of power by the State-respondents is not available to the appellants to challenge the decision not to fill up all the advertised vacancies. Whatever may be the reason, a recruitment process cannot continue for years together after publication of the result. It shall be clear breach of mandate under Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India if a direction is issued to fill up the unfilled advertised vacancies after about 12 years. Any appointment in the Government must be made having due regard to the merit of the candidates and, therefore, we find that the writ Court did not commit any error in law while ordering that the appointment against the vacant 392 posts shall be made by examining the merit position, eligibility and other credentials for the post of L.D.C. This is a well-settled position in the law that a mere participation in the recruitment exercise does not provide a legal right to the candidate to seek appointment. In "Jatendra Kumar v. State of Punjab" (1985) 1 SCC 122, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that it is open to the Government to decide how many

appointments would be made. In "State of Haryana v. Subhash Chander Marwar" (1974) 3 SCC 220, the candidates securing less than 55% marks were not selected whereas there was a requirement under the rules to secure only 45% marks. The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that the existence of vacancies does not give any legal right to a selected candidate to claim appointment. In "Shankarsan Dash v. Union of India" (1991) 3 SCC 47, the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that a candidate in the select list shall have no vested right to seek appointment and in a given case the employer can take a decision not to make appointment to a particular post or number of vacancy. Pertinently, the State-respondents have brought to the notice of the Court that a fresh recruitment process has been initiated vide advertisement dated 29th August 2024 after the recruitment process of 2013 came to an end."

9. These appeals filed on behalf of the appellants deserve to be dismissed for the reasons; firstly, the process of selection was started in the year 2013, and admittedly, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has decided finally the issue in the year 2016, and thereafter, none of the appellants have approached this Court with regard to their grievances and they have filed the writ petition after a great delay; secondly, a Co-ordinate Bench of this Court at Principal Seat, Jodhpur in the matter of 'Hari Om Meena' (supra) has decided the controversy involved in this bunch of appeals. The Co-ordinate Bench observed that the case was dismissed on two grounds; one, on account of delay in approaching the Court after a delay of twelve years; and secondly, the filling of advertised vacancies is in the domain of State Government; and the Co-ordinate Bench has also relied upon various judgments passed in this regard. Apart from this, the some of the appellants were not

having required educational qualification on the last date of submission of application form.

10. In that view of the matter, no case is made out for interference by this Court.

11. Hence, these appeals stand dismissed.

12. Copy of this order be separately placed in each connected file.

(SANDEEP TANEJA),J

(INDERJEET SINGH),J

56, 58, 60-66 (Except 57 and 59)/TUSHAR