SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

(Appellate Jurisdiction)

Bench-V:

Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah Mr. Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail Mrs. Justice Ayesha A. Malik

Civil Petitions No.688 & 689 of 2020.

(Against the judgment of the Federal Service Tribunal, Islamabad dated 10.01.2020, passed in Appeals No.2061 & 2062 (R)CS of 2019)

Muhammad Yasin (In CP-688/20) Mehboob Khan (In CP-689/20)

... Petitioners

Versus

The Director General, Pakistan Post Office, Islamabad & another (In both CPs)

... Respondents

For the petitioners: Malik Matee Ullah, ASC. (In both cases)

For the respondents: N.R.

Date of hearing: 09.01.2023

ORDER

Syed Mansoor Ali Shah, J. – The petitioners seek leave to appeal against a consolidated judgment of the Federal Service Tribunal, dated 10.01.2020 ("impugned judgment"), whereby their appeals filed against the decisions of the departmental authority have been dismissed. The departmental authority had declined the petitioners' request for permission to appear in the departmental competitive exam for appointment to the posts of Assistant Superintendent.

2. Briefly, the facts of the case are that the petitioners, Muhammad Yasin and Mehboob Khan, are serving in the Pakistan Post Office Department as Clerk and Postmaster, respectively. They applied to the departmental authority for permission to appear in the departmental competitive exam for appointment to the posts of Assistant Superintendent, which was declined to them on the ground that they were above 45 years of age and as such were not eligible for appointment to the said post under the relevant rules. The petitioners made appeals in the Tribunal, which were dismissed by the impugned judgment. Hence, they have filed these petitions for leave to appeal.

- 3. The petitioners concede that as per the relevant rules,¹ which prescribe the method, qualifications and other conditions for appointment to the posts of Assistant Superintendent, the officials applying for that appointment must not be more than 45 years of age on the last date fixed for receipt of the applications. Their only contention, before us, is that some other official was allowed to appear in an earlier exam for the same post, despite that he was also above 45 years of age at that time; therefore, they are entitled to equal treatment and same relief as per Article 25 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 ("Constitution").
- 4. We have considered the contention of the petitioners, read the relevant rules and examined the record of the case.
- Article 25 of the Constitution guarantees the equal protection of law, not the equal protection of lawlessness, by declaring that all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. An unlawful act, therefore, cannot be made a standard for enforcing the right to equality guaranteed by the Constitution. One illegality cannot be allowed to be compounded by applying the right to equality. The extension of the right to equality to the acts done in violation of law would amount to perpetuating previous unlawful acts and motivating the commission of further illegalities. Article 25 of the Constitution has no application to a claim based upon other unlawful acts and illegalities. It comes into operation when some persons are granted a benefit in accordance with law but others, similarly placed and in similar circumstances, are denied that benefit. Such other persons cannot be discriminated against to deny the same benefit, in view of their right to equality before law and equal protection of law guaranteed by Article 25 of the Constitution. But where a person gains, or is granted, a benefit illegally, other persons cannot plead, nor can the court accept such a plea, that the same benefit must be allowed to them also in violation of law.2
- 6. If some other person ineligible for the appointment to the post of Assistant Superintendent, whose case is not before us, had been permitted to appear in an earlier exam for the said post in violation of

¹ Rules for Recrutiment to the Post of Assistant Suprintendedant of Post Offices/Assistant Suprintendant of Railway Mail Service (BPS-11) under the Pakistan Post Office, published in Post Office Manual, Volume IV (Establishments), 2nd Edition (2004), Appendix No.18.

² Abdul Wahid v. C.B.R. 1998 SCMR 882; Govt. of Punjab v. Zafar Iqbal 2011 SCMR 1239; Yar Muhammad v. Govt. of Punjab 2011 SCMR 1537; Shahid Ahmed v. O.G.D.C. 2014 SCMR 1008; Govt. of KPK v. Hidayat Ullah 2021 SCMR 1904.

law (the relevant rules), this fact does not confer any right on the petitioners to claim the similar permission by repeating the violation of law. As the proverb goes: "Two wrongs don't make a right". One wrongdoing cannot be permitted, defended or condoned by citing the example of another wrongdoing. If unlawful acts are allowed or acknowledged on the basis of the right to equality and nondiscrimination, it would negate the rule of law mandated by Articles 4 and 5 of the Constitution. The one who wants the court to grant him the relief prayed for must base his claim on his own legal right, not on the wrongful gains of others. Any person aspiring for the appointment to a post has to pass the eligibility criteria prescribed in the relevant law for that post and cannot be absolved from fulfilling those criteria on the ground that some other person who was allowed to compete for or appointed to such post also did not meet the prescribed criteria. The petitioners, thus, cannot dispute the decision of the departmental authority, declining to them the permission sought, on the ground of their right to equal treatment and non-discrimination.

7. For the above reasons, we find that the contention of the petitioners is absolutely misconceived. The departmental authority and the Tribunal have correctly decided the present matter in accordance with law. These petitions are meritless; they are, therefore, dismissed and the leave to appeal, declined.

Judge

Judge

Islamabad, 09th January, 2023. **Approved for reporting** *Sadagat*

Judge