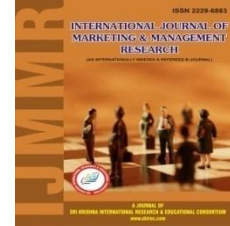




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## **TRIBUNALIZATION OF JUSTICE: A CASE IN FAVOUR OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*With a view to ease the congestion of pending cases of service litigation in various High Courts and Supreme Court in the country, Parliament enacted the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 under which the Central Administrative Tribunal was established on November 1, 1985 with its five branches at Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Allahabad and Chennai. Today, it has 17 Benches located throughout the country wherever the seat of a High Court is located, with 33 Division Benches. Central Administrative Tribunal was mainly established to ensure speedy disposal of cases involving government employees in a cost effective way and ensuring that principles of natural justice is not compromised in the process. Simplicity of procedure, easy accessibility and curbing of delays due to appeal ensures speedy disposal of cases by the Tribunal. The paper examines the working and performance of the Central Administrative Tribunal in dispensing justice and a speedy, relatively inexpensive and efficacious remedy to the employees who feel aggrieved. The paper also makes an attempt to establish the proposition that Tribunalization of Justice by Central Administrative Tribunal in India has proved to be a boon for government employees in regard to their grievances or complaints regarding recruitment and all service conditions.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Administrative Adjudication, Tribunalization, Central Administrative Tribunal, Service Litigation, Aggrieved government employees.*