

# Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1989





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Exercising the powers under section 30(2)(c), 30(2)(e), 30(2)(f), 30(2)(g) of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987, the Central Government has made the following rules:-

### 1. Short title and commencement. -

- (1) These rules are the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1989.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date on which the Tribunal is established.

## Chapter I: Procedure for Filing Applications

### 2. Procedure for filing applications.-

(1) An application to the Tribunal under section 16(1) of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 must be filed in Form I or Form II or Form III by:

- (a) the applicant; or
- (b) an agent appointed by the applicant; or
- (c) a legal practitioner authorised by the applicant.

(2) The application must be filed in the office of the Registrar, the Additional Registrar or the Assistant Registrar. It must be filed in person or sent by registered post or electronic mail.

(3) An application sent by post or electronic mail will be considered to have been received on the day when the application is actually received by the Registrar, Additional Registrar or the Assistant Registrar.

(3) In case an application is filed through email, then a copy of the application must be sent through registered post along with the originals of the enclosures or its certified true copies to the Registrar, Additional Registrar or the Assistant Registrar.

(4) The application must be:

- (a) presented in triplicate;
- (b) typed legibly with double spacing on each side and printed on a good quality paper;
- (c) accompanied with file size envelopes that bear the full address of every respondent.



(5) If there is more than one respondent, extra copies of the application equivalent to the number of respondents should be filed.

(6) The applicant may attach a receipt slip in Form IV with the application. The receipt slip must be signed by the Registrar or the office receiving the application on behalf of the Registrar.

### **3. Place of filing applications for compensation**

(1) An application for compensation in accident or untoward incident claim under section 13(1A) of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 should be filed before the Bench having territorial jurisdiction over the place where the accident or untoward incident occurs or where the claimant normally resides.

(2) An application for compensation for loss, damage, destruction, deterioration or non-delivery of goods or animals under section 13(1)(a)(i) of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 should be filed before the Bench having territorial jurisdiction over the place where

(a) the goods or animals were delivered for carriage;

(b) where the destination station lies; or

(c) the loss, destruction, damage or deterioration of goods or animals occurred.

(3) An application for refund of fare and freight under section 13(1)(b) of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 should be filed before the Bench having territorial jurisdiction over the place at which such fare or [freight was paid or the place] where the destination station lies.

### **4. Documents to accompany the application.-**

(1) The following documents must be filed along with the application made under section 16(1) of the Act in respect of any matter under section 13(1)(a)(i) and section 13(1)(b) of the Act:

(a) copy of the railway receipt/parcel way bill/luggage ticket;

(b) original sale invoice (Bijak), if any;

(c) copy of order or letter, if any, of the railway administration deciding the claim of the party;

(d) copy of the original certificate issued by the railway administration regarding loss, deterioration or damage to the goods, at the time of granting open delivery or assessment delivery;

(e) copy of notice under section 106 of the Railways Act, 1989 (24 of 1989);]



(f) copies of any other relevant documents.

(2) The documents mentioned above may be attested by a legal practitioner or by a Gazetted Government Officer.

(3) An application filed by a legal practitioner must be accompanied by a vakalatnama and an application filed by an agent must be accompanied by a document authorising him to act as an agent.

(4) In case a document accompanying an application or reply is defaced, torn, damaged or a special notice is otherwise required about its condition, then such condition and appearance must be mentioned by the party in the index of the application or reply and this must be verified by the Registrar.

#### **5. Application fees.-**

(1) A fee must be paid for an application made under section 16(1) of the Act in respect of any matter under section 13(1)(a)(i) and section 13(1)(b) of the Act. A fee of INR 10 should also be paid for the application for each respondent for the service or execution of process.

(2) The amount of the payable fee is specified in Schedule II. The fee can be paid by a crossed demand draft on a nationalised bank or a crossed Indian Postal Order, both of which should be drawn in favour of the Registrar of the concerned Bench.

(3) No fee will be payable for applications for compensation for death or injury to passengers under section 13(1)(a)(ii) and section 13(1A) of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987.

### **Chapter II: Procedure to be followed by the Tribunal**

#### **6. Language of the Claims Tribunal.-**

(1) The pleadings before the Tribunal can be in Hindi or English, as may be decided by the respective parties.

(2) All orders and judgments of the Tribunal can be in Hindi or in English, as may be decided by the Claims Tribunal.

#### **7. Scrutiny of applications.-**



(1) The Registrar or an officer authorised by him must mention on every application, the date on which an application is presented or received and sign the application.

(2) On scrutiny, if the application is found to be in order, it must be registered and given a serial number.

(3) On scrutiny, if an application is found defective and the defect is formal in nature, the Registrar may allow the applicant to rectify the same in his presence, and if the defect is not formal in nature, the Registrar may allow the applicant to rectify defect in a week's time, which may be extended in appropriate cases on the written request of the applicant.

(4) If the applicant fails to rectify the defect within the allowed time, the Registrar may, by order and for reasons to be recorded in writing, decline to register the application and inform the applicant accordingly.

(5) An appeal against the order passed under sub-rule (4) may be filed by the aggrieved applicant within 15 days from the date of such order. The appeal must be filed to any Member and such appeal must be dealt with and disposed of in Chamber by the Member whose decision thereon shall be final.

### **8. Service of notices and processes issued by the Tribunal.-**

(1) Any notice or process to be issued by the Tribunal may be served in any one of the following modes, as may be directed by the Bench:

- (a) by hand delivery through a process server;
- (b) by registered post with acknowledgment due;
- (c) by the party itself; or
- (d) by any other mode depending on the number of respondents, their places of residence or work and other circumstances.

(2) Where a notice issued by the Tribunal is served by a party through the "hand delivery" mode, the party must file with the Registry the acknowledgment and an affidavit of service.

(3) A notice or process may also be served on the legal practitioner representing the applicant or the respondent, or on any person authorised to accept a notice or a process. The service on the legal practitioner or the authorised person will be considered to be proper service.

(4) Where the Tribunal directs a service, the Tribunal may determine the charges from time to time. However, such charges must not exceed the actual charges incurred in effecting the service and must be deposited in the Tribunal.



### **9. Notice to the opposite party and filing of response.-**

(1) The Tribunal will issue a notice to the respondent in Form VII that will contain the following:

- a. A direction to show cause against the application;
- b. The date of hearing;
- c. A copy of the application.

(2) The Tribunal will proceed to dispose of the application if:

- a. the respondent does not appear on the date specified in the notice; or
- b. the respondent appears and admits the claim.

(3) If the respondent contests the claim, then it may file a reply with copies of the documents on which it has relied. The respondent must file the reply on or before the date of hearing, and the reply and copies of documents shall form part of the record.

(4) In the reply, the respondent must specifically admit, deny or explain the facts which have been stated by the applicant in their application and state any additional facts considered necessary.

(5) When the respondent admits the facts stated in the application, the Tribunal may make order in this regard.

### **10. Filing of affidavit. -**

The Tribunal may direct the parties to give evidence by affidavit, which will be filed in Form VIII. The Tribunal may also order cross-examination of any deponent if it is considered necessary to reach a just decision of the case.

### **11. Filing of rejoinder.-**

The applicant intending to file a rejoinder to the written reply filed by the respondent may do so with the permission of the Tribunal.

### **12. Marking of documents.-**

The documents filed by the applicant must be marked as `A' series and the documents filed by the respondent must be marked as `R' series and the Tribunal exhibits must be marked as `C' series.

### **13. Admission and denial of documents.-**

The Tribunal may, before framing issues ascertain from parties or their authorised representatives whether they admit or deny documents accompanying the application or reply, if any, and the Tribunal must record such admission and denial.



**14. Summary dismissal of application.** - After considering the application, the Tribunal may summarily dismiss it if the Tribunal is of the opinion that there are not sufficient grounds to proceed with the application. The reasons for such dismissal must be recorded.

**15. Hearing of applications.** - The Tribunal must notify the date and place of hearing the application to the parties in the manner directed by the Chairman through a general or a special order.

**16. Oath to the witness.** - The Court Master or the Commissioner will administer the following oath to a witness:- "I do swear in the name of God that what I shall state shall be truth and nothing but the truth".

**17. Action if an applicant fails to appear for a hearing.-**

(1) If the applicant does not appear on the date fixed for the hearing or on any other date to which such hearing may be adjourned, the Tribunal may, based on its discretion, either dismiss the application for default or hear and decide it on merit.

(2) The Tribunal may make an order setting aside the order dismissing the application and restoring it if the applicant files an application within 30 days from the date of dismissal and satisfies the Tribunal that there was sufficient cause for his non-appearance on the date of hearing.

(3) If a case has been disposed of on merits, the decision cannot be reopened except by way of review.

**18. Action if a respondent fails to appear for a hearing.-**

(1) If the respondent does not appear on the date fixed for the hearing or on any other date to which such hearing may be adjourned, and the applicant appears, the Tribunal may, based on its discretion, adjourn the hearing or hear and decide the application *ex parte*.

(2) Where an application has been heard *ex parte* against a respondent, they may apply to the Tribunal for an order to set it aside. If the respondent satisfies the Tribunal that the notice was not duly served, or that they were prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing, the Tribunal may make an order to set aside the *ex parte* hearing against him based on the terms considered fit, and also appoint a day for proceeding with the application.

(3) If the *ex parte* hearing of the application cannot be set aside against one respondent only, it may be set aside as against any or all of the other respondents also.



## **19. Framing and determination of issues.-**

- (1) After considering the reply, the Tribunal must determine on what material propositions of fact or law the parties are at variance and it must then proceed to frame and record the issues upon which the right decision of the case seems to depend.
- (2) In recording the issues, the Tribunal must distinguish between the issues which in its opinion concern points of facts and those which concern points of law.
- (3) After framing the issues, the Tribunal must proceed to record evidence that each party may desire to produce.

## **20. Summoning of witnesses and method of recording evidence.-**

- (1) If an application is presented by a party to summon a witness, the Tribunal may issue summons for the appearance of the witness and record the reasons for doing so. However, if the Tribunal does not consider the appearance of the witness necessary for reaching a just decision in the case, the Tribunal may not issue the summons.
- (2) The Tribunal must make a brief memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds and this memorandum must form part of the record. However, if the Tribunal is prevented from making such a memorandum, it shall record the reasons of its inability to do so and cause the memorandum to be made in writing from its dictation. The dictated memorandum must be signed by the Tribunal and must form part of the record.
- (3) Where summons are issued by the Tribunal to any witness to give evidence or to produce any document, the person so summoned must be entitled to such travelling and daily allowance as is sufficient to undertake the travel and other expenses. The quantum of allowance may be determined by the Registrar.

## **21 Documents not to form part of records. -**

The following documents will not be a part of the records of a case, unless it has been permitted by the Tribunal:

- (a) a written statement filed after the expiry of time granted for the purpose;
- (b) rejoinder filed without the permission of the Tribunal or after the expiry of time granted;
- (c) additional pleading filed without the permission of the Tribunal or after expiry of time granted; and
- (d) documents not tendered into evidence.





## **22. Power to issue commission. -**

A Bench of the Tribunal may issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or any other person who is unable to attend the Tribunal due to a justifiable reason.

## **23. Assessors.-**

(1) During an enquiry of a claim, the Tribunal may request the assistance of assessors. The assessor must not be more than 2 in number and must possess technical or special knowledge with respect to any matter before the Tribunal.

(2) An assessor shall perform such functions as the Tribunal may direct.

(3) The remuneration, if any, to be paid to an assessor must be determined and paid by the Tribunal.

## **24. Adjournment of hearing.-**

(1) The Tribunal may adjourn the hearing if it finds that an application cannot be disposed of at one hearing. It must record the reasons for this and inform the parties present of the date of adjourned hearing.

(2) An adjournment can be granted a maximum of three times to a party during the proceedings before the Tribunal, and an adjournment cannot be granted for filing documents at a later stage, except in case of circumstances beyond the control of the concerned party.

## **25. Decision of the Tribunal.-**

The Tribunal must decide every application as expeditiously as possible and based on perusal of documents, affidavits, evidence and after hearing oral arguments.

## **26. Procedure in connected cases. -**

(1) If two or more applications pending before the Tribunal arise out of the same facts and any issues involved are common to the applications, then the applications may be heard simultaneously, with respect to the evidence bearing on such issue.

(2) The evidence related to the common issues must be recorded in a single application and the Tribunal must certify under its hand on the records of other applications:

(a) the extent to which recorded evidence applies to such other applications;



- (b) acknowledge that the parties of other case(s) had the opportunity of being present, if they were present for cross-examining the witnesses.

**27. Substitution of legal representatives.-**

- (1) In case of death of a party during the **pendency** of the proceedings before the Tribunal, the legal representatives of the deceased party may apply for being brought on record within 90 days of the date of the death.
- (2) If an application is not received from the legal representatives within 90 days, the proceedings will come to an end. However, the Tribunal may allow substitution of the legal representatives if sufficient reasons are presented for not applying within this period.

**28. Costs.** - The Tribunal may pass orders for costs for any proceedings, based on its discretion, as it considers fit.

**29. Order to be passed and signed.-**

- (1) After hearing the applicant and the respondent, the Tribunal will pass an order as soon as possible, and within 21 days from the date of conclusion of the arguments. It will record the reasons if it is not possible to pass the order within 21 days.
- (2) An order made by the Tribunal will be executable by the Tribunal as a decree of a Civil Court and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 will apply as they apply in respect of a decree of a Civil Court.
- (3) The Tribunal must make every order in writing, and the order must be signed by the Members constituting the Bench which pronounced the order.

**30. Execution of order. -**

- (1) An order of the Tribunal may be executed by the Bench which passes the order, if the respondent is within the territorial jurisdiction of the said Bench. However, if the respondent has his office within the territorial jurisdiction of another Bench or Court, then such other Bench or Court must execute the order.
- (2) For execution, the concerned party must make an application to the Tribunal in Form IX.
- (3) On receiving the application, the Tribunal must issue a process for execution of its order in Form X.
- (4) The Tribunal must consider the objections, if any, raised by the respondent and pass an order as it may deem fit. The Tribunal must issue an attachment or recovery warrant in Form XI and XII.

**31. Orders or directions by the Tribunal. -**



The Tribunal may pass such orders or give such directions as may be necessary or expedient to give effect to its orders or to prevent abuse of its process or to secure the end of justice.

### **32. Publication of orders.-**

If the Tribunal deems an order passed by it to be fit for publication in any authoritative report or other media, then the order may be released for publication with such terms and conditions as the Chairman or Vice-Chairman or Member may specify by general or special order.

### **33. Certified copy of the order and inspection of record.-**

(1) If the applicant or the respondent to any proceeding requires a copy of any order passed by the Tribunal, then such copy must be supplied in the following manner:

- (a) within 7 working days from the receipt of an application on payment of INR 10 per order; and
- (b) within 3 working days from the receipt of an application on payment of INR 20 per order in ordinary cases and free of charge in case of compensation cases relating to accident and untoward incidents.

(2) The parties to any case or their Counsel may be allowed to inspect the record of the case on making an application in writing to the Registrar and payment of INR 10 per inspection.

### **34. Review of decision. -**

(1) Any person who is aggrieved by an order passed by the Tribunal may apply for a review of the order to the Tribunal. A review can be filed only for a final order and not an interlocutory order.

(2) A review of an order can be applied for if an appeal is not allowed for that order, or an appeal is allowed but has not been filed, if:

- a. a mistake or error has been made which is apparent on the record; or
- b. for any other sufficient reason.

(3) If the Tribunal is of the opinion that the application for review should be granted, it will first notify the opposite party to enable it to appear and be heard in support of the order, and will subsequently, grant the application for review.

(4) The Tribunal will reject the application for review if it appears to the Tribunal that there is no sufficient ground for a review, and record the reasons for this.

### **35. Territorial jurisdiction of Benches.-**



(1) The number of Benches, the Headquarter, and the territorial jurisdiction of a Bench is specified in Schedule I and Schedule I(A).

(2) If a Bench receives an application but does not have territorial jurisdiction to deal with the matter, the Registrar of the Bench must return the application to the applicant. However, the applicant can apply to the Chairman, who can issue the orders necessary for transferring the application and direct another Bench to hear the matter. The Chairman must record the reasons for this in writing.

### **36. Maintenance of Cash Register. -**

(1) The Registration Clerk must immediately enter all payments received by the Registrar, through Indian Postal Orders or demand drafts or in cash, in a Cash Register maintained in Form VI.

(2) On the last working day of every week, the Registration Clerk must send all the payments received during the week through Indian Postal Orders or demand drafts to the official in charge of the Cash Section. The official must acknowledge the receipt of the payments in the Cash Register after scrutiny and verification.

(3) The Registration Clerk must send all the payments received in cash to the official in charge of the Cash Section on each day, must acknowledge the receipt of all payments in the Cash Register after verification.

(4) The official in charge of the Cash Section must deposit all payments received by way of Indian Postal Order or demand draft or cash in the Bank account of the Tribunal.

### **37. Procedure and powers of Tribunal. -**

For the purposes of discharging its functions under the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987, the Tribunal has the same powers that are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters:

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining them on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) subject to the provisions of sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, requisitioning any public record or document or copy of such a record or document from any office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witness or documents;
- (f) reviewing its decisions;
- (g) dismissing an application for default or *ex parte*;



- (h) setting aside any order of dismissal of any application for default or any order passed by it ex parte.

### **38. Calendar of transferred cases. -**

Each Bench must draw up a calendar for the hearing of transferred cases in a manner directed by the Chairman through a general or special order and hear and decide the cases according to the calendar.

### **39. Registration of legal practitioner's clerks -**

- (1) A clerk employed by a legal practitioner must be registered with the Bench of the Tribunal where the legal practitioner ordinarily practises for any of the following purposes:
  - a. have access to the records of the Bench;
  - b. obtain copies of the orders of the Bench;
  - c. act as a clerk of the legal practitioner before the Bench.
- (2) To get registered, the clerk's name must be entered in the Register of Clerks maintained by the Bench, and such clerk will be known as a "Registered Clerk".
- (3) A legal practitioner desirous of registering his clerk should apply to the Registrar in Form V.
- (4) Once the Registrar allows the application, the clerk's name will be entered into the Register of Clerks.
- (5) An Identity Card will be issued in Form XIII to a Registered Clerk on the payment of a fee of INR 15 by way of Indian Postal Order or demand draft drawn in favour of the Registrar.

### **40. Powers, functions and duties of the Registrar. -**

- (1) The Registrar will have the following powers, functions and duties:
  - a. To have the custody of the records of the Tribunal;
  - b. To have the custody of the official seal;
  - c. To give permission in writing for affixing the seal of the Tribunal to a certified copy issued by the Tribunal;
  - d. To make a brief summary of the important decisions given by the Bench every month and send the summary to the Registrar of the Principal Bench. Subsequently, the Registrar of the Principal Bench must circulate it to all the Benches in the country and to all Chief Claims Officers of Zonal Railways for their information;
- (2) In addition to the powers, duties and functions mentioned above, the Registrar will have the following powers and duties, subject to the general or special order of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Member:



- (i) to receive all applications and documents including transferred applications under **rule 3(3)**;
- (ii) to decide all questions arising out of the scrutiny of the applications before they are registered in accordance with rule 11;
- (iii) to require any application presented to the Tribunal to be amended for compliance with any provision of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 or the rules;
- (iv) to fix the date of hearings and to issue notices for the hearings, subject to the direction of the respective Benches;
- (v) to direct any formal amendment of records;
- (vi) to order grant of copies of documents to parties to the proceedings;
- (vii) to grant leave to inspect the records of the Tribunal;
- (viii) to dispose of all matters relating to the service of notices or other processes, applications for the issue of fresh notices and for extending the time to filing such applications
- (ix) to grant time, not exceeding 30 days, for filing a reply or rejoinder, if any, and to place the matter before the Bench for appropriate orders after the expiry of this period;
- (ix) to requisition or transfer the records of any suit, claim or other legal proceeding which are transferred to the Tribunal from any Court, Claims Commissioner or other authority under section 24(2)(a) of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987;
- (x) to receive and dispose of applications for substitution, except where the substitution would involve setting aside an order of abatement;
- (xi) to receive and dispose of applications by parties for return of documents;
- [(xii) to supply to the Central Government the information in Form XIV;
- (xiii) to dismiss the application for default in case the applicant or his legal practitioner does not appear before him on the date fixed for hearing of the case;
- (xiv) to dismiss the application in case the applicant fails to serve the opposite party with the notice;
- (xv) to restore the application, if he is satisfied that there are sufficient reasons for non-appearance or for not serving the opposite party;
- (xii) Give permission to affix the seal of the Tribunal to any order, summons or other process;
- (xiii) to exercise such other functions as are assigned to him under these rules or from time to time by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Member.



#### **41. Working hours of the Tribunal. -**

Except on Saturdays, Sundays and other public holidays, the office of the Tribunal must remain open from 9-30 a.m. to 6-00 p.m, unless any order stating otherwise is made by the Chairman.

#### **42. Sitting hours of the Tribunal.-**

The sitting hours of the Tribunal must ordinarily be from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m, unless stated otherwise through a general or special order made by the Chairman or by Vice-Chairman or Member concerned with the prior approval of the Chairman.

#### **43. Seal and emblem. -**

The official seal and the emblem of the Tribunal must be as specified by the Central Government.

#### **[42. Headquarters of the Tribunal. -**

(1) The Tribunal must have its Headquarters at Delhi and have four administrative zones within their Headquarters as mentioned in Schedule I and Schedule I(A) to sub-rule (1) of rule 3.

(2) The presiding officers and the administrative head of administrative zones must exercise their powers in the manner delegated by the Chairman. They must act under directions, control and supervision of the Chairman.

#### **44. Retention, preservation and destruction of records.-**

(1) All necessary documents and records related to the applications dealt with by the Tribunal must be kept in a record room.

(2) The records must be preserved for a period of 3 years after the passing of the final order. Once this period has expired, the Registrar must weed out the records.

(3) The Record Keeper will be responsible for the records consigned to the Record Room.

(4) The Record Keeper must scrutinise the records within 3 days of receiving them and prepare an index.

(5) If any deficiency is found in the records on scrutiny, the Record Keeper must return the records back to the concerned Branch or Section.



#### 46. Monthly progress report of Tribunal. -

Every month, the Tribunal must furnish information to the Central Government about the institution, disposal and pendency of claims cases, accident cases and other information related to the functioning of the Tribunal and its Benches. This information must be presented in Form XIV.

#### 47. Maintenance of order sheets. -

The Registrar shall attach to every application an order sheet in duplicate in Form XV.

#### 48. Maintenance of Court Diary. -

The Court Master must maintain a Court Diary in Form XVI for recording the proceedings of the Tribunal for each working day with respect to all applications listed in the daily cause list.

#### 49. Preparation and publication of daily cause list. -

Each day, the Court Master must prepare the cause list for the next working day. The cause list must be prepared in Form XVII and a copy of it should be fixed on the Notice Board of the Tribunal.

#### 50. Definitions. - In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "*Act*" means the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 (54 of 1987);
- (b) "*accident*" means an accident of the nature [described] in section 82-A of the [Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890)];
- (c) "*applicant*" means a person making an application to the Tribunal under section 16 of the Act;
- (d) "*Form*" means a form appended to these rules;
- (e) "*legal practitioner*" shall have the meaning assigned to it under clause (i) of section 2 of the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961);
- (f) "*legal representative*" means a person who in law represents the estate of deceased;
- (g) "*Registrar*" means the person who is for the time being dis-charging the functions of the Registrar of the Tribunal and includes an Additional and Assistant Registrar;
- (h) "*Registry*" means the Registry of any Bench of the Tribunal;





- (i) "*Schedule*" means a schedule to these rules;
- (j) "*Section*" means a section of the Act;
- (k) "*transferred application*" means a suit, claim or other legal proceeding which has been transferred to the Tribunal under section 24 of the Act;
- (l) "*Tribunal*" means the Railway Claims Tribunal established under section 3 of the Act;
- (m) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.