7.24 × 55

Suh: - Natice and writ cases.

Rali v's the State of Rajasthan the following points were argued amongst others:-

- that the Enquiry Officer had not given him the statement of allegations alongwith the charge showing the facts on which the charge was based or any other circumstances which was proposed to be taken into consideration in passing an order against the petitioner;
- that he had been given no opportunity to put
  in a written statement of his defence at all after
  the charge had been handed over to him and of
  the chard of pelson the so which
  that all the witnesses against the petitioner
- that all the witnesses against the petitioner had already been examined before the framing of the charge, and that Yatar he was merely asked to cross examine them and this was done on the same day on which the charge had been served on him.

  The Honourable High Court of Judicature for

Rajasthan did not consider the first point but have saviously accepted the other points and quashed the order of dismissal passed as well as all the proceedings of the Enquiry Officer subsequent to the framing of the charges. Extract cony of the judgement discussing these points is enclosed for information & guidance.

This is a bad case of procedural irregularities committed in the departmental proceedings. Attention all concerned is therefore drawn to-wards this Office Circular No. /2/ dated 23. 9.54

and rule 16 & 17 of the C.C. & A. Rules Laying down procedure for awarding Major and minor panalties specified in rule 14 of the said rules, and the points lawed in the four periods. It is need less to emphasise that such procedural

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aside bring disgrace to the Government and the day and cause un called for financial loss to the State procedure laid down for conducting department should be correctly and vigilently followed.

(Goverdhan) I.P.: Inspector General of Rajasthan, Ja

24/9.