

The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal (Procedure For Investigation Of Misbehaviour Or Incapacity Of Presiding Officer) Rules, 2003

UNION OF INDIA

India

The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal (Procedure For Investigation Of Misbehaviour Or Incapacity Of Presiding Officer) Rules, 2003

Rule

THE-CYBER-REGULATIONS-APPELLATE-TRIBUNAL-PROCEDURE-FOR INVESTIGATION OF MISBEHAVIOUR OR INCAPACITY OF PRESIDING OFFICER OF 2003

- Published on 1 January 2003
- Commenced on 1 January 2003
- [This is the version of this document as it was from 27 October 2009 to None.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal (Procedure For Investigation Of Misbehaviour Or Incapacity Of Presiding Officer) Rules, 2003 Published Vide G.S.R.779(E), dated 27-10-2009, published in the Gazette of India, Ext., Pt.II, Section 3(i), dated 27-10-2009

13.

/646 In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (s) of sub-section (2) of section 87, read with sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :-

1. Short title and commencement .-(1) These rules may be called The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal (Procedure for Investigation of Misbehaviour or Incapacity of Presiding Officer) Rules, 2003.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

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

(a)"Act "means the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000);(b)"Committee "means a Committee constituted under sub-rule (2) of rule 3;(c)"Presiding Officer "means Presiding Officer of the Tribunal appointed under section 49 of the Act;(d)"Tribunal "means the Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal established under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Act;(e)words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Committee for investigation of complaints

.- (1) If a written complaint, alleging any definite charges of misbehaviour or incapacity to perform the functions of the offices in respect of a Presiding Officer, is received by the Central Government, it shall make a preliminary scrutiny of such complaint. (2) If on preliminary scrutiny, the Central Government considers it necessary to investigate into the allegation, it shall place the complaint together with supporting material as may be available, before a Committee consisting of the following officers to investigate the charges of allegations made in the complaint:-(i) Secretary (Co-ordination and Public Grievances) Cabinet Secretariat -Chairman; (ii) Secretary, Department of Information Technology-Member; (iii) Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry, of Law and Justice -Member. (3) The Committee shall devise its own procedure and method of investigation, which may include recording of evidence of the complainant and collection of material relevant to the inquiry which may be conducted by a Judge of the Supreme Court under these rules. (4) The Committee shall submit its findings to the President as early as possible within a period that may be specified by the President in this behalf.

4. Judge to conduct inquiry

.- (1) If the President is of the opinion that there are reasonable grounds for making an inquiry into the truth of any imputation of misbehaviour or incapacity of a Presiding Officer, he shall make a reference to the Chief Justice of India requesting him to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court to conduct the inquiry. (2) The President shall, by order, appoint the Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India (hereinafter referred to as Judge) for the purpose of conducting the inquiry. (3) Notice of appointment of a Judge under sub-rule (2) shall be given to the Presiding Officer. (4) The President shall forward to the Judge a copy of-(a) the articles of charges against the Presiding Officer concerned and the statement of imputations; (b) the statement of witnesses, if any; and (c) material documents relevant to the inquiry. (5) The Judge appointed under sub-rule (2) shall complete the inquiry within such time or further time as may be specified by the President. (6) The Presiding Officer concerned shall be given a reasonable opportunity of presenting a written statement of defence within such time as may be specified in this behalf by the Judge. (7) Where it is alleged that the Presiding Officer concerned is unable to discharge the duties of his office efficiently due to any physical or mental incapacity and the allegation is denied, the Judge may arrange for the medical examination of the Presiding Officer by such Medical Board as may be appointed for the purpose by the President and the Presiding Officer concerned shall submit himself to such medical examination within the time specified in this behalf by the Judge. (8) The Medical

Board shall undertake such medical examination of the Presiding Officer as may be considered necessary to and submit a report to the Judge stating therein whether the incapacity is such as to render the Presiding Officer unfit to continue in office.(9)If the Presiding Officer refuses to undergo such medical examination as considered necessary by the Medical Board, the Board shall submit a report to the Judge stating therein the examination which the Presiding Officer has refused to undergo, and the Judge may, on receipt of such report, presume that the Presiding Officer suffers from such physical or mental incapacity as is alleged in the Presiding Officer.(10)The Judge may, after considering the written statement of the Presiding Officer and the Medical Report, if any, amend the charges referred to in clause (a) of sub-rule (4) and in such case, the Presiding Officer shall be given a reasonable opportunity of presenting a fresh written statement of defence.(11)The Central Government shall appoint an officer of that Government or an advocate to present the case against the Presiding Officer.(12)Where the Central Government has appointed an advocate to present its case before the Judge, the Presiding Officer concerned shall also be allowed to present his case by an advocate chosen by him.

5. Application of the Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Witness and Production of Documents) Act, 1972 to inquiries under these rules

.-The provisions of the Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Witness and Production of Documents) Act, 1972 (18 of 1972), shall apply to the inquiries made under these rules as they apply to departmental inquiries.

6. Powers of Judge

.-The Judge shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and shall have power to regulate his own procedure including the fixing of places and times of his inquiry.

7. Suspension of Presiding Officer .-Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 4 and without any prejudice to any action being taken in accordance with the said rule, the President, keeping in view the gravity of charges may suspend the Presiding Officer of the Tribunal against whom a complaint is under investigation or inquiry.

8. Subsistence allowance

.-The payment of subsistence allowance to a Presiding Officer under suspension shall be regulated in accordance with the rules and orders for the time being applicable to a Secretary to the Government of India belonging to the Indian Administrative Service.

9. Inquiry Report

.-After the conclusion of the investigation, the Judge shall submit his report to the President stating therein his findings and the reasons therefore on each of the articles of charges separately with such observations on the whole case as he thinks fit.