

State Of Haryana & Anr vs Jagdish Chander on 13 January, 1995

Equivalent citations: 1995 AIR 984, 1995 SCC (2) 567, AIR 1995 SUPREME COURT 984, 1995 (2) SCC 567, 1995 AIR SCW 964, (1995) 1 CURLR 590, (1995) 29 ATC 385, (1996) 2 LAB LJ 737, (1996) 1 LAB LN 576, (1995) 2 SCT 427, 1995 SCC (L&S) 539, (1995) 3 SERV LJ 122, (1995) 2 APLJ 3, (1995) 1 SERV LR 696, (1995) 1 SCR 252 (SC), (1995) 2 JT 108 (SC)

Author: K. Ramaswamy

Bench: K. Ramaswamy, S.C. Sen

PETITIONER:
STATE OF HARYANA & ANR.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
JAGDISH CHANDER

DATE OF JUDGMENT 13/01/1995

BENCH:
RAMASWAMY, K.
BENCH:
RAMASWAMY, K.
SEN, S.C. (J)

CITATION:
1995 AIR 984 1995 SCC (2) 567
JT 1995 (2) 108 1995 SCALE (1) 378

ACT:

HEADNOTE:

JUDGMENT:

ORDER

1. Leave granted.

2. For the disposal of the point in controversy the facts in C.A.No.1088/95 SLP(c) No.9649/93 lie in a short compass are as under:

The respondent, Jagdish Chander, was appointed as a constable on October 30, 1985. Since he was absent from duty from April 20, 1992 to May 15, 1992, by proceedings dated 1.1.1992, he was discharged from service as a constable, exercising the power under rule 12.21 of the Punjab Police Rules, (for short, 'the Rules'). The respondent impugned its validity in CWP No. 12183/92. The High Court by its order dated 14.1.1993 allowed the writ petition, set aside the order and directed the appellant to reinstate the respondent with continuity of the service and consequential benefits. Thug, this appeal by special leave.

3. Rule 12.21 reads thus:

"A constable who is found unlikely to prove an efficient police officer may be discharged by the Superintendent at any time within three years of enrollment. There shall be no appeal against an order of discharge under this rule."

A reading of this rule would indicate that the Superintendent of Police, before expiry of three years from the date of enrollment of the police officer into the service, has been obviously given power to observe the conduct and discharge of service by the police officer to find him whether he was efficient in the discharge of duties and maintains the discipline and conduct expected of him as a disciplined police officer. During that period if the S.P. finds that he is unlikely to prove an efficient police officer, exercising the power under the rule, he may discharge simplicitor the police officer from service. For recording the finding that the officer is unlikely to prove an efficient police officer, there must be anterior record and the Superintendent of Police must objectively consider that record and record the conclusion in that behalf But if he records a finding, after considering the record, which would be a stigma on the carrier of the discharged police officer, it is settled law that the principles of natural justice require that an opportunity be given to him before recording finding adverse to the officer's conduct which disentitles the officer for any future employment or would be a blot on his carrier. The order of discharged reads thus:

"Const. Jagdish Chander No.3/460 is hereby discharged under (PP) 12.2 1. with immediate effect i.e. 1.6.92 A.N. as he is unlikely to prove an efficient police officer because he is habitual absentee negligent to his duty and indisciplined."

4. It would thus be clear from the order of discharge that it is not an 1 order of discharge simplicitor. On the other hand, the S.P. considered the record and found him to be habitual absentee, negligent to his duty and undisciplined. The findings of habitual absence and indiscipline necessarily cast stigma on his carrier and they would be an impediment for any of future employment elsewhere. Under those circumstances, the principles of natural justice do require that he should be given an opportunity to explain the grounds on which the S.P. proposes to pass an order of discharge and then to consider the explanation submitted by the police officer. Then the S.P. is competent to pass appropriate orders according to the rules. Since this part of the procedure had not been adopted, the

order of discharge is vitiated by manifest error of law.

5. However, the High Court was not justified in straightaway setting aside the order and directing reinstatement with consequential benefits. In view of the Judgment of this Court by a Constitution Bench in *Karunakar v. E.C.I.L., Hyderabad* the appropriate course for the State would be to direct an enquiry if they intend to hold and to give an opportunity to the officer concerned to defend himself and then pass appropriate orders. On the basis of the results of the enquiry necessary reliefs need to be moulded.

6. In this view, the order of the High Court is set aside. It would be open to the appellant, if so advised, to give an opportunity to show cause to the respondents; consider their objections and pass appropriate orders within a period of two months from date of the receipt of the orders.

7. The appeal No. 1088/95 (@ SLP No. 9649/93) is accordingly allowed but, in the circumstances, without costs.

8. In Civil Appeal No. 1089/95 (@ SLP(C) No. 14881/93,) pursuant to the directions issued by the Tribunals since the respondent-Nathu Ram has already been taken into service and he is continuing, he would continue in service till appropriate orders are passed. The appeal is allowed. CA.NO. 1090195 @ SLP (C) No. 17909193

9. Leave granted.

10. In view of the above law, the appeal is dismissed since the discharge is innocuous but based on record. No costs.