

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH**

(271)

CWP-25306-2023

Date of Decision: - 29.11.2023

Mahesh Kumar

....Petitioner

Vs.

State of Haryana and others

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS BAHL

Present: Mr. Suresh Kumar Redhu, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Ms. Rajni Gupta, Additional Advocate General, Haryana.

VIKAS BAHL, J. (ORAL)

1. This is a Civil Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for the issuance of a writ in the nature of certiorari to quash the order No.31710-16 dated 08.05.2023 (Annexure P-2) vide which the Superintendent of Police, Jind has initiated the departmental enquiry regarding which FIR No.13 dated 05.05.2023 under Sections 7, 13(1)(b), 13(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act and Section 389 of IPC, at Police Station ACB, Karnal has been registered. Challenge is also made to the summary of allegations dated 18.10.2023 (Annexure P-4).

2. Brief facts of the present case are that the petitioner was recruited as a Constable in the Police Department on 08.12.1988 and was working as officiating Sub Inspector since 30.12.2020 and an FIR bearing No.13 dated 05.05.2023 under Sections 7, 13(1)(b), 13(2) of the Prevention

registered against the petitioner on the complaint of Malkhan who had alleged that he had received a call from the present petitioner using mobile phone No. 94169-38058 from Police Station Julana and had been informed that his cousin Gaurav had taken his motorcycle and abducted a girl from village Nidana and the petitioner asked the complainant to take the motorcycle from the Police Station and after a week from the said call, the complainant took his motorcycle and met the petitioner in the Police Station. It is further alleged that the petitioner demanded bribe of Rs.20,000/- from the complainant and threatened the complainant that in case he does not pay the said amount then he would implicate the said complainant-Malkhan in the case involving the girl's abduction and in case the said bribe is paid by him, then, he would release him and his motorcycle from the case and that thereafter the complainant gave Rs.4,000/- which was taken by the petitioner on the same day and the petitioner again asked the complainant to further bring an amount of Rs.15,000. It had also been alleged that on 04.05.2023, the petitioner again called the complainant and took Rs.2000/- from him and then told him further to bring Rs.10,000/- for the release of his motorcycle and the said conversation was recorded by the complainant and it was stated by the complainant that he was ready to produce the said conversation. It has been alleged in the FIR that the complainant did not want to further give Rs.10,000/- bribe to the petitioner and thus, he made a complaint to the Anti Corruption Bureau and in pursuance of the same, a raid was conducted by the Anti Corruption Bureau and the petitioner was apprehended red-handed while accepting the bribe of Rs.10,000/- from the complainant. Although, the challan under Section 173

Cr.P.C. has been presented in the criminal case but a complete copy of the

same has not been annexed with the present petition, however, the fact that the petitioner was apprehended while accepting the bribe amount of Rs.10,000/- as per the case of the prosecution, is clear from para No.5 of the order dated 12.09.2023 (Annexure P-3) passed by a Coordinate Bench of this Court while granting interim bail to the petitioner which was subsequently confirmed vide order dated 19.09.2023. Departmental proceedings were initiated against the petitioner and vide order dated 08.05.2023, the petitioner was suspended and thereafter, vide order dated 18.10.2023 (Annexure P-4), the summary of allegations were given to the petitioner, in which, the aspect of the petitioner having been caught red-handed while accepting bribe of Rs.10,000/- from the complainant-Malkhan was specifically noticed.

3. Learned State counsel vide order dated 28.11.2023 was directed to get instructions with respect to the stage of the departmental proceedings as well as the criminal proceedings and in pursuance of the same, learned State counsel has submitted that out of 04 witnesses in the departmental proceedings, 03 witnesses have already been examined and in the criminal case, the report under Section 173 Cr.P.C. has been filed.

4. Learned counsel for the petitioner has submitted that in the present case, there are two common witnesses in both the departmental enquiry and the criminal proceedings, which are Mohrar Police Station, Anti Corruption Bureau, Karnal and Mohrar Police Station, Julana, District Jind, who were stated to be at serial No.3 and 4 in the list of witnesses in the departmental proceedings (Page 26) and at Sr. No.10 and 7 in the list of criminal case (Annexure P-5) (Page 27). It is submitted by learned counsel

for the petitioner that the said two witnesses be not examined till the time

their examination in the criminal case is not concluded as, in case, they are examined in the departmental proceedings prior to their examination in the criminal case, then, the same would cause prejudice to the case of the petitioner and the defence of the petitioner to be taken in the criminal case would be disclosed while cross-examining the said witnesses in the departmental proceedings. In support of the said argument, learned counsel for the petitioner has relied upon a judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case titled as "**Capt. M. Paul Anthony Vs. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.**", ***reported as 1999(3) SCC 679***. Further, a reference has been made to the judgment passed by a Coordinate Bench of this Court in CWP-18005-2019 titled as '**Ravinder and others Vs. State of Haryana and others**' dated 08.07.2019, in support of the said arguments. Reliance has also been placed upon an interim order passed by the Coordinate Bench of this Court in CWP-16920-2022 titled as "**Vikram Singh Vs. State of Haryana and others**" which order has been annexed as Annexure P-6 along with the present petition, in which case, after placing reliance upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Capt. M. Paul Anthony case (supra)** and also upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in "**State Bank of India and others Vs. Neelam Nag and Another**" ***reported as 2016(9) SCC 491***, interim order has been passed in favour of petitioner therein.

5. This Court has heard learned counsel for the parties and has perused the paper-book and finds that the present writ petition is meritless and deserves to be dismissed for the reasons which have been detailed hereinafter.

6. Before considering the facts of the present case, it would be relevant to refer to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Capt. M.**

Paul Anthony's case (supra), which has been relied upon by the learned counsel for the petitioner. In the said judgment and also in various other judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, it has been repeatedly held that one of the necessary ingredients for the Court to bear in mind before staying the departmental proceeding, with respect to the issue in hand, is as to whether the case involves complicated questions of law and facts or not. Paragraph 22 of the judgment in **Capt. M. Paul Anthony's case (supra)** is reproduced hereinbelow:-

“22. *The conclusions which are deducible from various decisions of this Court referred to above are :*

(i) Departmental proceedings and proceedings in a criminal case can proceed simultaneously as there is no bar in their being conducted simultaneously, though separately.

(ii) If the departmental proceedings and the criminal case are based on identical and similar set of facts and the charge in the criminal case against the delinquent employee is of a grave nature which involves complicated questions of law and fact, it would be desirable to stay the departmental proceedings till the conclusion of the criminal case.

(iii) Whether the nature of a charge in a criminal case is grave and whether complicated questions of fact and law are involved in that case, will depend upon the nature of offence, the nature of the case launched against the employee on the basis of evidence and material collected against him during investigation or as reflected in the charge sheet.

(iv) The factors mentioned at (ii) and (iii) above cannot be considered in isolation to stay the Departmental proceedings but due regard has to be given to the fact that the departmental proceedings cannot be unduly delayed.

(v) If the criminal case does not proceed or its disposal is being unduly delayed, the departmental proceedings, even if they were stayed on account of the pendency of the criminal case, can be resumed and proceeded with so as to conclude them at an early date, so that if the employee is found not guilty his honour may be

vindicated and in case he is found guilty, administration may get rid of him at the earliest.”

A perusal of the above judgment would show that the Hon’ble Supreme Court, after considering various judgments, on the aspect in question, had drawn the conclusion which was given in the above reproduced paragraph. It was held that the departmental proceedings and the proceedings in a criminal case can proceed simultaneously as there is no bar in them being conducted simultaneously. It was further held that departmental proceedings and criminal proceedings if based on identical and similar set of facts and also in case the charge in the criminal case against the delinquent employee is of grave nature which involves complicated questions of law and fact, then in such circumstances, it would be desirable to stay the departmental proceedings till the conclusion of the criminal case. Thus, all the ingredients i.e., averments/ allegations being identical, based on similar set of facts and the charge being of grave nature involving complicated questions of law and fact, are required to be met so as to consider the case of the employee for grant of stay. In sub clause (iii), reference has been made that the evidence and the material collected during the investigation or as reflected in the charge sheet is to be taken into consideration for the purpose of considering as to whether the nature of charge in the criminal case is grave in nature and complicated questions of law and fact are involved in the case or not. Importantly, as per sub clause (iv) even in a particular case where it is found that ingredients of sub clause (ii) and (iii) do exist, even then the same cannot be considered in isolation to stay the departmental proceedings, but further consideration has to be given to the fact that the departmental proceedings cannot be unduly delayed. Sub clause (v) specifically provides that if the criminal case does

not proceed or its disposal is being unduly delayed, then even in case stay has been granted, with respect to the departmental proceedings, the same can be resumed and proceeded with.

7. Similarly, in a judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in "**Indian Overseas Bank, Anna Salai and Anr. vs. P.Ganesan and others**", **reported as 2008(1) SCC 650** it had been specifically observed that the High Court, apart from other considerations, was also required to consider as to whether the matter involves complicated questions of law and facts or not. The relevant portion of the said judgment is reproduced hereinbelow:-

"11. Writ appeals preferred by the appellants against that order were disposed of by a Division Bench of the Court by reason of the impugned judgment opining :-

14. In the instant case, there is no dispute that the criminal action and the disciplinary proceedings are founded upon the same set of facts. In fact, the disciplinary proceedings are solely based upon the criminal complaint lodged by the president of a rival union, who is also facing prosecution with regard to the same incident. It has been conceded before us that the bank had not conducted any independent enquiry before initiating the impugned departmental proceedings.

15. In our opinion, in the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case on hand, fair play requires that postponing of the departmental proceedings till the criminal cases are decided. We are, therefore, of the view that the prayer made by the petitioners for deferring the departmental proceedings till the conclusion of the criminal trial has to be accepted and it is ordered accordingly.

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18. Legal position operating in the field is no longer res integra. A departmental proceedings pending a criminal proceedings does not warrant an automatic stay. The superior courts before exercising its discretionary jurisdiction in this regard must take into consideration the fact as to whether the charges as also the evidence in both the proceedings are common and as to whether any complicated question of law is

involved in the matter.

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22. The issue came up for consideration yet again in *T. Srinivas (supra)* where this Court while analyzing *B.K. Meena (supra)* and *Capt. M. Paul Anthony (supra)* held that :-

“10. From the above, it is clear that the advisability, desirability or propriety, as the case may be, in regard to a departmental enquiry has to be determined in each case taking into consideration all facts and circumstances of the case. This judgment also lays down that the stay of departmental proceedings cannot be and should not be a matter of course.”

23. The High Court, unfortunately, although it noticed some of the binding precedents of the Court failed to apply the law in its proper perspective. The High Court was not correct in its view in concluding that the stay of the departmental proceedings should be granted in the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case without analyzing and applying the principle of law evolved in the aforementioned decisions. It, therefore, misdirected itself in law. What was necessary to be noticed by the High Court was not only existence of identical facts and the evidence in the matter, it was also required to take into consideration the question as to whether the charges levelled against the delinquent officers, both in the criminal case as also the disciplinary proceedings, were same. Furthermore it was obligatory on the part of the High Court to arrive at a finding that the non stay of the disciplinary proceedings shall not only prejudice the delinquent officers but the matter also the matter involves a complicated question of law.”

In the above-said case, the Hon’ble Division Bench of the High Court had disposed of the appeals on the ground that there was no dispute regarding the fact that the criminal action and the disciplinary proceedings were founded on the same set of facts and that disciplinary proceedings were solely based upon the criminal complaint lodged by the President of a rival union and that the Bank had not conducted any independent enquiry before initiating the impugned departmental proceedings and thus, the departmental proceedings were postponed till the time the criminal cases

were decided. The said order was set aside by the Hon'ble Supreme Court by making the observations which have been reproduced hereinabove.

8. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in "*Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan & Ors. Vs. T.Srinivas*", *reported as 2004(7) SCC 442*, had observed that there should be special facts in a case so as to persuade the Court to stay departmental proceedings and every case where departmental proceedings and criminal trial with regard to the same misconduct is pending, is not to be stayed. It was also observed in the said judgment that the approach and the objective of the criminal proceedings and the disciplinary proceedings are altogether distinct and different inasmuch as in the disciplinary proceedings, the question is as to whether the respondent is guilty of such conduct which would merit his removal from service or a lesser punishment as the case may be, whereas in the criminal proceedings, the question is as to whether the offences which the employee is alleged to have committed, are established or not, and if so established the sentence to be imposed. It was further observed that the standard of proof, the mode of enquiry and the rules governing the enquiry and the trial in both the cases are distinct and different. In the said case, the Tribunal had come to the conclusion that two articles of charge in the criminal proceedings and the departmental proceedings were identical and the third charge was interconnected and accordingly, the Tribunal had stayed the departmental proceedings till the time the applicant therein disclosed his defence in the criminal trial. The writ petition against the said order was dismissed and the Hon'ble Supreme Court after considering the law on the point, set aside the said orders and observed that the Tribunal and the High Court had proceeded on an erroneous principle to the effect that grant of stay of

disciplinary proceedings is a must in every case where there is a criminal trial on the same set of charges. The relevant portion of the said judgment is reproduced hereinbelow:-

4. *The respondent herein challenged the said decision of the appellants to hold a departmental enquiry while a criminal trial on identical facts was pending against him before a competent court. This challenge was made before the Central Administrative Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench at Hyderabad. The tribunal by its order dated 2.7.2003 came to the conclusion that the first two Articles of charges are identical to the charge levelled against the petitioner before the special court under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act and the third Article of charge though not a subject matter of the trial is an inter-connected charge with charges 1 and 2, hence it allowed the application of the respondent and directed the appellant that proceedings pursuant to the charge memo be stayed till the applicant discloses his defence in the pending criminal trial. It, however gave permission to the appellant to proceed with the disciplinary proceedings after the disclosure of the defence by the respondent which in effect would mean that the disciplinary proceedings will stand stayed almost till the disposal of the trial before the criminal court.*

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11. *In the instant case, from the order of the tribunal as also from the impugned order of the High Court, **we do not find that the two forums below have considered the special facts of this case which persuaded them to stay the departmental proceedings.** On the contrary, reading of the two impugned orders indicates that both the tribunal and the High Court proceeded as if a departmental enquiry had to be stayed in every case where a criminal trial in regard to the same misconduct is pending. Neither the tribunal nor the High Court did take into consideration the seriousness of the charge which pertains to acceptance of illegal gratification and the desirability of continuing the appellant in service inspite of such serious charges levelled against him. This Court in the said case of State of Rajasthan (supra) has further observed that the approach and the objective in the criminal proceedings and the disciplinary proceedings is altogether distinct and different. It held that in the disciplinary proceedings the question is whether the respondent is guilty of such conduct as would merit his removal from service or a lesser punishment, as the case may be, whereas in the criminal proceedings the*

question is whether the offences registered against him are established and, if established, what sentence should be imposed upon him. The court in the above case further noted that the standard of proof, the mode of enquiry and the rules governing the enquiry and trial in both the cases are distinct and different. On that basis, in the case of State of Rajasthan the facts which seems to be almost similar to the facts of this case held that the tribunal fell in error in staying the disciplinary proceedings.

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14. We are of the opinion that both the tribunal and the High Court proceeded on an erroneous legal principle without taking into consideration the facts and circumstances of this case and proceeded as if the stay of disciplinary proceedings is a must in every case where there is a criminal trial on the very same charges.....”

9. The Hon’ble Supreme Court in “**State Bank of India and Ors. vs. Neelam Nag and Anr., reported as 2016(9) SCC 491**, had observed as under:-

“13. We have heard the learned counsel for the parties at some length. The only question that arises for consideration, is no more res-integra. It is well-settled that there is no legal bar to the conduct of the disciplinary proceedings and criminal trial simultaneously. However, no straight jacket formula can be spelt out and the Court has to keep in mind the broad approach to be adopted in such matters on case to case basis. The contour of the approach to be adopted by the Court has been delineated in a series of decisions.

14. This Court in Karnataka SRTC vs. M.G.Vittal Rao (2012) 1 SCC 442 has summed up the same in the following words:

“(i) There is no legal bar for both the proceedings to go on simultaneously.

(ii) The only valid ground for claiming that the disciplinary proceedings may be stayed would be to ensure that the defence of the employee in the criminal case may not be prejudiced. **But even such grounds would be available only in cases involving complex questions of facts or law.**

(iii) Such defence ought not to be permitted to unnecessarily delay the departmental proceedings. The interest of the delinquent officer as well as the employer clearly lies in a prompt conclusion of the disciplinary proceedings.

(iv) Departmental proceedings can go on simultaneously to the criminal trial, except where both the proceedings are based on the same set of facts and the evidence in both the proceedings is common.

(emphasis supplied)”

In the above reproduced judgment, apart from reiterating the fact that it is a matter of settled law that there is no legal bar on conducting the disciplinary proceedings and criminal trial simultaneously, reliance was also placed upon the judgment of Hon’ble Supreme Court in ***Karnataka SRTC vs. M.G. Vittal Rao***, in which it was observed that the ground for seeking stay would be available only in cases involving complex questions of law and facts and where the departmental proceedings were not being unnecessarily delayed. Thus, a perusal of the above said judgments would show that apart from other factors, one of the primary factors which the Court has to consider before even considering as to whether stay of departmental proceedings is to be granted in a particular case or not or as to whether the evidence of the witnesses in the departmental proceedings is to be kept in abeyance till their examination in the criminal case is, whether complicated questions of law and facts are involved in the case or not. In the present case, no complicated question of law or facts, has been brought to the notice of this Court.

10. The issue in the present case is as to whether the petitioner had sought bribe of Rs.20,000/- from the complainant-Malkhan for releasing the motorcycle of the complainant on which the complainant’s cousin had allegedly abducted a girl and as to whether the raiding party had caught the petitioner red-handed while accepting a bribe amount of Rs.10,000/- from the said complainant-Malkhan. In the said circumstances, it cannot be said that any complicated question of law or fact arises. Moreover, no judgment has been cited before this Court to show that in such a situation complicated question of law or fact would arise. As has been brought to the notice of this

Court by learned State counsel that out of 04 departmental witnesses, 03 departmental witnesses have already been examined. The said aspect has not been denied by the learned counsel for the petitioner. Even on a comparison between the list of witnesses in the departmental proceedings (Page-26) and the list of witnesses in the criminal case dated 07.06.2023 (Annexure P-5), it cannot be stated with certainty that the Head Constable Rajesh Kumar and Mohrar ASI Surender Kumar are the same persons who are mentioned at serial No.3 and 4 in the departmental proceedings. Learned counsel for the petitioner fairly submitted that it is Mohrar Police Station Julana District, Jind which is at serial No.4 in the list of witness of departmental witnesses, who as per his instructions, is the common witnesses and has been examined in the departmental proceedings. At any rate, there is no complicated question of law or fact involved in the present case as has been detailed hereinabove. Moreover, this Court has found that there are no special facts in the present case so as to persuade this Court to grant the relief sought, rather allegations in the present case are that the petitioner was demanding bribe of Rs.20,000/- and was caught red-handed while accepting bribe of Rs.10,000/- as per the case of the prosecution.

11. Before parting, it would be relevant to make a note of the judgments of the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court which are relevant in the present case.

12. The Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court in ***LPA-239-2022*** titled as "**Paramjit Kaur Vs. Punjab and Sind Bank and others**" decided ***on 24.03.2022*** had held as under:-

"2. The learned Single Judge, after taking into consideration the facts of the case as well as the decision of the Supreme Court, relied upon by

the appellant, in Captain M. Paul Anthony Vs. Bharat Gold Mines, 1999(3) SCC 679, dismissed her petition, upon reaching a conclusion that decision in Captain M. Paul Anthony (supra) does not lay down any absolute principle of law that in all those cases where a criminal trial is pending, the departmental proceedings must be kept in abeyance. Rather, the question, whether, in the given situation, the departmental proceedings are required to be stayed, would be determined taking into account multiple factors: if the departmental proceedings and criminal trial are based on similar set of facts; the charge in the criminal trial against the delinquent employee is of a grave nature and involved complicated questions of law and fact. Whereas, upon due consideration of the matter in issue, the learned Single Judge recorded that it was not the case in the matter at hands. It was observed that the charges against the appellant in the departmental proceedings were that she had been siphoning off the funds/amount from the accounts of the bank's customers in the name of her own relatives since 2005. Further, upon being confronted with this fact, she has made three deposits refunding certain amount. And, significantly, the learned Single Judge also recorded that the entire material that was to be relied upon and produced against the appellant was documentary in nature and was either prepared by her or under her supervision, being Manager of the branch.

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5. *Upon being pointedly asked, if the charges have been framed in the criminal trial against the appellant and, if yes, whether the charge sheet was produced/placed before the learned Single Judge? Learned counsel fairly concedes that though charges have already been framed but the charge sheet was not placed before the learned Single Judge. In such circumstances, it is evident that the contention of the appellant that basis of the departmental proceedings and criminal trial is the same, is neither substantiated nor established. Even otherwise, as indicated above, the charges against the appellant are based on record and do not involve any complicated questions of law and facts, least a charge that could be termed as grave.*

A perusal of the above judgment would show that the charges/charge sheet in the criminal case were not placed before the learned Single Judge and that thus, the contention of the appellant therein that the basis of the departmental proceedings and criminal trial were the same, was

neither substantiated nor established. It was also observed that in the said circumstances, no complicated question of law and facts arose.

13. In the present case, as stated herein above, the charges have been framed, as informed by learned State counsel, but since it is not on record, the principle of law as laid down in the above-said judgments would also apply in the present case.

14. The Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court in "**Dr. Balwinder Kumar Sharma vs. Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court through Registrar General, CWP-7539-2021, decided on 28.05.2021**" has held as under:-

"The reason for initiation and early conclusion of departmental proceedings in such cases seems to be three-fold:

(i) To weed out an employee whose integrity / character has been put to doubt, prima facie, on account of some criminal proceedings having been initiated against him/her.

(ii) At the same time, when an employee is suspended, he/she is entitled to atleast half of the pay that it was drawing before being suspended and thus, any inordinate delay in conclusion of departmental proceedings, where charges are of very serious nature, would unnecessarily entail burden on exchequer and thus will be against public interest.

(iii) The departmental proceedings is to maintain discipline in the service and efficiency of public service and thus, its initiation and conclusion as expeditiously as possible is in public interest.

In the present case, it is not disputed that challan was presented in the year 2019 and charges were framed on 31.01.2020 (P-11), however till date no progress has been made in the criminal trial on account of one reason or the other. Although, the delay in criminal trial cannot be attributed to the petitioner, at the same time, the department cannot be expected to wait endlessly for the trial to conclude as held in Capt. M. Paul Anthony's case (supra).

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Further, it is to be noted that charges under Sections 409, 420, 120-B and 201 IPC have been framed on the basis of documentary and other evidence collected by the SIT during the course of investigation. How the paper was leaked and the manner it was further supplied for prosecution / Department to prove, which otherwise is within the special knowledge of the accused. Therefore, there is no question of any disclosure of defence in the departmental proceedings. As far as the various provisions of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 are concerned, most of the provisions are to be proved by the prosecution during the course of trial except the one concerning "known sources of income", which again is within the special knowledge of accused-petitioner. Hence, there seems to be no justification in the prayer made by petitioner for staying of disciplinary proceedings."

In the abovesaid judgment, the reasons for early conclusion of departmental proceedings have been highlighted and it has been observed that the cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 are to be proved by the prosecution during the course of trial and thus, there is no justification for staying the disciplinary proceedings. The SLP i.e., SLP no.8279 of 2021 filed against the said judgment was dismissed as withdrawn on 17.10.2022.

15. Reliance placed by learned counsel for the petitioner upon the interim order dated 03.08.2022 (Annexure P-6) would not further the case of the petitioner as the same is an interim order and at any rate, the said order also referred to the judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Capt. M. Paul Anthony case (supra)** as well as **Neelam Nag's case (supra)** and both the said judgments have been considered in extenso by this Court in the present order. Reliance placed upon order passed by a Coordinate Bench of this Court in **Ravinder's case (supra)** would also not further the case of the petitioner as the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as of the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court, which have been considered and

reproduced hereinabove, have not been considered in the said judgment. Moreover, it would be relevant to note that this Court in the case of “Anand Bakshi Vs. State of Haryana and others” in CWP-26062-2023, decided on 20.11.2023 had taken a similar view as has been taken in this case.

16. Keeping in view the abovesaid facts & circumstances and the law laid down in the above-said judgments of the Hon’ble Supreme Court and the Hon’ble Division Bench of this Court, the present writ petition deserves to be dismissed and is accordingly dismissed.

November 29, 2023.
naresh.k/jatin

(VIKAS BAHL)
JUDGE

Whether speaking / reasoned	Yes
Whether reportable	No