

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA

Letters Patent Appeal No.1317 of 2023

In

Civil Writ Jurisdiction Case No.7498 of 2021

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Pushpa Kumari Wife of Sri Ram Pramod Singh Resident of Village Dihra
(Ram Sangh) P.O. Mudhari P.S. Harnaut and Dist. Nalanda Bihar and
Presently Posted at Nawadah Govt. Girls Middle School, Prasad Bigha at P.O.
and Dist. Nawada.

... .. Appellant/s

Versus

1. The State of Bihar through Principal Secretary Secondary Education, New Secretariat, Patna, Bihar.
2. The Director Secondary Education, Government of Bihar, Patna.
3. The Regional Deputy Director, Magadh Division Gaya.
4. The District Education Officer, Gaya.
5. The District Programme Officer (Establishment), Nawadah.

... .. Respondent/s

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Appearance :

For the Appellant/s : Mr.Harshit Griyaghey, Advocate

For the Respondent/s : Mr. Sarvesh Kr. Singh, AAG 13

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CORAM: HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

and

HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE HARISH KUMAR

ORAL JUDGMENT

(Per: HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE)

Date : 22-04-2024

The present appeal is similar to that disposed of in **LPA**

No. 1219 of 2023 (Kamini Kumari and Ors Vs. the State of

Bihar and Anr & its analogous cases). The writ petitions from



which the appeal arises, were cases in which the challenge was to the domestic enquiry proceedings initiated against teachers appointed long back, on allegations of their appointments having been made irregularly. The enquiries concluded with termination, some of which orders were once successfully challenged before this Court and again the very same consequence was visited on the teachers who were still in service; after a *de novo* proceedings as permitted by this Court. As against those who had retired; 100% of their pensions were withheld on the conclusion of enquiry proceedings. The domestic enquiry proceedings were initiated on the ground that the teachers who were the petitioners and the appellants, were appointed irregularly between 1980 to 1992.

2. In the earlier batch of writ petitions, it was noticed that in the year 1998 by reason of an order dated 18.12.1998 passed in a Public Interest Litigation; CWJC No. 9847 of 1998 (Brajesh Kumar Sinha and Ors Vs. the State of Bihar and Anr), there was a direction to the Central Bureau of Investigation to carry out investigation into the alleged irregular appointments. The CBI submitted its report on 09.11.2004 before the Chief Secretary, State of Bihar; but no FIR was registered or any criminal proceedings were initiated. The Government slept over



the matter despite receipt of the CBI report. In the year 2016, another PIL was filed numbered as ***CWJC No. 10002 of 2016 (Kaushal Kumar Vs. the State of Bihar and Ors)*** in which the State was called upon to apprise this Court as to what transpired after the CBI enquiry report was filed. This led to a spate of domestic enquiry proceedings which were carried out in total violation of the principles of natural justice and also absolute disregard of the principles governing domestic enquiries; as enjoined upon in the Bihar (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules as also the Bihar Pension Rules.

3. A number of writ petitions were filed and a group of them in ***Shanti Kumari Vs. State of Bihar (CWJC No. 17904 of 2016)*** were disposed of on 17.01.2017 finding that the petitioners, therein, who were teachers were deprived of a reasonable opportunity to canvass their respective cases, produce relevant documents and also the binding authorities relating to domestic enquiries. The Writ Court set aside the domestic enquiry proceedings and the termination orders passed, but left liberty to the State to proceed *de novo* with the enquiry proceedings.

4. It is based on such liberty reserved that the proceedings were taken against a number of teachers, some of



whom had retired by the time the proceedings were initiated. Others who were reinstated in service by reason of the earlier writ proceedings having set aside the termination orders, were also proceeded with. Some of the writ petitions were filed against the proceedings initiated, others against the termination orders and many against the withholding of pension after retirement; which withholding was also of 100 per cent of applicable pension.

5. This Court in ***Kamini Kumari (supra)*** found that the proceedings against retired employees were against Rule-43(b) and Rule-139 of the Bihar Pension Rules. Reliance was also placed on the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***State of Bihar Vs Md. Idrish Ansari; 1995 Supp 3 SCC 6.***

6. Following the declaration in ***Md. Idrish Ansari (supra)***, it was held that the right of withholding of pension or any part of it permanently or for a specified period by virtue of Sub clause-(i) and (ii) of Clause-(a) of the *proviso* to Rule 43(b) of the Bihar Pension Rules had to necessarily satisfy two requirements. One, that it can be instituted only with the sanction of the State Government and second, it can only be with respect to an event which took place not more than four years before the institution of such proceedings. All the



proceedings which were taken up against the retired employees were with respect to the irregular appointments made between 1980 to 1992 far beyond the four-year period provided. There was also no sanction obtained from the State Government in any of the cases.

7. Reliance was also placed on Rule-139 which Rule was also interpreted in ***Md. Idrish Ansari*** (*supra*). Rule-139 of the Bihar Pension Rules, is extracted hereinbelow: -

“Rule 139:-

(a) The full pension admissible under the rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

(b) If the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the authority sanctioning the pension should make such reduction in the amount as it thinks proper.

(c) The State Government reserve to themselves the powers of revising an order relating to pension passed by subordinate authorities under their control, if they are satisfied that the service of the pensioner was not thoroughly satisfactory or that there was proof of grave misconduct on his part while in service. No such power shall, however, be exercised without giving the pensioner concerned a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to his pension, nor any such power shall be exercised after the expiry of three years from the date of the order sanctioning the pension was first passed.”

8. Following the forecited judgment; in ***Kamini Kumari*** (*supra*), it was held so in paragraph no. 25, which is extracted



hereinbelow: -

“25. We have to notice that there are two situations provided under Rule 139 as per clause (b) and clause (c), where there can be a reduction of pension. Clause (b) comes into play when the service is found to be thoroughly unsatisfactory. No such finding has been entered into any of the cases before us. Clause (c) relates to the power of revising an order of pension by the State Government, on the order being passed of any sub-ordinate authority. Therein also, there should be satisfaction, either that the pensioners service was not thoroughly satisfactory or that there was proof of grave misconduct on his part, while in service. There is no allegation of unsatisfactory service raised against any of the appellants, we recall. There is also no allegation of misconduct and what is alleged is an appointment having been obtained irregularly, which relates back to more than three decades. The disciplinary inquiry initiated itself is illegal for want of sanction and the incident complained of being far earlier to that provided under Rule 43(b); thus the initiation itself stands vitiated. The punishment imposed under Section 139(c) is also not sustainable, going by the Pension Rules. We have to set aside both the impugned orders in C.W.J.C. No.8020 of 2022.”

9. Based on the above findings, it was held so in paragraph no. 31, extracted hereinbelow: -

“31. We have to notice the Explanation to Rule 43 which saves the application of the requirement, as per the proviso to the Rules for sanction or for the misconduct to be one committed within four years prior to retirement. The Explanation deems valid, any disciplinary proceeding instituted by framing of charges or by putting the Government servant under suspension, from an earlier date, as properly instituted from that earlier date. The appellants were not suspended before retirement. Though, disciplinary proceedings were initiated prior to



retirement, the punishment imposed was set aside. De novo proceedings were permitted but despite opportunity so to do prior to retirement was available, no such proceedings were initiated till their retirement. The subsequent proceedings initiated hence, had to comply with the proviso to Rule 43(b). The proceedings are found to be illegally initiated and hence, the order of punishment also is liable to be set aside.”

10. Further, it was noticed that even in the enquiry carried out, the CBI report was not produced and it was not marked through the officer who prepared it; which alone can be valid proof of the document, even in a departmental proceeding. Mere, tabulation of the irregularity alleged against each teacher was produced but not proved in the enquiry through a witness. It was also held so, in the matter of the CBI report and the proceedings taken pursuant to it in paragraph no. 42, extracted hereinbelow: -

“42. At the risk of repetition, it has to be stated that the appointments made in the year 1981, 1988 and 1989 were subjected to a CBI inquiry, the report of which was filed in the year 2004. Apparently no FIR was lodged and the reports submitted remained with the State Government, without any further action. It was long after, in the year 2016 that a Public Interest Litigation motivated the State Government into taking action. The order in the PIL only directed the State Government to take proceedings in accordance with law. We have found that the State Government had flouted all principles of fairness in disciplinary inquiry and also violated the specific rules of procedure as brought out under Article 309 of the Constitution of India.”



11. *Roop Singh Negi Vs. Punjab National Bank; (2009) 2 SCC 570* was specifically noticed to reiterate that departmental proceeding is a quasi-judicial proceeding, the enquiry officer perform in a quasi-judicial function and the charges levelled against the delinquent requiring to be proved. The enquiry officer, it was held had a duty to arrive at a finding based on the materials brought on record by the parties. A mere report filed by the investigating officer cannot be treated as evidence in the disciplinary proceeding, especially when, no witness was examined to prove the documents, was the authoritative pronouncement.

12. Based on the aforesaid findings, this Court set aside the orders of terminations as also the orders of withholding pension and directed interest to be paid on failure to compute the arrears and pay the same within four months as also awarded Rs. 5000/- as cost in the individual writ petitions.

13. We additionally observe that the allegations raised in the Enquiry Report of the CBI were that, an advertisement was not issued, candidates were not sourced from the Employment Exchange, reservation roster was not followed, sanction of the Competent authority was not obtained and there was no interview; in the appointment of the teachers who were



proceeded with. These are allegations against the government officers who appointed the teachers and not necessarily a misconduct committed by the newly appointed teachers. Indisputably all the teachers who had service had an unblemished record and there was nothing revealed in their service regarding their incapacity to discharge their duties or disentitlement to be so appointed.

14. The appellant herein was initially appointed as Assistant Teacher in Government Girls Middle School, Nawadah, on 26.12.1989 by the Inspectress of Schools cum Deputy Director, Bihar by following the rules of selection process. After she joined on 02.01.1990 against the sanctioned post, she was also granted two financial up-gradation as ACP and MACP.

15. The appellant was terminated on 26.08.2016 on the ground of her appointment being irregular, which order was challenged in C.W.J.C No. 17461 of 2016. The termination order was set aside and liberty was granted to proceed afresh. In view of order dated 18.01.2017, her services were restored. She was also served a letter of departmental enquiry vide letter no. 427 dated 08.05.2017 along with charge memo dated 08.05.2017 issued by RDDE, Magadh Division, Gaya asking for her



explanation for the very same ground of irregularity in appointment. The District Education Officer, Gaya- cum Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry on 21.03.2018 and submitted his report vide letter no- 21/2017/1112 dated 31.12.2018 (Annexure- 2 of writ petition) to the concerned authority stating that the charge is proved.

16. Further, the RDDE, Magadh Division, Gaya accepted the said enquiry report and issued a show cause notice dated 12.01.2019, which was served to the appellant on 29.01.2019. The appellant filed written reply pointing out the infirmities in the enquiry committed and complete lack of evidence. Later, a second show cause notice dated 06.06.2019 was also served to the appellant on 19.06.2019, which was replied by her.

17. The CBI report which was the very basis of the enquiry was never furnished to the petitioner nor marked in the enquiry proceedings. The appointment of the petitioner carried out on 26.12.1989 was found to be irregular which finding was without any evidence produced at the enquiry. The enquiry report does not indicate any witness having been examined at the enquiry or the CBI report marked in evidence. This deprives the delinquent from cross-examining the witness and disproving



the facts as coming out in the CBI report; which is the only basis of the allegation. The RDDE Munger Division, Munger, then again by letter dated 29.08.2020 sought a further explanation from the appellant, based on the very same Enquiry Report, which was replied to but the same was not found satisfactory by the RDDE Munger Division, Murger. Consequently, the order dated 27.11.2020 terminating the services of the appellant was passed.

18. This termination order was challenged in C.WJ.C No. 7498 of 2021, which was dismissed vide judgment dated 26.09.2023, against which the present appeal has been filed.

19. The petitioner's date of birth is 01.02.1968 and she has not attained the age of superannuation. Following the dictum in **Kamini Kumari** (*supra*) it has to be held that the enquiry is vitiated; the facts being identical to the cited case, the termination order dated 27.11.2020 will stand set aside. The appellant, hence will be deemed to have continued in service from the date she was terminated and she will be entitled to her entire pay and allowances when she was kept away from service. The appellant will be restored to her service with immediate effect. The appeal stands allowed setting aside the impugned judgment. The directions for payment of salary and



the interest shall be as directed in **Kamini Kumari** (*supra*). The appellant shall be entitled to be paid Rs. 5000/- as litigation costs.

20. The appeal stands allowed.

21. Interlocutory Application, if any, shall stand disposed of.

(K. Vinod Chandran, CJ)

(Harish Kumar, J)

Anjani/-

AFR/NAFR	
CAV DATE	
Uploading Date	09.05.2024
Transmission Date	

