

Punjab Right To Service Act, 2011

24 of 2011

[20 October 2011]

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An Act to provide for the delivery of services to the people of the State of Punjab within the given time limits and for matters

connected therewith and incidental thereto. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Punjab in the Sixty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short Title And Commencement :-

- (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Right to Service Act, 2011.
- (2) It shall come into force on and with effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions :-

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) commission means the Commission constituted under section 12;
- (b) designated Officer means an officer as notified under section 3;
- (c) eligible person means a person who is eligible for obtaining services notified under section 3;
- (d) First Appellate Authority means an officer who is notified as such under section 3;
- (e) given time limit means maximum time to provide the service by the Designated Officer as notified under Section 3;
- (f) prescribed means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (g) right to service means a right to obtain the service within the given time limit;
- (h) service means any service notified under section 3;
- (i) Second Appellate Authority means an officer who is notified as such under section 3;
- (j) section means a section of this Act; and
- (k) State Government means the Government of the State of Punjab.

3. Notification Of Service, Designated Officers, First Appellate Authority, Second Appellate Authority And The Given Time Limit :-

- (1) The State Government may, by notification from time to time notify the services, to which this Act shall apply.
- (2) The State Government may, by notification specify the Designated Officer, First Appellate Authority, Second Appellate Authority and the given time limit for the purpose of this Act.

4. Providing Of Service :-

The Designated Officer shall provide the service to the eligible person within the given time limit.

5. Procedure For Obtaining Service :-

(1) An eligible person shall make an application to the Designated Officer for obtaining any service under the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Designated Officer shall, on receipt of an application under sub-section (1), provide service or reject the application within the given time limit and in case of rejection of application shall record the reasons in writing and intimate the same to the applicant.

(3) Every Designated Officer shall maintain detailed records of services applied for in the format as be prescribed.

6. First Appeal :-

(1) Any eligible person, whose application for obtaining service is rejected under sub-section (2) of section 5 or who is not provided the service within the given time limit, may file an appeal to the First Appellate Authority within thirty days from the date of rejection or the expiry of the given time limit, as the case may be.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the First Appellate Authority shall consider the matter and if, in its opinion the grievance of the eligible person appears to be genuine, it may direct the Designated Officer to provide the service within such period, as may be specified by it and in case of default, to appear before it in person and explain reasons thereof.

(3) After affording an opportunity of hearing to the Designated Officer and the eligible person, the First Appellate Authority may pass an order either accepting the appeal or rejecting the same by an order made in writing and in the case of rejection, the reasons for rejection shall be specified by it in such order and shall communicate the same to the eligible person.

(4) An appeal made under sub-section (1) shall be finally disposed of by the First Appellate Authority, as far as possible, within a period of thirty days of its receipt.

7. Second Appeal :-

(1) Any eligible person, whose appeal for obtaining service is rejected or who is not provided the service within the time specified by the First Appellate Authority under section 6, may file an appeal to the Second Appellate Authority within thirty days from the date

of such rejection or the expiry of the time specified by the First Appellate Authority.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the Second Appellate Authority may pass an order either accepting the appeal and directing the Designated Officer to provide service to the eligible person within such period as may be specified or reject the same in writing detailing the reasons for such rejection:

Provided that before rejecting the appeal, an opportunity of hearing to eligible person shall be granted by the Second Appellate Authority:

Provided further that an order made by the Second Appellate Authority under this section shall be communicated to the eligible person:

Provided further that the appeal made under sub-section (1) shall be decided by the Second Appellate Authority, as far as possible, within the period of sixty days from the date of receipt of appeal.

8. Power To Summon And Inspection :-

The First Appellate Authority and the Second Appellate Authority shall, while deciding an appeal under the provisions of this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) in respect of following matters namely:-

- (a) requiring the production and inspection of documents;
- (b) issuing summons for hearing to the Designated Officer and the appellant; and
- (c) any other matter which may be prescribed.

9. Penalty :-

(a) Where the Second Appellate Authority is of the opinion that the Designated Officer and/or any other official involved in the process of providing such service has/have failed to provide service without sufficient and reasonable cause, it may impose a lump sum penalty on the Designated Officer and/ or other official involved in the process or providing such service which shall not be less than rupees five hundred and not more than rupees five thousand.

(b) Where the Second Appellate Authority is of the opinion that the Designated Officer and for any other official involved in the process of providing such service has/have caused undue delay in providing the service, it may impose a penalty at the rate of rupees two hundred and fifty per day for such delay on the Designated Officer

and/or any official involved in the process of providing such service, which shall not be more than rupees five thousand;

Provided that the Designated Officer and/or any other official involved in the process of providing such service shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before any penalty is imposed on him/them under sub-clause (a) and (b).

(2) The Second Appellate Authority may, by an order, give such amount as compensation to the appellant out of the amount of the penalty imposed under sub-section (1), as may be specified by it, which shall not exceed the total amount of the penalty so imposed.

(3) The Second Appellate Authority may, if it is satisfied that the Designated Officer and/or any other official involved in the process of providing such service has/ have failed to discharge the duties assigned under this Act without sufficient and reasonable cause, recommend disciplinary action against the defaulters under the service rules applicable to them in addition to the penalty imposed under sub-section (1).

10. Revision :-

Any person may, who is aggrieved by any order of the Second Appellate Authority, make an application for revision of the said order to the Commission or an Officer nominated in this respect under the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 12 within a period of sixty days from the date of such order, which shall be disposed of in the manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Commission or the officer nominated, as the case may be, may entertain the application after the expiry of the said period of sixty days, if it or he is satisfied that the application could not be submitted in time for a reasonable cause.

11. Display Of Services And The Given Time Limit :-

The services and the given time limit shall be displayed locally and on website by the Secretary of the Department concerned for information of the public.

12. Constitution Of The Commission :-

(1) If in the opinion of the State Government, it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by notification, constitute for the purpose of this Act, a Commission to be called the Punjab Right to Service Commission:

Provided that till such time the Commission is not constituted by the State Government, it may, by notification, nominate an officer of the State Government, not below the rank of a Financial Commissioner to perform the function and exercise the powers of the Commission under this Act.

(2) The Commission shall be a body corporate, known by the aforesaid name having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable and to contract and shall, by the said name, sue or be sued.

(3) The Head Office of the Commission will be at Chandigarh or at such place, as the State Government may notify from time to time.

13. Coin Position Of The Commission :-

(1) The Commission shall consist of a Chief Commissioner and two Commissioners and their appointment shall be made by the State Government in consultation with the Leader of Opposition in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

(2) The Chief Commissioner shall be a retired officer in the rank and status of the Chief Secretary of the State of Punjab or Secretary to the Government of India.

(3) The Commissioners shall be retired officers of the Government of Punjab in the rank and status of a Secretary or its equivalent rank and status in any of the services of the State, including officers of All India Services from the Punjab cadre and/or expert in the field of Public Administration or e-governance with atleast twenty years of experince in teaching or administiation or from amongst other eminent public persons.

14. Powers Of The Chief Commissioner :-

(1) The Chief Commissioner shall have powers of general superintendence and direction in the conduct of the affairs of the Commission. The Chief Commissioner shall preside over the meetings of the Commission as well as exercise and discharge the powers and functions of the Commission vested in him in accordance with the regulations framed under sub-section (4) of section 17.

(2) In case of absence of the Chief Commissioner or a vacancy in the office of the Chief Commissioner, the State Government may nominate one of the Commissioners to perform the functions and exercise the powers vested in Chief Commissioner as long as the

vacancy or absence continues.

(3) A Commissioner nominated to discharge the functions and powers of the Chief Commissioner under sub-section (2) shall not be entitled to any compensation, allowance or facility in addition to what he would be entitled to as a Commissioner.

15. Term Of Office And Conditions Of Service Of Chief Commissioner And Commissioners :-

(1) The Chief Commissioner and the Commissioners shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which they enter upon the respective offices, or until they attain the age of sixty five years, whichever is earlier and they will not be entitled for re-appointment.

(2) If a person already holding an office is appointed as the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner, he shall have to resign or seek retirement from that office before joining the Commission.

(3) The Chief Commissioner or a Commissioner shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe to before the Governor or some other person appointed by him in that behalf, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Schedule.

(4) The Chief Commissioner or a Commissioner may, at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign from his office. He would also be liable for removal from the office in the manner provided under section 16.

(5) The salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioners shall be the same as those of the State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioner respectively as laid down in sub-section (5) of section 16 of the Right to Information Act, 2005. All provision of the aforesaid sub-section shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

(6) The State Government shall provide the Commission with such officers and employees as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the Commission under this Act. The salaries, allowances and conditions of service of the officers and other employees so appointed shall be such as may be prescribed.

16. Removal And Suspension Of The Chief Commissioner Or A Commissioner From Office In Certain Circumstances :-

(1) The State Government may remove the Chief Commissioner or any Commissioner from office after complying with the provisions of sub-section (2), if he has:-

- (i) been adjudged insolvent; or
- (ii) been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the State Government, involves moral turpitude; or
- (iii) become physically or mentally incapable; or
- (iv) acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect, prejudicially his functions in any of the said capacities; or
- (v) so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to public interest.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Chief Commissioner or any Commissioner, shall not be removed from his office unless:-

- (i) a reference is made by the State Government to the Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana seeking an enquiry and recommendation on the proposed removal of the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner along with the grounds for the removal and material supporting such proposal;
- (ii) the reference is duly enquired into by an enquiry committee headed by a sitting or retired High Court Judge or any other person appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana; and (iii) the inquiry committee makes recommendation that the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner ought to be removed on such ground or grounds.

(3) The State Government may suspend the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Chief Justice under sub-section (2).

17. Powers And Functions Of The Punjab Right To Service Commission :-

(1) It shall be the duty of the commission to ensure proper implementation of this Act and to make suggestions to the State Government for ensuring better delivery of services. For this purpose, the Commission may:-

- (a) entertain and dispose of revisions under section 10;
- (b) take suo moto notice of failure to deliver service in accordance with this Act and refer such cases for decision to the First Appellate Authority or the Second Appellate Authority as may be appropriate;
- (c) carry out inspections of offices entrusted with the delivery of services and the offices of the First Appellate Authority and the

Second Appellate Authority:

(d) recommend Departmental action against any officer or employee of the State Government who has failed in due discharge of functions cast on him under this Act;

(e) recommend changes in procedures for delivery of services which will make the delivery more transparent and easier;

Provided that before making such a recommendation, the Commission shall consult the Administrative Secretary in-charge of the Department which is to deliver the service;

(f) recommend additional notifications to be notified under section 3 and may also suggest modifications in the notifications already issued for better implementation of this Act. and

(g) issue general instructions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act for the guidance of Designated officers, the First Appellate Authorities and the Second Appellate Authorities.

(2) Where the Commission is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to inquire into a matter arising out of the provisions of this Act, it may, suo moto, initiate an inquiry in respect thereof.

(3) The Commission shall, while inquiring into any matter under this section, have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons compelling them to give oral or written evidence on oath and producing documents or things;

(b) requiring the discovery and inspection of documents;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) requisitioning any public records or copies thereof from any Court or office;

(e) issuing summons for examination of witnesses or documents; and

(f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(4) The Commission may frame its regulations for the conduct of its business and any such matter, as the Commission may deem fit.

18. Action By The Government On Recommendations Of The Commission :-

(1) The State Government shall consider the recommendations made by the Commission under clauses (d), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1) of section 17 and send information to the Commission of action taken within thirty days or such longer time as may be

decided in consultation with the Commission. In case the Government decides not to implement any of the recommendations of the Commission, it will communicate the reasons for not acting on the recommendations of the Commission.

(2) The Commission shall prepare a annual report of the recommendations made by it under section 17 along with the action taken and reasons for not taking action, if any. The State Government shall cause a copy of this report to be laid on the table of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

19. Protection Of Action Taken In Good Faith :-

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule made there under.

(2) No act done or proceedings taken under this Act by the Commission shall be invalid merely on the ground of existence of any vacancy or by reason of defect or irregularity in its constitution or absence of any Commissioner in its meeting.

20. Bar Of Jurisdiction Of Courts :-

No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceedings in respect of any matter the cognizance of which can be taken and disposed of by any authority empowered by this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

21. Powers To Make Rules :-

(1) The State Government may, by notification, in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -

(a) the format to maintain the records of services under sub-section (3) of section 5;

(b) the procedure for disposing of an application made under section 10;

(c) salaries, allowances and conditions of service of the officers and other employees of the Commission under sub-section. (6) of section 15; and (d) any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed.

(3) Every rule made by the State Government under this Act, shall

be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the House of the State Legislature, while it is in session, for a total period of ten days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, the House agrees in making any modification in the rule, or the House agrees that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, however, any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

22. Power To Remove Difficulties :-

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, remove the same;

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of the period of two years from the commencement of this Act.

23. Repeal And Saving :-

(1) The Punjab Right to Service Ordinance, 2011 (Punjab Ordinance No. 7 of 2011), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Ordinance, referred to in sub-section (1), shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.