
(2019) 02 CHH CK 0229

Chhattisgarh High Court

Case No: Writ Petition (S) No. 579 Of 2010

Vijay Kumar Uppal

APPELLANT

Vs

Durg Rajnandgaon
Gramin Bank And Ors

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision: Feb. 15, 2019

Citation: (2019) 02 CHH CK 0229

Hon'ble Judges: Ajay Kumar Tripathi, CJ

Bench: Single Bench

Advocate: Ashutosh Pandey, N.N. Roy

Final Decision: Dismissed

Judgement

Ajay Kumar Tripathi, CJ

1. Heard learned counsel for the Petitioner and the learned counsel for the Respondents.

2. Writ application was filed by the Petitioner against the notice of disagreement issued to him by the Disciplinary Authority. Admittedly, in the enquiry

which was held against him for several charges of omission and commission, the Enquiry Officer exonerated him of the charges, however, the

Disciplinary Authority issued a show cause on 01.02.2010 as a notice of disagreement giving his reasons culled out from the enquiry report itself as to

how and why the Enquiry Officer seems to have gone wrong in the conclusions despite the evidence being available on record. A very detailed notice

of disagreement is available on record as Annexure P/5.

3. While the writ application was pending on the correctness or otherwise of the notice of disagreement, a final order of punishment dated 27.02.2010

came to be passed which is also under challenge by way of an amendment and even the appeal seems to have been dismissed vide order dated

02.11.2010, a copy of which is Annexure R/1.

4. The thrust of the argument on behalf of the Petitioner is on the notice of disagreement. He submits that the notice of disagreement should have

been quashed or still liable to be quashed because a reading of the same shows prejudicial mind of the Disciplinary Authority. The notice of

disagreement itself records as to why the Petitioner ought not to be dismissed from service. This, according to the counsel falls foul of the law laid

down by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of Yoginath D. Bagde v. State of Maharashtra & Another; (1999) 7 SCC 739. Reliance is placed on

paragraph 32 of the said decision. Another decision relied upon is the case of Lav Nigam v. Chairman & MD, ITI Ltd. & Another, (2006) 9 SCC 440.

5. The Court has difficulty in applying the principles on which reliance has been placed by the counsel for the Petitioner because application of such

principles has to be based on facts of the case. This Court has also gone through the detailed notice of disagreement and the notice itself indicates as

to the evidence which had come during the course of enquiry and as to the conclusions that can be reached therefrom, pointing towards the guilt of the

delinquent in relation to the set of charges. While appreciating those evidence and material, it cannot be anybody's case that the Disciplinary Authority

will only deal with them and he will leave it wide open as to the conclusion which is required to be reached, because if that be so, a delinquent will

again make a grievance that he did not know as to what was the conclusion on the evidence and material, therefore, he could not clearly take a

defence whether he was exonerated or held guilty. Therefore, a prima facie opinion as to the conclusion which can be reached on the evidence will be

required to be recorded in the notice of disagreement. More so, since the Disciplinary Authority has to record whether he is with the findings of the

Enquiry Officer or against the same.

6. The next line of argument being made is that the notice of disagreement also indicates as to the kind of punishment which is required to be imposed.

I do not accept the argument of prejudicial mind. It is only an indication looking at the gravity of the findings which has emerged from the enquiry as to the kind of punishment which can visit the employee, proceeded against.

7. In fact, it will be in the interest of the employee keeping in mind the evidence and materials coupled with the conclusion as to what may await him

as the final order of punishment if he otherwise fails to satisfy the authority with regard to his opinion which he has recorded in the notice of

disagreement. By doing so, at least the element of surprise has been taken out of it and the employee is given full opportunity to defend himself if he

has an explanation to offer on all those aspects of the matter.

8. The Court also has noticed from the records that in the notice of disagreement, the Petitioner had even been given an opportunity of personal

hearing for which date, time and place was indicated. Therefore, it cannot be a case that no due process was followed and tentative opinion so

reached or expressed can become vulnerable on the ground that such expression of opinion, though tentative, shows prejudicial mind.

9. So far as the order of punishment is concerned, a very detailed order again has been passed taking into consideration the objections and explanation

offered by the Petitioner and to the surprise of the Court, the order passed by the appellate authority is even more detailed than the order of the

disciplinary authority. In fact, the Court cannot omit to record that hardly any detailed consideration of such kind is provided by a disciplinary authority,

which has been done in the present case. In fact, the appellate authority's order is in a much greater detail and virtually every objection of the

Petitioner taken in his appeal has been met sequentially.

10. In totality therefore, the allegations being serious and that too in relation to dealing with the confidence of the customers and the reputation of the

Bank, no leeway can be provided to an employee who is not honest to his duty or to his customers. The fiduciary relationship which is maintained

between the Bank and its customers cannot be allowed to be breached and the banking industry being a sensitive industry, if faith and trust in the fair

dealing of the Bank becomes a suspect, survival of the Bank in question itself will be an issue for the Management.

11. In totality therefore, I am satisfied that the Respondent-Bank has not committed any breach either of procedure or principle relating to conduct of

the disciplinary proceedings against the Petitioner. In fact, it is one of those cases keeping in mind the conduct of the Petitioner, the punishment in

question cannot be said to be unwarranted.

12. The writ application therefore stands dismissed being devoid of merit.