

AP civil services

CCA rules 1991.

BY-

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AP civil services CCA rules 1991.

Origin :-

Articles 309- COI empowers Governor to make rules.

Article 310- pleasure theory.

Article 311 - (a) No removal /dismissal without competent authority.

(b) Reasonable opportunity being heard will be given to a G.S .

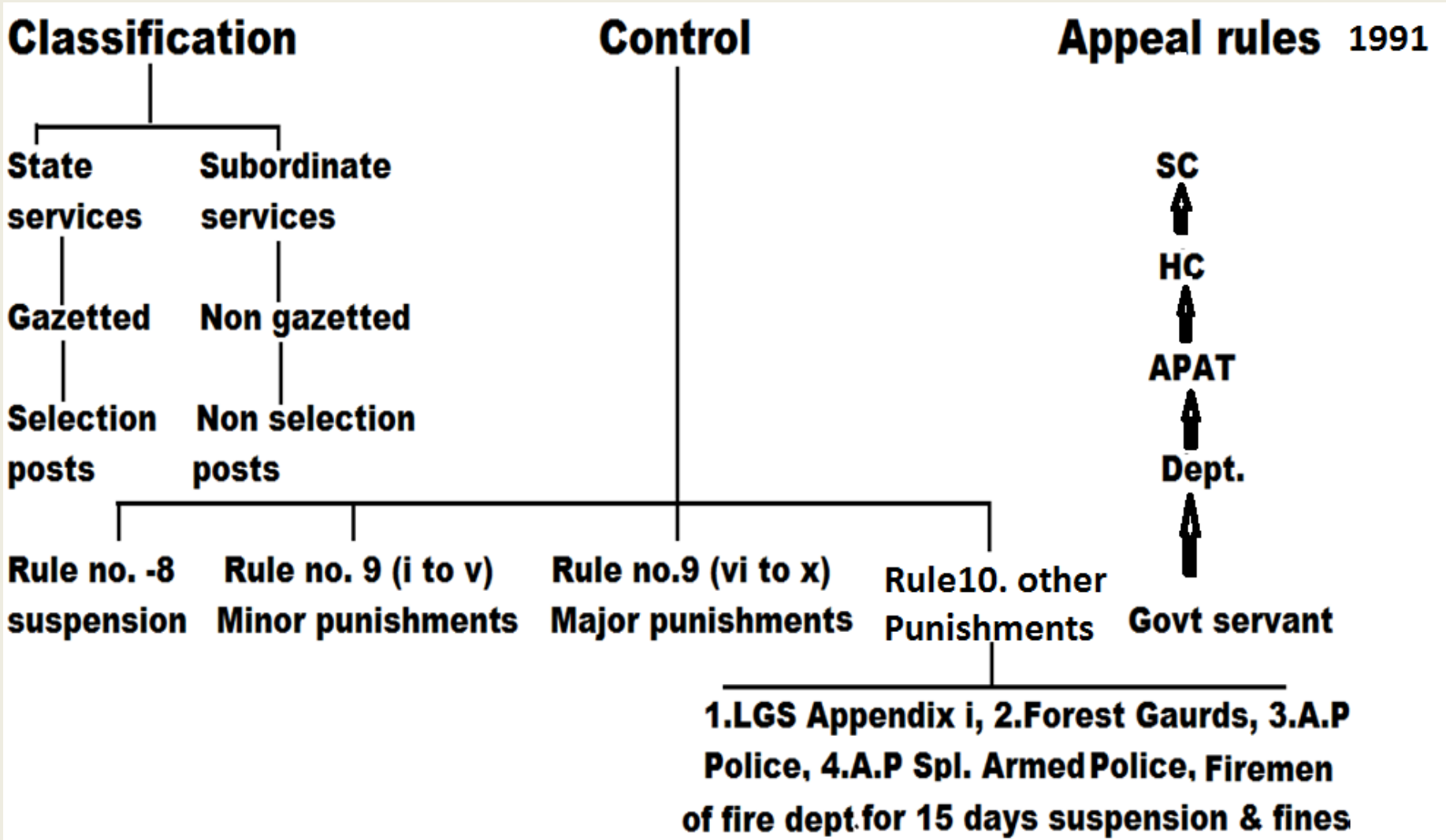
Article -312 –All India Services .

- 1. There is no yard stick prescribed to award punishment to Govt. servants under CCA rules.**
- 2. The penalty should be proportionate to the gravity of misconduct or crime .**
- 3. The DA should act like a judge in discharge of his duties.**
- 4. Action of DA should be based on just and sufficient grounds only .**
- 5. Punishments should be imposed only on good and reasonable grounds .**

6. DA/IA should provide reasonable opportunity at all levels in the disciplinary proceedings to the G.s.
7. No double jeopardy is applicable under CCA rules.
8. Procedure prescribed by rules and principles of natural justice should go hand in hand throughout the course of disciplinary case .
9. All actions of DA are subject to judicial review.
10. Whenever the DA rejected the inquiry report he should state cogent reasons for his disagreement.

11.* The Govt. has prescribed all relevant formats for suspension, revocation, charged, punishment etc. under C.C.A rules 1991. the relevant formats must be used, otherwise the disciplinary cases will be vitiated in the A.P.A.T./ Courts.

AP Civil Services rules 1991



Not applicable

- 1. All India services**
- 2. Judges of High court**
- 3. casual employment**
- 4. Contractor labour**
- 5. Village establishment**

Before suspension

- 1. The gravity of the misconduct and its nature and the effect on the image of the employee, the post he holds in Govt. / Employee should be considered.**
- 2. Whether purpose cannot be served by keeping under suspension, transfer him to another non-focal post to a far off place where he will not be able to tamper with records/ evidence and influence his colleagues. Allowing him to go on leave.**

Suspension when?

- Disciplinary action is pending / contemplated .
- When engaged in subversive activities/ against state .
- Where criminal case is pending /criminal misconduct.
- Involved in public scandal/ ACB/ vigilance cases.
- If he detained in police custody on a criminal charge for more than 48 hrs.
- a. Deemed suspension order to be issued.

A member of service may be placed u/s from service even if the offence for which he was charged does not have bearing on the discharge of his official duties.

(Goms no.27,G.A.D, Dt. 24.01.2002)

The order of suspension in criminal case in detention exceeding 48 hrs.(in police custody) Ceases to be operative as soon as the criminal proceedings , on the basis of which G.s was arrested and released on bail, are terminated.

(Goms no.27,G.A.D, Dt. 24.01.2002)

Where a penalty of dismissal, removal, or compulsory retirement from service upon G.s u/s is set a side in appeal or on revision or review under these rules and the case is remitted for further Inquiry or Action or with any other directions.

The order of his suspension shall be deemed to have been continued in force from the date of original order, shall remain in force until further orders.

When dismissal, removal, compulsory retirement set a side or declared or rendered void, where the competent authority decides to hold a further Inquiry against him or allegations placed on the G.s u/s until further orders, in case of where the court has passed order on technical grounds .

*** The suspension order will be in force till it is revoked by the competent authority.**

An order of suspension made or deemed to have been made under this rule may at any time, be modified or revoked by authority which made or it is deemed to have made the order by any authority to which that authority is subordinate.

Orders of suspension – Prescription of format.

(GO.MS. No. 411, G.A.D, dt. 20.07.1993)

**ANNEXURE I :- Form of order of suspension
(where charge sheet has been issued)**

under rule no. 8 (i) of A.P.C.S. CCA rule 1991

**ANNEXURE II:- Form of order of suspension
(where disciplinary proceedings are
contemplated**

under rule no. 8(i) of A.P.C.S. CCA rule 1991

**ANNEXURE III:- Form of order of suspension
(where a case has been registered and it is
under investigation)**

under rule no.8(i) of A.P.C.S. CCA rule 1991

- ❖ **Immediately after his arrest the G.S shall intimate his superior officer ,even later released on bail subsequently.**
- ❖ **Failure to do so will expose him to disciplinary action .**

Effect-

Immediately after receipt of order, relief to be specified, when holding stores or cash – competent authority should decide the effect of order after checking stores and cash.

There is no prescribed procedure that is required to be followed before imposed the order of suspension under this rules.

Order of suspension

- 1. Come into force forthwith or from the date of relief.**
- 2. Cannot be operate with retrospective except in deemed suspension.**
- 3. Remain in force until it is revoked.**
- 4. Expires on the date/end of the period (rule 10) if any specified.**
- 5. Cannot be revived retrospectively.**
- 6. Can be revoked by authority, which issue the order or by a superior authority.**

**Note- A borrowing authority has power to suspend.
An order of suspension is appealable within 3 month
grounds of suspension should be furnished.**

**Suspension order should be in prescribed Performa
choose appropriate from available under GOMs No. 411 GAD
20.07.1993.**

Suspension Order Should Contain the Following

- ❑ Should be mentioned about subsistence allowance. Otherwise the disciplinary case will be vitiated in the Court of Law.

In a Charge Sheet It Should invariably mention Rule 24.

- ❑ Should also mention about rule no 24 of A.P.C.S conduct rules 1964.(not to influencing authorities for furtherance of interests)

Status of employee u/s

- 1. He will be a full member of Govt. service.**
- 2. Shall be provided with substances allowance.**
- 3. No employment during the suspension period.**
- 4. Not to be free, to go any where .**
- 5. No TA will be provided.**
- 6. Resignation should not be accepted.**
- 7. His post should not be filled up.**
- 8. Need not insist him to sign in the attendance register.**
- 9. No interim relief can be sanctioned.**

Charge

- After preliminary verification DA will frame charges against G.S.(not prescribed under CCA rule 1991 but it is a must)
- It should be drafted in prescribed format (II in GOMS no 82 GA service C 1.03.1996)
- Charge should have basis, petition, inspection report , audit report, misappropriation, embezzlement of cash etc.
- Place, time, date and year of misconduct done should be specified.
- Violation of code of conduct rule should be mentioned.
- Violation of administrative /financial lapses or other codes in vogue.
- List of documentary evidence.
- List of witness. (recorded for the purpose)

Charge how it should be.

1. **Prima facie proven essence of allegation.**
2. **Language should be brief, clear, precise and unambiguous and free from vagueness.**
3. **Separate charge for each misconduct be mentioned.**
4. **Should not contain expression of opinion of the D.A.**
5. **Should not be the other charge which was already adjudicated .**
6. **Preferably in third person**
7. **Avoid multiplication of charges.**
8. **If its issue is delayed and issue without any justification.**

Grounds for the challenging of charge

1. If it is not in conformity with the law or procedure.
2. Non application of mind by the D.A.
3. If it does not disclose any violation of code of conduct rules.
4. If it is vague.
5. If it is stale allegation.
6. If it is issued with malafied intention.
7. If it discloses Bias.

Minor punishment rule 9 (I to v) **with or without Inquiry.**

- I. Censure: Promotion will be stopped for one year.
- II. With holding of promotion: Period should be mentioned in the orders.
- III. Omitted.
- IV. With holding increment without cumulative effect (not exceeding 3 years).
- v.(a) Suspension: Where he was already suspended.
- v.(b) Reduction to a lower stage in time scale not exceeding three years. (not adversely effect for pension)

- **However if DA consider necessary , depending upon the nature of charge held, an Inquiry as in the case of major penalty proceedings to arrive at truth , he may hold such Inquiry after considering the representation of GS and record of Inquiry. If any concluded the D.A may take appropriate decision on the findings of I.A. and penalty to be imposed.**

Major penalties(rule 9 vi-x)

VI. With holding increment with cumulative effect.

VII. Lower stage of time scale, grade, post or service.

VIII. Compulsory retirement.

IX. Removal.

X. Dismissal.

➤ There is no chance for the DA to impose Major punishment without conducting Inquiry.

Procedure for imposing minor punishment

- In case of minor penalty the employee should be informed in writing of proposal to take action against govt. servant and the imputation of misconduct /misbehavior on which action is proposed to be taken and give a reasonable opportunity to make such representation within the stipulated time.
- If it is not necessary to conduct an Inquiry, the D.A. can imposed minor punishment.

Major penalty, rule no 20 CCA rule s 1991 drastically amended as per go_{ms}. 337 GA service © dated 20/07/2006

- 1. After confirmation of preliminary verification D.A: frame charges against G.S.**
- 2. Explanation by the G.S within : 10 days.**
- 3. D.A should hear the G.S at the time of defense statement.**
- 4. DA should obtain the signature of the Govt. servant on, how may of charges agreed or denied.**
- 5. The DA should ask whether any documents required for G.S. if so, he will send them to I.A. during the course of Inquiry.**

- 6. Inquiry Officer/Presenting officer will be appointed by D.A(both should be senior officers over G.S.)**
- 7. I.A will issue notices to the G.S and ask him to choose defense Asst.**
- 8. On the opening of Inquiry day fixed at place & time of conducting Inquiry by I.A, he will inform P.O and G.S.**
- 9. G.S. after the verification of documents he will attend for regular Inquiry along with P.O.**
- 10. The I.A will hear the case and draw up a program to complete the Inquiry within 2 or 3 days.**

- 11. On the day of Inquiry the I.A starts Inquiry with the presentation of the case by P.O.**
- 12. Then G.S is allowed for cross examination the P.O.**
- 13. The P.O will reexamine the case before the I.A.**
- 14. Basing on the examination cross examination and reexamination of witness and documents by the P.O. and G.S. prepare the list charges proved or not proved basing on the reasons and evidence.**
- 15. I.A. submits its report on Inquiry to the D.A.**

- 16. G.S. & defense Asst. will answer the P.O. suitably to the written briefs.**
- 17. D.A. will supply Inquiry report to the G.s to file his defense statement if any within 15 days .**
- 18. D.A. will conclude Inquiry after obtaining approval vigilance & A.P.S.C, and issue final orders of major punishment.**
- 19. Appeal / revision / review can be taken up at the dept. level.**
- 20. If aggrieved the G.S. can approach A.P.A.T / H.C / S.C.**

Role of DA

- 1. Conduct preliminary verification and satisfy before initiate action against G.S.**
- 2. Frame charges against the Govt. servant.**
- 3. Give 10 clear days to file defense statement by the Govt. servant .**
- 4. To hear the G.S about his version.**
- 5. To ask the G.S whether he required any registers / documents for his defense.**

- 6. He will appoint Inquiry authority and also presenting officer.**
- 7. He should be provided reasonable opportunity to the G.S. at all levels to defend his case.**
- 8. He should be unbiased; and acts like a judge.**
- 9. He should also supply a copy of inquiry report to G.S. to file further defense statement.**
- 10. Exonerate / impose penalty basing on the merits of the case.**

Role of Inquiry Authority

- 1.** After appointed by the D.A he should be acquitted with the case properly.
- 2.** He should know the procedure of conducting Inquiry.
- 3.** He should hear the case from G.S.
- 4.** He should allow G.S to inspect the document supplied by D.A.
- 5.** He should examine the management witness first.
- 6.** He should record the examinations of P.O and cross exam by G.S. reexam by P.O all charges filed against the G.S.

- 7.** He should not give leading questions to P.O.
- 8.** He should act impartially like a judge.
- 9.** The records, witness basis and reasons should be recorded while arriving the charged prove or not.
- 10.** He cannot recommend for punishment.
- 11.** He is not an agent of the D.A. but only a delegate.

Charged officer

- 1.** Receive clear cut charge memo from D.A.
- 2.** Should file a defense statement within 10 days.
- 3.** He should be allowed by the D.A to hear his case.
- 4.** He may agree /deny the charges and required to attest them before the D.A.
- 5.** He is eligible to have a defense Asst.

- 6.** He will cross examine the management witness furnished by P.O.
- 7.** He should also submit answers to the written briefs forwarded by the P.O.
- 8.** He can utilize the principles of natural justice / reasonable opportunity.
- 9.** He should co-operate with the inquiry officer to conduct inquiry smoothly and quickly.
- 10.** He is entitled to have I.As. report from the D.A. to file further defense statement.

Presenting officer

- 1.** He should go through the case before presenting to I.A.
- 2.** Whatever the papers presented to I.A that should be marked a copy to the G.S.
- 3.** He should produce all relevant documents and witness to prove a case against G.S.
- 4.** P.O can examine / reexamine the witness and documents presented by the G.S.
- 5.** He can also place written briefs to G.S to get required information from G.S.
- 6.** He should act impartially to prove a case against G.S.

Defense Asst.

The G.S can have a assistant of defense in his case before I.A (G.O.memo No.657/service-c/94.4.GAD 09.03.1995 and rule 20(5) C.C.A. rules as amended in G.O.m.s no.8388/ ser.-C GAD 12.03.2004)

- 1) He should be an employee of A.P Govt.
- 2) He should not be linked with the case otherwise.
- 3) He should not act as defense Asst. in more than 2 cases by that time.

Note-If the P.O is legal expert then the G.S shall also have defense Asst. with legal knowledge.

Introduction – Appeal

By providing an appeal in the relevant civil service rules, a G.S has been given a right to move a higher authority against the order of punishment or otherwise passed against him by an authority lower than the appellate authority. The right to appeal from the Disciplinary Authority should be decided on the footing of law applicable to each case.

The basic principle of appeal is that, that in the event of the subordinate authority being legally competent to pass the order the appellate authorities order as it would washes it and takes its place.

Appellate Authority (CCA rules 1991)

Appellate Authority is the authority who can entertain an appeal of the Govt. servant submitted by G.S against the order of penalty passed by the disciplinary authority / competent authority.

The appellant authority is under obligation to consider:-

- I. Whether the procedure has been compiled with and if not, whether such noncompliance has resulted in violation of any conditional provision or in the failure of justice.
- II. Whether the findings are warranted by the evidence or record; and
- III. Whether the penalty is adequate, inadequate or Severe.

He can confirm, enhance, reduce or set aside the penalty or remit the case with any direction as he deems fit.

The AA has the power even to enhance the penalty in the appeal submitted by the effected employee for relief. While enhancing the penalty, the appellant should be given an opportunity to make representation against such enhancement to a major penalty an Inquiry should be conducted if not already held.

**Thank you
Wish you All the
Best**