

question whether in a departmental enquiry an officer charged with corruption should be presumed to be guilty of that charge in case he is unable satisfactorily to account for possession by himself or by any other person on his behalf e. g. dependents, of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income. Government have decided that a presumption of corruption fairly and reasonably arises against an officer who cannot account for large accretion of wealth which he could not possibly have saved from his known sources of income. This principle has in fact received statutory recognition in section 5 (3) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, and there appears to be no reason why it should not find application in a departmental enquiry also. It follows therefore, that if an officer against whom a departmental enquiry is held on charges of corruption is unable to explain satisfactorily the large wealth amassed by him, the officer holding the enquiry is entitled to act on the presumption that such wealth was collected by corrupt means.

2. These instructions should be brought to the notice of all Government employees working under you.

3. The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

(Circulated vide Secretary PSEB Patiala endst. NO. 31407/857/
Bd/G-50 dated 19-4-63)

Copy of Circular No. 4656-6GS-63/24763, dated the 25th July, 1963 from Shri Saroop Krishen, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Planning And Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab to the Address of all Heads of Departments, etc.

Subject :—Conduct of a Government employee in relation to the proper maintenance of his family.

I am directed to say that instances have come to the notice of the Govt. in which there has been failure on the part of Government employees in the matter of proper maintenance of their

families and the question has arisen as to the action that can be taken in such cases. The position is that a Government employee is expected to maintain a reasonable and decent standard of conduct in his private life and not bring discredit to his service by misdemeanour of this type. Where, therefore, a Government employee is reported to have acted in a manner unbecoming of such employee, for instance by neglect of his wife and family, departmental action can be taken against him on that score. The Government Servants Conduct Rules should not, however, be invoked for this purpose and instead basis should be that neglect by a Government employee of his wife and family in a manner unbecoming of him can be regarded as a good and sufficient reason to justify action being taken against him in the terms of Rule-4 of the Punjab Civil Services (Punishment and Appeal) Rules, 1952, which specifies the nature of penalties that may for good and sufficient reason be imposed on a Government employee.

2. It should, however, be noted that in certain cases the party affected has legal right to claim maintenance, and if any legal proceedings in that behalf are pending in a court of law, it would not be correct for the Government to take action against the Government employee as such action may be construed by the Court to amount to contempt.

3. It is requested that these instructions should be brought to the notice of all the employees under your control. The receipt of this communication may also be acknowledged.

(Circulated vide Secretary PSEB Patiala memo No. 64969/65309/HOS/Z-240 dated 28.8.63)

Copy of Secretary PSEB Patiala Circular Memo No. 2373/2772/Hos/G-101 dated 6th January, 1965.

Subject :—Measures to Eradicate Corruption in the Board Services.

There are wide-spread complaints of corruption amongst the