



No.JPD/Admn./Estt./F.1 (Gen.)/ D. 143

Dated: 28.01.2015

Circular

**Sub:- Abolition of system of submitting affidavits and
introduction of self attestation/declaration system.**

In pursuance to the Administrative Reforms (Gr.-1) Deptt. Government of Rajasthan circular No. F.15 (1)/AR/Gr-I/2014 dated 24th November, 2014 the following revised mechanism in relation to attestation of documents and submission of affidavits is hereby put in force in the Nigam with effect from 1st of January, 2015 :-

1. All applicants, while submitting documents for seeking services in the Nigam shall be permitted to submit self attested copies of documents that are required to be attested/ appended to the original applications.
2. All offices of Jaipur Discom shall accept self declaration from the candidates for seeking services in the Nigam in place of affidavit as per the self declaration format (Annexure-1). A photograph of the person making declaration, shall necessarily be affixed/ pasted on the declaration itself.
3. While doing so, due attention may also be drawn to the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code for willfully filling wrong declaration (Annexure-2).

Encl: As above.

By order,

(B.L. Goyal)

Secretary (Admn.)

6

Annexure-1

Self-declaration for getting admission in the educational institutions in the State of Rajasthan, for seeking services from Government Departments/Local Bodies/Panchayati Raj Institutions/Boards/Corporations/Public Sector Undertakings/Institutions, and for seeking employment in Government of Rajasthan/Local Bodies/Panchayati Raj Institutions/Boards/Corporations/Public Sector Undertakings/Institutions.

The written declaration as given hereunder will be included at the end of the application form for getting admission, seeking the services, employment:

I _____ Son/Daughter of
Shri _____ Age _____ Year _____
_____ resident _____ of _____
_____ District _____ Rajasthan, hereby declare that

the information given above and in the enclosed documents is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed therein. I am well aware of the fact that if the information given by me is proved false/not true, I will have to face the punishment as per the law. Also, all the benefits availed by me shall be summarily withdrawn.



Annexure-2

Relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code that relate to willfully filing wrong declaration etc.:

Section 177. Furnishing false information

Whoever, being legally bound to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, furnishes, as true, information on the subject which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term that may extend to six months, or with fine that may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

Or, if the information that he is legally bound to give respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with imprisonment of either description for a term that may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Section 193. Punishment for false evidence

Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term that may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any other case, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term that may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 197. Issuing or signing false certificate

Whoever issues or signs any certificate required by law to be given or signed, or relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence, knowing or believing that such certificate is false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

Section 198. Using as true a certificate known to be false

Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use any such certificate as a true certificate, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

8

Section 199. False statement made in declaration which is by law receivable as evidence

Whoever, in any declaration made or subscribed by him, which declaration any Court of Justice, or any public servant or other person, is bound or authorized by law to receive as evidence of any fact, makes any statement that is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, touching any point material to the object for which the declaration is made or used, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

Section 200. Using as true such declaration knowing it to be false

Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use as true any such declaration, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

Explanation – A declaration which is inadmissible merely upon the ground of some informality, is a declaration within the meaning of sections 199 to 200.