Instances have come to notice that an uniform policy is being followed in respect of acceptance of resignations. Sometimes Police Officers and men have tendered their resignations either to evade punishments when proceedings are drawn up against them or to serve their private ends and when their purposes have been served, they have sought reinstatement. In the case of former, the acceptance of resignations of the delinquent officers is highly irregular and Government desire that resignations of persons, against whom proceedings have been drawn up and not concluded, should not be accepted in future. In the case of latter, it should be made clear to all ranks that while Sections 9 of the Police Act (Act V of 1861) lays down the principles of resignations, resignations would ordinarily be treated as an act of indiscipline and that resignation once accepted will not be revoked except in very exceptional circumstances. Where it is patent that resignation was submitted in a spirit of opportunism, petitions of re-employment or reinstatement should be rejected, straightway. In rare cases of reinstatement, great discriminations should be used in the counting of past services under P.M. Rule 671 (b).

It is therefore, ordered that before accepting resignations, the following points be examined in addition to those mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs:

(a) Whether the Government servant has applied for accepting his resignations after expiry of his contract.
(b) Whether any judicial or department proceeding is pending against him.
(c) If the individual is not trying to escape liabilities, etc.
(d) Whether he has deposited or will deposit the Government property, clothing, appointment certificates etc. properly entrusted to him as a Police Officer.

(Previous Police Order Reference No.7 of 1961)