

and making any statement or giving any evidence and producing witnesses on his behalf and examining any witness from whose evidence it appears that blame may be attributed to him.

(4) A public notice that an inquiry is taking place may be given by the Central Government in such manner as it may think fit and every such notice shall state that any person who may desire to make representations concerning the circumstances or causes of the accident may do so in writing within the time specified in the notice.

(5) The Committee of Inquiry shall make a report to the Central Government stating all relevant facts with regard to the accidents and its conclusions with regard to the causes of the accident, and adding any observation and recommendation which it may think fit to make with a view to preservation of life and avoidance of similar accidents in future.

(6) The Central Government may cause the whole or part of any such report of the Committee of Inquiry to be made public in such manner as it may think fit.

(7) When a person other than an officer of Government is appointed as a member of the Committee of Inquiry he may be granted such fee and expenses as may be determined by the Central Government.

(8) Every person summoned by the Committee of Inquiry as a witness in accordance with these rules shall be allowed such expenses as the Central Government may from time to time determine.

75. Formal Investigation.—Where it appears to the Central Government that it is expedient to hold a formal investigation of an accident, it may, whether or not an investigation or an inquiry has been made under rule 71 or 74, by order direct a formal investigation to be held; and with respect to any such formal investigation the following provisions shall apply namely—

(1) The Central Government shall appoint a competent person (hereinafter referred to as “the Court”), to hold the investigation, and may appoint one or more persons possessing legal, aeronautical, engineering, or other special knowledge to act as assessors, it may also direct that the Court and the assessors shall receive such remuneration as it may determine.

(2) The Court shall hold the investigation in open court in such manner and under such conditions as the Court may think most effectual for ascertaining the causes and circumstances of the accident and for enabling the Court to make the report hereinafter mentioned.

(3) (i) The Court shall have, for the purpose of the investigation, all the powers of a Civil Court under the Court Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and without prejudice to those powers the Court may—

(a) enter and inspect, or authorise any person to enter and inspect any place or building, the entry or inspection whereof appears to the Court requisite for the purposes of the investigation; and

(b) enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents and material objects; and every person required by the Court to furnish any information shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.