



OF ALLEGATION

DIBAKAR PAL ¹

¹ RETIRED EXECUTIVE MAGISTRATE (CIVIL SERVANT) & PHD STUDENT, DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, INDIA.

ABSTRACT:

A fool alleges without proof. An intelligent person alleges with proof. A shrewd alleges for illegal gain. Profit is his single agenda. A wise alleges never. He oils his own machine. So from allegation or no allegation status and culture of the concerned person can be ascertained.

KEYWORDS:

ALLEGATION, COMPLAINT, CLAIM, ASSERTION, STATEMENT, UNLAWFUL, ILLEGAL.

INTRODUCTION

Creative writing is based more on manifestation rather than on expression. It does not inform, rather it reveals. So it bears no reference. The best creative writing is critical, and the best critical writing is creative. This article is an outcome of thinking about creative writing meant for a general readership. As such, I have adopted a free style methodology so that everyone can enjoy the pleasure of reading. As you might know, Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the immortal essayist, wrote many essays namely 'Of Love', 'Of Friendship', 'Of Ambition', 'Of Studies', and so on. The multiple-minded genius correctly pointed out that all the words of the dictionary can be used as themes for essays. But little has been done since his death to continue or finish his monumental task. Bacon's unique individual style of presentation ignited my imagination and encouraged me to write creative essays as a method of relieving a wide range of emotions through catharsis.

ARTICLE

Allegation is a claim or assertion or statement, made without giving proof, that someone has done something wrong or illegal. It is a positive assertion especially of misconduct. It is an assertion unsupported and by implication regarded as unsupportable.

Legally it is an assertion that someone has engaged in an unlawful act. It is an assertion made by a party in a legal proceeding, which the party then undertakes to prove. It is a statement offered as a plea, excuse, or justification.

Synonyms of allegation are accusation, affirmation, assertion, asseveration, averment, avowal, charge, claim, declaration, deposition, plea, profession, statement.

Some persons consider allegation as truth and shout like an ox accordingly. They are not ready to verify the truth of the rumour or hearsay. Also they cannot wait. This happens when the mob is brainless crowd. In contrast, an educated person seldom values an allegation till it is proved with sufficient valid document. As such status of population is an important factor in propagation of any allegation.

An intelligent person does not allege on a trifling matter. He does not allege always. He bears. He has to bear. He is bound to bear. Thus man, willy-nilly, bears infinite times from cradle to coffin. This bearing capacity is an asset of any person. It helps to solve many problems. Such an intelligent person is respected by all for this cool temperament.

He who alleges often is a problem child. He creates problem through allegation and faces problem accordingly wherever he goes. He is not entrusted with important duty. In selecting managerial post this tackling capacity is observed and gets weight age. A manager who alleges less and manages more is valued much to the authority, hence is most successful.

Sometimes onus of allegation is fixed upon the allexer. Sometimes it is the burden of the alleged that he is not guilty. This fixation of liability depends upon the concerned situation or situation concerned. In some cases the weaker is favoured.

A fool alleges without proof. An intelligent person alleges with proof. A shrewd alleges for illegal gain. Profit is his single agenda. A wise alleges never. He oils his own machine. So from allegation or no allegation status and culture of the concerned person can be ascertained.

An opportunist alleges, without being sure and certain, just to get the favour of benefit of doubt. If the allegation is baseless then the allexer becomes a laughing stock. In the

court of law he may face the charge of defamation and penalised accordingly.

The learned contends that if someone wants to shine in life then he should find fault with himself rather alleging and finding fault with others. He advises to practise self-allegation that corrects a character thereby enables to reach the desired goal.

Allegation hurts the relation. A wise considers allegation as merely wastage of time. The learned rather likes to speak direct with the allegor and alleged both. To know the fact it is wise to interrogate both sitting face to face.

False allegation defames the accused for the time being. When the allegation is proved wrong then the allegor is ill-famed more. Then he is considered as a liar. Nobody believes him. Rather everybody avoids him lest he alleges something wrong. He is considered as bad company. He is considered as dirty person who is always busy to find fault with others.

Someone alleges. Someone alleges not. Both are personality traits. Different people react differently against identical allegation raised upon them. This reaction also manifests the personality pattern of the concerned person.

Someone simply observes and remains indifferent for any wrong if done against someone else. That very person protests and alleges to the appropriate forum for immediate remedy if that wrong is done against him. Such a person is selfish and self-centered. He does not think for

the welfare of the society, rather he farewells the welfare. He is a person who is either dangerously brilliant or brilliantly dangerous or both simultaneously. He alleges and wins. But none can easily win alleging against him. He is so vigilant.

Allegation is a complaint. In any organisation if an employee is dishonest and the manager is honest then complaint becomes fruitful. In case of reverse case the outcome is nil. Similarly, if the ruler is dictator then the plight of public is beggar's description. Here allegation gets no judgement. In such a case only a Good Samaritan can rescue the ailing humanity.

CONCLUSION

Politicians allege always against the opponent. It is their business. There are many allegors. Most of the allegations are baseless. Only few allegations are correct. As such few allegors are cared for. The merit of any allegation depends upon the status of the allegor. If the allegor is genuine then his allegation also is genuine. Genuineness wins always everywhere in every age.

REFERENCES

No reference, since the present article is an outcome of Creative Writing.