



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

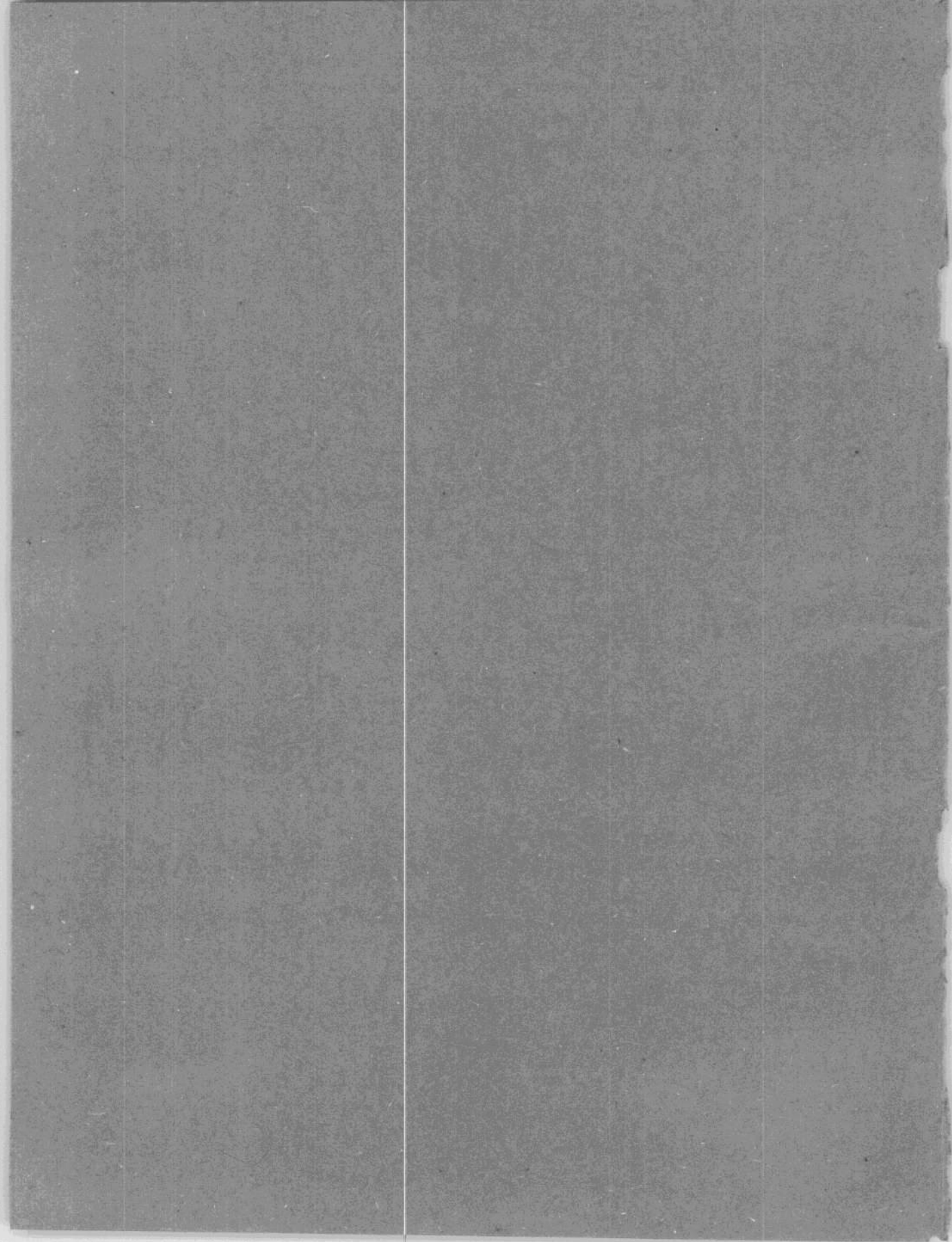
MAHARASHTRA CIVIL SERVICES
(JOINING TIME, FOREIGN SERVICE AND PAYMENTS
DURING SUSPENSION, DISMISSAL AND REMOVAL)
RULES, 1981

FINANCIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA No. III

FIRST EDITION (Re-print)

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PREFACE

The First Edition of the Bombay Civil Services Rules, 1959, in Volumes I and II, was printed in 1959 after the reorganisation of States in 1956. Various developments have taken place since then i.e., the Reorganisation of the Bilingual Bombay State into the two States of Maharashtra and Gujarat as also changes have been made in the Rules through numerous amendments issued from time to time, during the last several years. As a result, a good deal of difficulty was being experienced in practice in understanding and applying these rules properly. The need to have revised and simplified Service Rules was being acutely felt. Government, therefore, has decided to publish the following self-contained subjectwise sets of Services Rules:—

- (1) Maharashtra Civil Services (General Conditions of Services) Rules.
- (2) Maharashtra Civil Services (Pay) Rules.
- (3) Maharashtra Civil Services (Joining Time, Foreign Service and Payments during Suspension, Dismissal and Removal) Rules.
- (4) Maharashtra Civil Services (Leave) Rules.
- (5) Maharashtra Civil Services (Pension) Rules.
- (6) Maharashtra Civil Services (Honoraria, Fees, Compensatory Local and House Rent Allowances) Rules.
- (7) Maharashtra Civil Services (Occupation of Government Residences) Rules.
- (8) Maharashtra Civil Services (Travelling Allowances) Rules.

These sets of rules seek to codify the provisions of existing rules in the Bombay Civil Services Rules subjectwise and the various orders issued by Government with such rewording as have become necessary to put them in the form of statutory rules.

2. The first four sets of rules [S. No. (1) to (4)] have been framed by the Governor of Maharashtra under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution of India. These rules which have been issued under Government Notification, Finance Department, No. MSC-1081/3 MCSR-Cell, dated the 23rd July 1981, come into force with effect from the 15th August 1981. The remaining sets of rules will be issued later on.

(2)

3. To make each set of rules as self-contained as possible, the relevant delegation of powers, Appendices and the relevant forms pertaining to a particular subject, have also been included therein.

4. This set of rules pertains to Joining Time, Foreign Services and Payments during Suspension, Dismissal and Removal of Employees of the Maharashtra Government. The Marathi version will be published separately.

5. For facility of reference a comparative table has been appended to this set of rules at the end indicating the numbers of these rules and the corresponding provisions of the Bombay Civil Services Rules, 1959. The table also indicates the provision of the Bombay Civil Services Rules, 1959, which have been deleted from this set of rules.

6. Omissions or inaccuracies, if any, in this set of rules, may please be brought to the notice of the Finance Department.

Dated 23rd July 1981.
Finance Department,
Mantralaya, Bombay 400 032.

V. PRABHAKAR
Special Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

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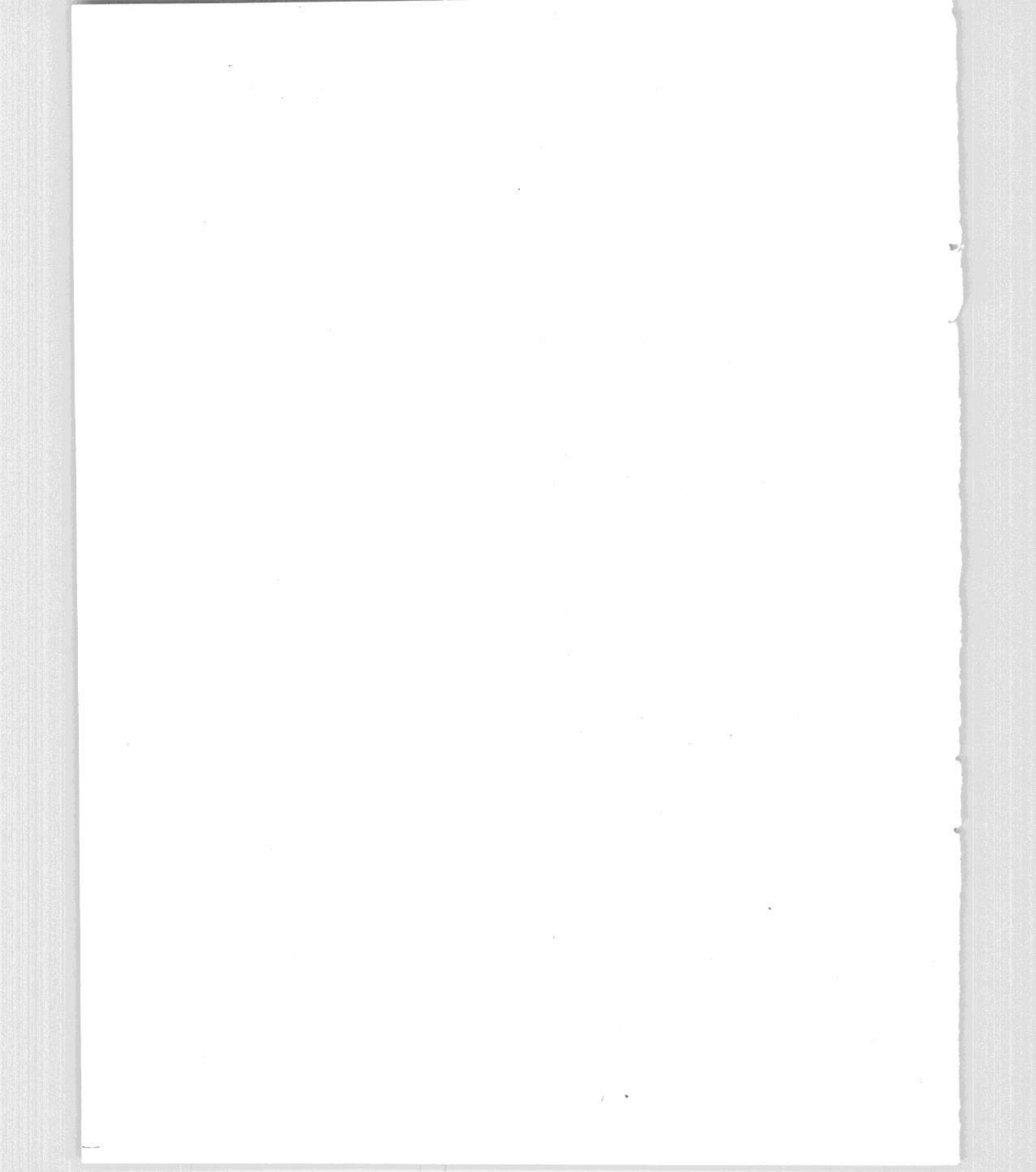
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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Mantralaya, Bombay 400 032-BR, dated 23rd July 1981

NOTIFICATION

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

No. MSC 1081/3/MCSR-Cell.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Maharashtra is hereby pleased to make the following Rules, namely :—

CHAPTER I—GENERAL

1. Short title and commencement

(1) These Rules may be called the Maharashtra Civil Services (Joining Time, Foreign Service and Payments during Suspension, Dismissal and Removal) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the 15th day of August 1981.

2. Extent of application

Except where it is otherwise expressed or implied, these rules apply to all members of services and holders of posts whose conditions of service the Government of Maharashtra are competent to prescribe. They shall also apply to—

(a) any person for whose appointment and conditions of employment special provision is made by or under any law for the time being in force,

(b) any person in respect of whose service, pay and allowances and pension or any of them special provision has been made by an agreement made with him, in respect of any matter not covered by the provisions of such law or agreement, and

(c) Government servants paid from Local Funds administered by Government, except rules relating to the foreign service.

Note 1.—As regards the amount of leave and pension, Government servants of the former States of Saurashtra, Kutch, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, allocated to the State of Bombay, who have opted to be governed by the rules of the former States applicable to them before the 1st day of November 1956, in accordance with Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. INT 1056-S-8, dated the 7th January 1957, as modified from time to time will be governed by those rules. Option once exercised is final.

Note 2.—By virtue of rule 3 of All India Services (Compensatory Allowances) Rules, 1954, and Rule 3 of All India Services (Travelling Allowances) Rules, 1954, the Compensatory and Travelling Allowances of the All India Services Officers, serving in connection with the affairs of the Government of Maharashtra, are regulated by the relevant provisions of the Maharashtra Civil Services Rules, pertaining to Compensatory Allowances and Travelling Allowances.

Note 3.—Persons transferred to Government service from a Local Fund which is not administered by Government will be treated as joining a first post under Government and their previous service shall not count as service performed under Government. Government may, however, allow previous service in such cases to count as service performed on such terms as it thinks fit.

3. Right to interpret

Government reserve to themselves the right of interpreting these rules.

4. Power of relaxation

Where Government is satisfied that the operation of any of these rules causes or is likely to cause undue hardship in the case of any Government servant or class of Government servants, it may, by an order in writing, exempt any such Government servant or class of Government servants from any provisions of these rules or may direct that such provisions shall apply to such Government servants or class of Government servants with such modifications not affecting the substance thereof as may be specified in such order.

5. Validity of terms of contract

The terms of a specific contract enforceable at law necessarily override the provisions of these rules.

6. Regulation of claims to pay, allowances, leave and pension

A Government servant's claim to pay and allowances is regulated by the rules in force at the time in respect of which the pay and allowances are earned; to leave by the rules in force at the time the leave is applied for and granted; and to pension by the rules in force at the time when the Government servant retires or is discharged from the service of Government :

Provided that, if during his service, changes disadvantageous to him are introduced in the rules, to which he became subject on entry into the service of Government, his pension shall not be less than that which would have been admissible but for the introduction of such changes.

7. Exercise and delegation of powers under these rules

No powers may be exercised or delegated under these rules except after consultation with the Finance Department. It shall be open to that Department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its consent may be presumed to have been given.

Note .—For powers delegated under these rules, see Appendix I.

8. Reasons for concessions to be communicated to Audit Officer

When a competent authority, other than Government, communicates to the Audit Officer an order granting any concessions under these rules to any Government servant in cases in which it is prescribed that the reasons therefor should be recorded, he should at the same time forward to him a copy of his reasons.

CHAPTER II—DEFINITIONS

[The definitions given below are reproduced from Chapter II of the Maharashtra Civil Services (General Conditions of Services) Rules, 1981, and are only those definitions which are relevant for the purpose of the subject matter contained in this set of rules.]

9. Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in this Chapter are used in the various sets of Maharashtra Civil Services Rules, in the sense here explained:—

(4) **Audit Officer** means an Audit Officer, appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India whatever his official designation, in whose circle of audit a public servant is serving, or (in respect to verification of service) has served.

(8) **Compensatory allowance** means an allowance granted to meet personal expenditure necessitated by the special circumstances in which duty is performed. It includes different types of travelling allowances.

(9) **Competent authority**, in relation to the exercise of any power, means Government, or any authority to which the power is delegated by or under these rules.

(10) **Consolidated Fund of India or the State.** All revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled "the Consolidated Fund of India". Similarly all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled "the Consolidated Fund of the State".

(12) **Date of first appointment** means the date the Government servant assumes the duties of his first post in Government service, or, if this be earlier, the date of his assumption of any duty which is treated, as service counting for pension.

(16) **Family** means a Government servant's wife or husband, as the case may be, residing with the Government servant and legitimate children and step-children residing with and wholly dependent upon the Government servant. It includes, in addition, parents, sisters and minor brothers if residing with and wholly dependent upon the Government servant.

Note 1.—Not more than one wife is included in the term "family" for the purpose of these rules.

Note 2.—An adopted child shall be considered to be a legitimate child if, under the personal law of the Government servant, adoption is legally recognised as conferring on it the status of a natural child.

(18) **First appointment** means the appointment of a person who is not holding any appointment under Government, even though he may have previously held such an appointment.

(19) **Foreign service** means service in which a Government servant receives his pay with the sanction of Government from any source other than the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State, or of a Union Territory.

(20) A **Gazetted Government servant** is one who is a member of an All India or State Service or a person appointed in accordance with the terms of a contract or agreement and whose appointment is gazetted by Government. Members of the Subordinate Civil Services, whose appointments are gazetted by Heads of Departments are Non-gazetted Government servants. Notifications investing Government servants with powers under different Acts, in order that the Courts may take judicial cognizance of them, do not constitute the persons invested with such powers as gazetted Government servants within the meaning of this sub-rule.

Exception.—Officers whose appointments to Class II services or posts are made by the Heads of Departments or Heads of Offices subordinate to them and are not published in the Gazette should be treated as Gazetted Government servants.

(21) **Government**, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, as respects anything done or to be done after the commencement of the Constitution, shall mean the Governor of Maharashtra.

(22) **Heads of Departments.** This term includes the officers mentioned in Appendix II in Maharashtra Civil Services (General Conditions of Services) Rules, 1981 and any others whom Government may from time to time declare to be Heads of Departments.

(23) **Holiday means—**

(a) a holiday prescribed or notified by or under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; and

(b) in relation to any particular office, a day on which such office is ordered by Government, or by a duly constituted authority, by notification in the Gazette or otherwise, to be closed for the transaction of Government business without reserve or qualification.

(27) **Joining time** means the time allowed to a Government servant to join a new post or to travel to or from a station to which he is posted.

(28) **Leave** means permission to remain absent from duty granted by a competent authority under the Maharashtra Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1981.

(29) **Leave-salary** means the monthly amount paid by Government to a Government servant on leave.

(30) **Lien** means the title of a Government servant to hold substantively, either immediately or on the termination of a period or periods of absence, a permanent post, including a tenure post, to which he has been appointed substantively.

(36) **Pay** means the amount drawn monthly by a Government servant as—

(i) the pay (including special dearness pay) which has been sanctioned for a post held by him substantively or in an officiating capacity, or to which he is entitled by reason of his position in a cadre; and

(ii) personal pay, and special pay; and

(iii) any other emoluments which may be specially classed as pay by Government.

(39) **Pensionable service** means service which qualifies the Government servant performing it to receive a pension from the Consolidated Fund.

(40) **Permanent post** means a post carrying a definite rate of pay sanctioned without limit of time.

(48) **Special pay** means an addition, of the nature of pay, to the emoluments of a post or of a Government servant granted in consideration of—

(a) the specially arduous nature of the duties;

(b) a specific addition to the work or responsibility.

(50) **Subsistence allowance** means a monthly grant made to a Government servant who is not in receipt of pay or leave-salary.

(51) **Substantive pay** means the pay other than special pay, personal pay or emoluments classed as pay by Government under sub-rule 36(iii) to which a Government servant is entitled on account of a post to which he has been appointed substantively or by reasons of his substantive position in a cadre.

(53) **Temporary post** means a post carrying a definite rate of pay sanctioned for a limited time.

Note.—Substantive appointments to temporary posts should be made in a limited number of cases only, as for example, when posts are, to all intents and purposes, quasi-permanent or when they have been sanctioned for a period of not less than, or there is reason to believe that they will not terminate within a period of three years. In all other cases, appointments in temporary posts should be made in an officiating capacity only.

Instruction.—The benefit of substantive appointments to temporary posts contemplated in the above note should not be allowed to be enjoyed by more than one person simultaneously. Therefore, where a Government servant has already been appointed substantively to a temporary post and there is a temporary interruption in his tenure of the post, it would not be proper to appoint another Government servant substantively to the post during such temporary interruption. For this purpose, interruptions which are likely to last for less than 3 years may be treated as temporary. It follows, therefore, that where a Government servant is already appointed substantively to a temporary post, a second Government servant should not be appointed substantively to it unless the previous holder of the post has been transferred from it permanently or unless he has been transferred temporarily and there is reason to believe that he will remain absent from the post for a period of not less than three years.

(56) **Transfer** means the movement of a Government servant from one headquarter station in which he is employed to another such station, either—

- (a) to take up the duties of a new post; or
- (b) in consequence of a change of his headquarters.

(57) **Transit time** means the actual time required to reach the destination of tour from the headquarters or from one outstation to another outstation by the ordinary mode of travel.

CHAPTER III—JOINING TIME

10. When admissible

Joining time may be granted to a Government servant to enable him—

- (1) to join a new post either at the same or a new station without availing himself of any leave on relinquishing charge of his old post;
- (2) to join a new post in a new station on return from—
 - (a) leave of not more than 180 days' duration,
 - (b) leave other than that specified in sub-clause (a) when he has not had sufficient notice of his appointment to the new post.

Note 1.—The authority which ordered the transfer will decide whether Government servant has not had sufficient notice under rule 10 (2) (b).

Note 2.—Joining time may also be admissible under this rule to Government servant shifted enblock from one place to another in consequence of a change of his headquarters due to shifting of office.

11. Joining time admissible to permanent Government servant under other Governments when appointed by nomination

Joining time shall also be granted under rule 10 to a Government servant who holds a permanent post under any Government in a substantive capacity, when he is appointed to a new post on the results of a competitive examination or interview which is open to both Government servants and others.

12. Change of appointment at the same station

- (1) No joining time is admissible when the change of appointment does not involve an actual change of office.
- (2) Joining time of not more than one day is allowed when—
 - (a) the appointment to a post in a new office does not involve a change of residence from one station to another, or
 - (b) there is an actual change of office in the same station.
- (3) A holiday or Sunday counts as a day for the purpose of this rule.

Note 1.—The offices of Collectors and Assistant/Deputy Collectors are distinct offices for the purpose of this rule.

Note 2.—Where different offices/Departments of Government are situated in one and the same building and where there is a chain of transfers of Government servants working in the offices/Departments of the same building, a joining time of not more than one day may be allowed. This benefit will not be admissible where there is isolated transfer of a Government servant from one office to another situated in the same building.

13. Joining time to join another Government servant on tour

When a Government servant is transferred without change of headquarters and at the same time obliged to join another Government servant on tour, the time for his journey out to camp calculated in the manner laid down in rule 15 may be allowed in addition to the day admissible under rule 12.

14. Extension of joining time when holidays follow joining time

When one or more holidays follow joining time the normal joining time may be deemed to have been extended to cover such holidays.

15. How joining time is calculated

(1) The joining time of a Government servant in cases involving a transfer from one station to another is subject to a maximum of 30 days. Seven days including Sunday and holidays are allowed for preparation and in addition a period to cover the actual journey calculated as follows:—

(a) One day for journeys on transfer to a place within the same district or in an adjoining district (i.e. a district having a common border at any point);

(b) two days for journeys on transfer to a place other than those mentioned in clause (a) above.

(2) When a Government servant is required to join a new post without availing of the full joining time, the number of days of joining time as admissible under sub-rule (1), subject to a maximum of 10 days, reduced by the number of days actually availed of, shall be credited to his leave account as earned leave.

Note.—Sunday does not count as a day for the purpose of calculating the days of actual journey but a holiday shall be included therein. However, Sundays are included in the maximum period of 30 days.

16. Admissibility of joining time when appointment is changed while in transit

If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another, his joining time begins on the day following that on which he receives the order of appointment; but a second period of seven days for preparation will not be allowed to him.

17. Leave taken while in transit

If a Government servant takes leave while in transit from one post to another, the period which has elapsed since he handed over charge of his old post must be included in his leave :

Provided that in cases where leave on medical grounds is taken after availing of normal joining time, the split up of the spell of absence allowing joining time first and leave afterwards, may be allowed to stand.

18. Joining time on return from leave out of India

When a Government servant returning from leave out of India exceeding 180 days, takes joining time before joining his post, his joining time shall begin from the date of arrival in India at the port of debarkation, or, if he returns by air, from the day following that on which the aircraft in which he returns, arrives at its first regular port in India, and be calculated as from such port:

Provided that, if the port of debarkation/airport is not in Maharashtra State, the Government servant may be allowed the joining time to the extent of days, which he has spent in journey for arriving at the headquarters, subject to a maximum of three days.

19. Calculation of joining time when appointment is made while on leave

(1) If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while on leave of not more than 180 days duration, his joining time will be calculated from his old headquarters to the new headquarters irrespective of the place where he spends leave or receives posting orders. If he is on leave out of India and receives the order before he arrives at the port of debarkation, then for the purpose of this rule, it will be assumed that he received the order at the port of debarkation. If the post to which he is transferred is at the port of debarkation, he may be allowed joining time of one day.

(2) The period of joining time admissible to a Government servant, who proceeds on leave not exceeding 180 days from his old post and who is posted to a new post in another station where he is spending the leave, should be calculated under rule 12. This provision is also applicable to cases falling under rule 10 (2)(b).

20. Joining time to be calculated from place of handing over charge

If a Government servant is authorised to make over charge of a post elsewhere than at its headquarters, his joining time shall be calculated from the place at which he makes over charge.

21. Joining time to be calculated from the old headquarters to the new headquarters in case of a transfer on tour to the tour station

If the headquarters of a Government servant while on tour is changed to the tour station itself, or his temporary transfer is converted into permanent transfer by the competent authority, his joining time may be calculated from the old headquarters to the new headquarters, in case he actually performs journey to his old headquarters for winding up his household etc.

22. Special provisions for grant of joining time

Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules—

(a) In cases where Government servants are to undergo special courses of instructions or training, or when Maharashtra Medical

or Veterinary Service, Class III Officers are posted temporarily on fair or epidemic duty for a period not exceeding three months or when they are directed to proceed on duty to other areas without change of headquarters, the Heads of Offices sanctioning such deputations should see that no more joining time than what is absolutely necessary is allowed in each case.

(b) Government teachers sent for training for the B.Ed. Course at the Government Secondary Training Colleges in this State or to the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, for training in long-term courses in Physical Education, and trainees sent by Government at G. B. Training Centre at Bordi, may be granted the minimum period required by them for actual journey plus one day as joining time, after the completion of their training.

(c) The Officers of the Jail Department sent for training to the Jail Officers Training School, Pune, should be allowed joining time under rule 15.

(d) The cases of the Departmental candidates after completing the Gram Sevak's Training Course, should be regulated under rule 15.

(e) The work-charged staff who are entitled to travelling allowance on transfer in the public interest should be allowed joining time and joining time pay as admissible to Government servants under rule 15.

23. Transfer during vacation

A Government servant transferred during vacation may join his new appointment at the end of the vacation, eventhough the joining time calculated under rule 15 is hereby exceeded.

24. Joining time admissible when vacation is combined with leave

If vacation is combined with leave, joining time should be regulated under rule 10 (2)(a) if the total period of leave and vacation combined is of not more than 180 days' duration.

25. Extension of joining time when charge consists of several stores or scattered works or offices

(1) In cases in which the charge to be transferred consists of several stores and/or scattered works which the relieving and the relieved Government servants are required to inspect together before the transfer of charge is completed, the Head of the Department should extend the joining time by the period required for completing the transfer of charge.

(2) The Maintenance Surveyors of the Land Records Department, who are in-charge of more than one City Survey Office at different places with headquarters at one of these places, are entitled to the concessions granted under the above sub-rule.

26. Extension of joining time by Government

Government may in any case extend the joining time admissible under these rules.

27. Circumstances in which joining time can be extended by a competent authority

Within the prescribed maximum of 30 days, a competent authority may, on such conditions as it thinks fit, grant to a Government servant a longer period of joining time than is admissible under the rules in the following circumstances :—

(a) when the Government servant has been unable to use the ordinary mode of travelling or, notwithstanding due diligence on his part, has spent more time on the journey than is allowed by the rules; or

(b) when such extension is considered necessary for the public convenience or for the saving of such public expenditure as is caused by unnecessary or purely formal transfer; or

(c) when the rules have in any particular case operated harshly, as for example when a Government servant has, through no fault on his part, missed a steamer or has fallen sick while on the journey.

28. Joining time not admissible when transferred at own request

If a Government servant is transferred at his own request, he will not be entitled to any joining time. The competent authority in the former Department may grant, at its discretion, leave due and admissible to him, for the period from handing over charge at the old station to taking over at the other, if Government servant applies for it.

29. Overstayal

A Government servant who does not join his post within his joining time is entitled to no pay or leave salary after the end of the joining time. Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of joining time may be treated as misbehaviour for the purpose of rule 27 of Maharashtra Civil Services (General Conditions of Services) Rules, 1981.

30. Pay during joining time

A Government servant on joining time shall be regarded as on duty and shall be entitled to be paid as follows:—

(a) where joining time is granted under sub-rule (1) of rule 10, the pay which he would have drawn, if he had continued in the old post;

(b) where the joining time is granted under sub-rule (2) of rule 10, pay equal to the leave salary which the Government servant would have drawn had he been on earned leave :

Provided that—

(i) a Government servant on transfer shall not be entitled to any pay for the period of joining time unless his transfer is in the interest of public service;

(ii) no joining time pay shall be granted to a Government servant who does not hold a permanent post under any Government in a substantive capacity, when he is appointed to a new post on the results of a competitive examination or interview which is open to both Government servants and others.

31. Joining time while joining a post under another Government

When a Government servant under the administrative control of the Government of Maharashtra is transferred to the control of another Government, his joining time for the journey to join his post under that Government and for the return journey shall be governed by the rules made by that Government.

32. Audit officer to move the Head of Department for report to Government about concession under rule 27

The Audit Officer shall move the Head of the Department concerned to report to Government any concession made under rule 27 which appears to him contrary to the spirit of the rule. The latter officer may not finally overrule the Audit Officer without a reference to Government.

CHAPTER IV—FOREIGN SERVICE**33. Scope**

The rules in this Chapter apply to those Government servants only who are transferred to foreign service after these rules come into force. Government servants transferred before that date will remain subject to the rules in force at the date of transfer.

34. Transfer to foreign service to be treated as fresh transfer after these rules come into force

In respect of Government servants who were transferred to foreign service prior to the date these rules came into force, further extension of periods of foreign service ending after that date should be treated as fresh transfer and dealt with under these rules.

35. Transfer to foreign service when not admissible

A transfer to foreign service is not admissible unless—

(a) the duties to be performed after the transfer are such as should, for public reasons, be rendered by a Government servant, and

(b) the Government servant whether permanent or temporary to be transferred holds, at the time of transfer, a post paid from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

36. Transfer to foreign service not permissible without consent

(1) No Government servant may be transferred to foreign service against his will:

Provided that, in so far as the transfer of a Government servant on foreign service to a Zilla Parishad under the provisions of section 253-B of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 (as amended from time to time) is concerned, his transfer on foreign service shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of that section :

Provided further that this sub-rule shall not apply to the transfer of a Government servant recruited in service on or after 30th July 1977, to the service of a body incorporated or not, which is wholly or substantially owned or controlled by Government.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 39, a transfer to foreign service may be sanctioned by a competent authority on the terms and conditions mentioned in rule 40.

37. Transfer to foreign service while on leave

If a Government servant is transferred to foreign service while on leave, he ceases from the date of such transfer to be on leave and to draw leave salary.

38. Date from which pay drawn from foreign employer

A Government servant in foreign service will draw pay from the foreign employer from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his post in Government service. Subject to the provisions of rule 39, the amount of his pay, the period of joining time admissible to him, and his pay during such joining time, will be fixed by the authority sanctioning the transfer in consultation with the foreign employer.

39. Principles regulating remuneration in foreign service

The amount of remuneration to be granted to a Government servant transferred to foreign service in India should be regulated by the following principles:—

(1) When the transfer of a Government servant to foreign service in India is sanctioned, the pay which he shall receive in such service must be precisely specified in the order sanctioning the transfer. If it is intended that he shall receive any remuneration or enjoy any concession of pecuniary value in addition to his pay proper, the exact nature of such remuneration or concession must be similarly specified. No Government servant will be permitted to receive any remuneration or enjoy any concession which is not so specified; and, if the order is silent as to any particular remuneration or concession, it must be assumed that the intention is that it shall not be enjoyed.

(2) The following two general principles must be observed by a competent authority in sanctioning the conditions of transfer:—

(a) the terms granted to the Government servant transferred must not be such as to impose an unnecessarily heavy burden on the foreign employer;

(b) the terms granted must not be so greatly in excess of the remuneration, which the Government servant would receive in Government service, as to render foreign service appreciably more attractive than Government service :

Provided that the two principles laid down above are observed, a competent authority may sanction the grant of the following concessions by the foreign employer. Such concessions must not be sanctioned as a matter of course, but in those cases only in which their grant is in accordance with local custom and the wishes of the foreign employer and is in the opinion of the competent authority justified by the circumstances. The value of the concessions must be taken into account in determining an appropriate rate of pay for the Government servant in foreign service :—

(a) the payment of contributions towards leave-salary and pension under the rules regulating such contributions;

(b) the grant of travelling allowance under the travelling allowance rules of Government or under the rules of the foreign

employer and of permanent travelling allowance, or conveyance allowance;

(c) the use of tents, boats and transport on tour; provided that this is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the amount of travelling allowance admissible;

(d) the grant of free residential accommodation, which may be furnished, in cases in which the competent authority considers this to be desirable, on such scale as may seem proper to the competent authority;

(e) the use of motors, carriages and animals.

(3) The grant of any concession not specified in proviso to sub-rule (2) above requires the sanction of Government.

40. Terms and conditions of transfer to foreign service

(1) The authority which sanctions the Government servant's transfer to foreign service or an extension in the period of foreign service must always send a copy of such sanction to the concerned Government servant and the Audit Officer.

(2) The Government servant himself should without delay communicate a copy to the officer, who audits his pay, and take his instructions as to the officer to whom he is to account for the contributions; he should also report to the latter officer the time and date of all transfers of charge to which he is a party when proceeding on, while in, and on return from foreign service, and furnish from time to time particulars regarding his pay in foreign service, the leave taken by him, his postal address, and any other information, which that officer may require.

(3) Every Government servant transferred to foreign service is expected to be conversant with the rules relating to foreign service. He should see that the rules and orders regulating his pay and other conditions of service while in foreign service are observed and that contributions, if any, are paid regularly.

(4) Transfer of a Government servant to foreign service should be made on the standard terms and conditions as in Appendix II. No departure from the prescribed terms and conditions shall be permissible.

Note.—Guidelines for both the competent authorities and the foreign employers are given in Appendix III.

41. Regulation of foreign service while on leave preparatory to retirement

(1) Foreign service of any kind (whether in India or out of India) other than under a body corporate owned or controlled by Government, during leave preparatory to retirement should be treated as "private employment" for the purpose of rule 37 i.e. a Government servant who has reached or is approaching the age of superannuation, notwithstanding his employment under a foreign employer,

should be allowed to take leave which would be admissible to him, had he not accepted such employment, and pension contribution should not be recovered. The concession should not be granted to Government servants who are already in foreign service and propose to continue on duty in the service of the same employer during leave preparatory to retirement. It shall not also be granted to Government servants who retire before reaching the age of superannuation, if they take such leave after being offered, or having made arrangements for employment in foreign service. In such cases they should be required either to retire or to go on foreign service terms.

(2) A Government servant, who is already on foreign service in or out of India under a body corporate owned or controlled by Government, applies for leave preparatory to retirement will not be permitted to continue in employment under the foreign employer while on leave preparatory to retirement. Non-eligibility for leave preparatory to retirement as a result of continuance in service under the foreign employer will not be treated as refusal of leave for the purposes of rule 67 of Maharashtra Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1981. If he is allowed to continue in employ of the foreign organisation after the date of superannuation, he will be treated purely as on private employment.

42. Continuance of foreign service after retirement

When any Government servant lent on foreign service retires from Government service but continues in the service of his foreign employer, the Audit Officer shall communicate to the foreign employer, through the usual authorities, a statement showing the date of retirement and the amount of pension drawn from the Government so as to give the foreign employer the opportunity, if he be so inclined, of revising the existing terms of the employment.

43. Conditions under which the services of Civil Surgeons are available to a Gazetted Government servant while in foreign service

A Gazetted Government servant in foreign service is entitled to the services of the Civil Surgeon of the District in or near which he is employed—

- (a) if no Medical Officer is provided by the foreign employer, or
- (b) if the medical attendant provided by the foreign employer is not of gazetted rank.

44. Government servant primarily responsible for payment of pension and leave-salary contributions

(1) While a Government servant is in foreign service contribution towards the cost of his pension must be paid to the Consolidated Fund of the State on his behalf.

(2) If the foreign service is in India, contributions must be paid on account of the cost of leave-salary also.

(3) Contributions due under sub-rules (1) and (2) above, shall be paid by Government servant himself unless the foreign employer consents to pay them. They shall not be payable during leave taken while in foreign service.

(4) By special arrangement made under rule 58, contributions on account of leave-salary may be required in the case of foreign service out of India also, the contributions being paid by the foreign employer.

(5) When an officer of the Maharashtra Police Service is deputed to foreign service, contributions towards uniform and charger grants should also be recovered from the foreign employer at the rates prescribed by Government from time to time. These contributions are payable during leave also.

Note 1.—Throughout this Chapter, pension includes Government contribution, if any, payable to a Government servant's credit in a contributory provident fund.

Note 2.—A Government servant in foreign service shall be held to have lost his lien in Government service from the date on which the post held by him in Government service is abolished, and no contribution shall be received after that date. He shall be regarded as having retired from Government service from that date, and he shall thereafter be permitted to draw the compensation pension to which he is entitled in addition to the pay which he receives at the time from his foreign employer.

45. Rates of pension and leave salary contributions

(1) Contributions on account of pension and leave-salary should be calculated at the rates and by the method prescribed in Appendix IV.

(2) In return for the contributions, Government accept the liability for the pension, and, if the foreign service is in India, the leave-salary of the Government servant.

Note.—Pension contribution in respect of Forest Subordinates lent to the Defence Authorities to take charge of Cantonment Forests should be recovered under this rule.

46. Remission of contributions in certain cases

Government may remit the contributions due in any specified case or class of cases.

Note.—The following classes of Government servants are exempted from the payment of contribution, and their leave-salaries and pensions are calculated according to the rules applicable to Government servants :—

- (i) Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals in India;
- (ii) The Municipal Commissioner for Greater Bombay.

47. Contributions not to be withheld

A Government servant in foreign service shall not withhold contributions payable under rule 44. Neither he nor the foreign employer has any right of property in a contribution paid and no claim for refund can be entertained.

48. Claim to pension and leave-salary if contributions paid

(1) The rates of pension contribution prescribed in Appendix IV are designed to secure to the Government servant the pension that he would have earned by service under Government if he had not been transferred to foreign service.

(2) The rates of contribution prescribed in Appendix IV for leave-salary are designed to secure to the Government servant leave-salary on the scale and under the conditions applicable to him. In calculating the rate of leave-salary admissible, the pay drawn in foreign service, less, in the case of a Government servant if paying his own contributions, such portion of his pay as may be paid as contribution, will count as pay for the purpose of leave-salary.

49. Rates of interest payable on overdue contributions

(1) Contribution for leave-salary or pension, due in respect of a Government servant on foreign service, may be paid annually within fifteen days from the end of each financial year or at the end of the foreign service, if the transfer to foreign service expires before the end of a financial year, and if the payment is not made within the said period, interest must be paid to Government on the unpaid contribution, unless it is specifically remitted by Government, at the rate of two paise per day per Rs. 100 from the date of expiry of the period aforesaid, upto the date on which the contribution is finally paid. The interest shall be paid by the Government servant or the foreign employer according as the contribution is paid by the former or the latter.

(2) The leave-salary and pension contributions should be paid separately as they are creditable to different Heads of Accounts and no dues recoverable from Government, on any account, should be set off against these contributions.

50. Remittance of interest due

Interest on overdue contribution will only be remitted in exceptional circumstances when, for instance, the payment of the contribution has been delayed through no fault of the Government servant or the foreign employer concerned. Interest will not be remitted in consequence of delay on the part of the Audit Officer to make a claim, if the facts on which the claim is based were within the knowledge of the Government servant or the foreign employer concerned.

51. Consequences of non-payment of contributions

When the contribution falls into arrears, the Accounts Officer should bring the fact to the notice of the Government servant in foreign service and claim interest in accordance with rule 49. If any amount due, including interest, is not paid within twelve months of its accrual, the Accounts Officer should intimate to the Government servant the

amount due up to the date, and inform him that in consequence of the default he has forfeited his claim to pension, or pension and leave salary, as the case may be. In order to revive his claim, the Government servant must at once pay the amount due and represent his case to Government who will finally deal with it.

52. Date from which pay and contribution cease to be paid on reversion from foreign service

When a Government servant reverts from foreign service to Government service, his pay will cease to be paid by the foreign employer, and his contributions will be discontinued with effect from the date of reversion.

53. Remittance of contribution in respect of vaccinators

Recovery of contribution is remitted in the case of vaccinators who have been declared to be pensionable servants of Government and are employed in cantonments or under municipalities or paid from Local Funds.

54. Reversion/re-call from foreign service

A Government servant in foreign service will be entitled to revert six months after he has given notice to Government of his wish to revert, but a competent authority may allow him to revert sooner; provided that this rule shall not apply to a Government servant transferred to foreign service under the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 36. A Government servant in foreign service is liable to be recalled by a competent authority at any time.

55. Date from which reversion from foreign service is effective

A Government servant reverts from foreign service to Government service, on the date on which he takes charge of his post in Government service provided that, if he takes leave preparatory to retirement on the conclusion of foreign service, his reversion shall take effect from the date on which he proceeds on leave.

Note.—If a Government servant on foreign service applies for leave preparatory to retirement, the foreign employer is not the competent authority to sanction or refuse the leave.

56. Personal responsibility of a Government servant for accepting leave or leave-salary while on foreign service

(1) A Government servant in foreign service is personally responsible for the observance of the provisions of rule 58. By accepting leave to which he is not entitled under these rules he renders himself liable to refund the leave-salary irregularly drawn, and, in the event of his refusing to refund the period for which he has irregularly drawn the leave-salary will not count either for leave or pension.

(2) When it comes to the notice of the Accounts Officer that a Government servant in foreign service has accepted leave to which he was not entitled under these rules, he shall require the leave so granted to be commuted into leave for which the Government servant is eligible under the rules, and call upon him to refund any leave salary drawn in excess of the amount admissible.

57. Government servant to acquaint himself with leave and leave-salary rules

A Government servant transferred to foreign service must, before taking up his duties in foreign service, make himself acquainted with the rules or arrangements which will regulate his leave during such service.

58. Grant of leave and payment of leave-salary while in foreign service in India

A Government servant in foreign service in India may not be granted leave, otherwise than in accordance with the rules applicable to the service of which he is a member, and may not take leave or receive leave-salary from Government unless he actually quits duty and goes on leave.

59. Grant of leave during foreign service out of India

(1) A Government servant in foreign service out of India may be granted leave by his employer on such conditions as the employer may determine. In any individual case the authority sanctioning the transfer may determine beforehand, in consultation with the employer, the conditions on which leave will be granted by the employer. The leave-salary in respect of leave granted by the employer will be paid by the employer and the leave will not be debited against the Government servant's leave account.

(2) In special circumstances, the authority sanctioning a transfer to foreign service out of India may make an arrangement with the foreign employer, under which leave may be granted to the Government servant in accordance with the rules applicable to him as a Government servant, if foreign employer pays to the Consolidated Fund of the State, leave-salary contribution at the rate prescribed under Appendix IV.

60. Treatment of service in India/out of India while in foreign service

If a Government servant on foreign service in India is sent by his employer, out of India on duty, he should be treated as in foreign service in India. Similarly, a Government servant on foreign service out of India deputed by his employer to India on duty should be treated as in foreign service out of India. The fact of the Government servant's being so deputed should, however, be brought to

the notice of the lending authority, as it might be necessary to reconsider the question of remuneration.

Note.—The responsibility of giving the information required under the last sentence of this rule lies with the Government servant.

61. Acceptance of pension or gratuity from foreign employer not permissible without sanction

A Government servant transferred to foreign service may not, without the sanction of Government, accept a pension or gratuity from his foreign employer in respect of such service.

62. Principles governing promotions of a Government servant in his cadre while on foreign service

A Government servant transferred to foreign service shall remain in the cadre or cadres in which he was included in a substantive or officiating capacity immediately before his transfer, and may be given such substantive or officiating promotion in those cadres as the authority competent to order promotion may decide. In giving promotion, such authority shall take into account—

(a) the nature of the work performed in foreign service; and

(b) the promotion given to juniors in the cadres in which the question of promotion arises.

In any individual case, Government may grant a Government servant even outside his cadre but in his own line such promotion as they consider he would have got had he not been transferred to foreign service.

Note.—The words “in his own line” used in the above rule refer to posts to which the Government servant may normally look for promotion in his own department or office.

63. Fixation of pay while holding two or more posts in foreign service

The pay of a Government servant holding simultaneously two or more appointments in foreign service should be fixed as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of the rules contained in Chapter V of Maharashtra Civil Services (Pay) Rules, 1981 and keeping in view the provisions of rules 38 and 39.

64. Pay in foreign service not to be taken into account while fixing pay on appointment in Government service

A Government servant in foreign service, if appointed to officiate in a post in Government service, will draw pay calculated on the pay of the post in Government service on which he holds a lien or would hold a lien had his lien not been suspended and that of the post in which he officiates. His pay in foreign service will not be taken into account in fixing his pay.

65. Recoveries of cost of establishment to be made from those for whose benefit or at whose request posts are created

When an addition is made to a regular establishment on the condition that its cost, or a definite portion of its cost, shall be recovered from the persons for whose benefit, the additional establishment is created, recoveries shall be made as follows :—

(a) the amount to be recovered shall be the gross sanctioned cost of the service, or of the portion of the service, as the case may be, and shall not vary with the actual expenditure of any month.

(b) in the case of additions made to the establishment the procedure prescribed in rule 4 in Appendix IV should be followed.

(c) Government may reduce the amount of recoveries or may entirely forego them.

Note 1.—The term “ gross sanctioned cost of the service ” used in clause (a) means the average cost of the establishment in the absence of any specific orders to the contrary.

Note 2.—The recoveries on account of pension contribution should not be effected in the case of temporary establishments entertained under this rule when the persons have not been transferred from Government service but are outsiders temporarily appointed. Cases in which the temporary service eventually becomes pensionable should be met by recovering contributions in arrears under proper authority.

Note 3.—The words “ its cost ” in line 2 of this rule refer to “ an addition ” in line 1 of this rule. The underlying intention of the rule is to cover the cost of the additional establishments sanctioned. Contributions for leave-salary and pension leviable under clause (b) of this rule should, therefore, be based on the rates of pay, old and/or revised, as the case may be, on which that establishment is actually sanctioned.

Note 4.—(a) (i) In order to work out a fixed amount for purposes of effecting recoveries under this rule house rent allowance should be calculated at the maximum rate on the average cost of the establishment; and

(ii) Compensatory allowance and house rent allowance drawn during the period of leave should also be included for purposes of recovery under this rule.

(b) The addition to be made to the ‘ Pay ’ element of the gross sanctioned cost of the establishment under this rule on account of dearness allowance should be worked out on the basis of rates applicable in each case.

**CHAPTER V—SUSPENSION, DISMISSAL AND
REMOVAL****66. Pay and allowances cease from the date of dismissal or removal**

The pay and allowances of a Government servant who is dismissed or removed from service, cease from the date of such dismissal or removal.

67. Grant of leave not permissible during suspension

Leave may not be granted to a Government servant under suspension.

68. Subsistence allowance and compensatory allowances during suspension

(1) A Government servant under suspension or deemed to have been placed under suspension by an order of the appointing authority shall be entitled to the following payments, namely :—

(a) A subsistence allowance at an amount equal to the leave-salary which the Government servant would have drawn if he had been on leave on half pay and, in addition dearness allowance based on such leave-salary :

Provided that where the period of suspension exceeds six months, the authority which made or is deemed to have made the order of suspension shall be competent to vary the amount of subsistence allowance for any period subsequent to the period of first six months as follows:—

(i) It may be increased by a suitable amount, not exceeding fifty per cent of the subsistence allowance admissible during the period of first six months, if in the opinion of the said authority, the period of suspension has been prolonged for reasons, to be recorded in writing, not directly attributable to the Government servant;

(ii) It may be reduced by a suitable amount, not exceeding fifty per cent of the subsistence allowance admissible during the period of the first six months, if, in the opinion of the said authority, the period of suspension has been prolonged due to reasons, to be recorded in writing, directly attributable to the Government servant;

(iii) The rate of dearness allowance will be based on the increased or, as the case may be, the decreased amount of subsistence allowance admissible under sub-clauses (i) and (ii) above.

(b) Other compensatory allowances, if any, of which the Government servant was in receipt on the date of suspension to such extent and subject to such conditions as the authority suspending the Government servant may direct :

Provided that the Government servant shall not be entitled to the compensatory allowances unless the said authority is satisfied that the Government servant continues to meet the expenditure for which they are granted.

(2) When a Government servant is convicted by a competent Court and sentenced to imprisonment, the subsistence allowance shall be reduced to a nominal amount of rupee one per month with effect from the date of such conviction and he shall continue to draw the same till the date of his removal or dismissal or re-instatement by the competent authority. If, however, he was acquitted by the Appellate Court in the meanwhile, in which case, he will draw the subsistence allowance at the normal rate from the date of acquittal by the Appellate Court.

69. Recovery of Government dues from subsistence allowances and furnishing of non-employment certificate while under suspension

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) of rule 68, the authority suspending the Government servant may withhold the payment of dearness allowance and/or compensatory allowances to the Government servant under suspension and appropriate the same towards the payment of any amount which may be due to Government.

(2) The following provisions apply to the recovery of dues from the subsistence allowance proper :—

(a) *Compulsory deductions.*—The following deductions should be enforced from the subsistence allowance:

- (i) Income-tax and Profession Tax,
- (ii) Licence fee and allied charges i.e., electricity, water, furniture etc.
- (iii) Repayment of loans and advances taken from Government at such rates as the Head of the Department deems it right to fix;

(b) *Optional deductions.*—The following deductions shall *not* be made except with the Government servant's written consent :—

- (i) Premia due on Postal Life Assurance Policies;
- (ii) Amounts due to Co-operative Stores and Co-operative Credit Societies;
- (iii) Refund of advances taken from General Provident Fund;

(c) *Other deductions.*—The deductions of the following nature shall not be made from the subsistence allowance :—

- (i) Subscription to General Provident Fund;
- (ii) Amounts due on Court attachments;
- (iii) Recovery of loss caused to Government for which a Government servant is responsible.

(3) There is no bar to effecting the recovery of overpayments from the subsistence allowance, but the competent authority will exercise discretion to decide whether the recovery should be held wholly in abeyance during the period of suspension or it should be effected at full or reduced rate ordinarily not exceeding one-third of the amount of the subsistence allowance only i.e. excluding dearness allowance and other compensatory allowances.

(4) No payment under rule 68 (1) shall be made unless the Government servant furnishes a certificate to the following effect before payment is made every month :—

“ I certify that I did not accept any private employment or engage myself in trade or business during the period in question. ”

If the authority has any reasons to doubt this certificate; it may ask the Police Authorities to verify the certificate and if the Government servant is found to have given a false certificate, that should be construed as an act of misconduct and made an additional charge against him.

In the case of Gazetted Officers under suspension, they should furnish the certificate themselves to the Treasury Officer/Audit Officer, who should see that the certificate is furnished before the claim for payment is admitted. In case of doubt regarding the certificate, the case should be referred to the Head of Department, who will ask the Police Authorities to verify the same.

(5) Policemen occupying rent-free quarters in Police lines or living in quarters the rent of which is paid by Government may be permitted to occupy them during the period of suspension just as they did while on duty.

(6) The compensatory local allowance and house rent allowance sanctioned at the discretion of the suspending authority under rule 68 (1) (b), can be drawn only if the Government servant under suspension certifies that he or his family or both resided for the period for which the allowance is claimed at the station where he was on duty at the time of suspension.

(7) Government servants other than those referred to in sub-rule (5) occupying rent-free quarters prior to being placed under suspension, may, at the discretion of the suspending authority, be allowed to occupy them to such extent and subject to such conditions as the authority suspending the Government servant may direct.

70. Regularisation of pay and allowances and the period of absence from duty where dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement is set aside as a result of appeal or review and such Government servant is re-instated

(1) When a Government servant who has been dismissed, removed or compulsorily retired is re-instated as a result of appeal or review or would have been so re-instated but for his retirement on superannuation while under suspension or not, the authority competent to order re-instatement shall consider and make a specific order—

(a) regarding the pay and allowances to be paid to the Government servant for the period of his absence from duty including the period of suspension preceding his dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be; and

(b) whether or not the said period shall be treated as a period spent on duty.

(2) Where the authority competent to order re-instatement is of opinion that the Government servant who had been dismissed, removed or compulsorily retired has been fully exonerated, the Government servant shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (6), be paid the full pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled, had he not been dismissed, removed or compulsorily retired or suspended prior to such dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be:

Provided that where such authority is of opinion that the termination of the proceedings instituted against the Government servant had been delayed due to reasons directly attributable to the Government servant, it may, after giving him an opportunity to make his representation within sixty days from the date on which the communication in this regard is served on him and after considering the representation, if any, submitted by him, direct for reasons to be recorded in writing, that the Government servant shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (7), be paid for the period of such delay, only such amount (not being the whole) of such pay and allowances as it may determine.

(3) In a case falling under sub-rule (2), the period of absence from duty including the period of suspension preceding dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be, shall be treated as a period spent on duty for all purposes.

(4) In cases other than those covered by sub-rule (2) [including cases where the order of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement from service is set aside by the appellate or reviewing authority solely on the ground of non-compliance with the requirements of clause (2) of article 311 of the Constitution and no further inquiry is proposed to be held] the Government servant shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (6) and (7), be paid such proportion of the full pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled, had

he not been dismissed, removed or compulsorily retired or suspended prior to such dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be, as the competent authority may determine after giving notice to the Government servant of the quantum proposed and after considering the representation, if any, submitted by him in that connection within such period which in no case shall exceed sixty days from the date on which the notice has been served, as may be specified in the notice:

Provided that any payment under this sub-rule to a Government servant [other than a Government servant who is governed by the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936)] shall be restricted to a period of three years immediately preceding the date on which orders for reinstatement of such Government servant are passed by the appellate authority or reviewing authority, or immediately preceding the date of retirement on superannuation of such Government servant, as the case may be.

(5) In a case falling under sub-rule (4), the period of absence from duty including the period of suspension preceding his dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be, shall not be treated as a period spent on duty, unless the competent authority specifically directs that it shall be so treated for any specified purpose :

Provided that if the Government servant so desires such authority may direct that the period of absence from duty including the period of suspension preceding his dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be, shall be converted into leave of any kind due and admissible to the Government servant.

Note.—The order of competent authority under the preceding proviso shall be absolute and no higher sanction shall be necessary for the grant of—

- (a) extraordinary leave in excess of three months in the case of a temporary Government servant; and
- (b) leave of any kind in excess of five years in the case of a permanent Government servant.

(6) The payment of allowances under sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (4) shall be subject to all other conditions under which such allowances are admissible.

(7) The amount determined under the proviso to sub-rule (2) or under sub-rule (4) shall not be less than the subsistence allowance and other allowances admissible under rule 68.

(8) Any payment made under this rule to a Government servant on his reinstatement shall be subject to adjustment of the amount, if any, earned by him through an employment during the period between the date of removal, dismissal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be, and the date of reinstatement. Where the pay and allowances admissible under this rule are equal to or less than the amounts earned during the employment elsewhere, nothing shall be paid to the Government servant.

71. Regularisation of pay and allowances and the period of absence from duty where dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement is set aside by a Court of law and such Government servant is reinstated

(1) Where the dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement of a Government servant is set aside by a Court of law and such Government servant is reinstated without holding any further inquiry, the period of absence from duty shall be regularised and the Government servant shall be paid pay and allowances in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (2) or (3) subject to the directions, if any, of the Court.

(2) (a) Where the dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement of a Government servant is set aside by the Court solely on the ground of non-compliance with the requirements of clause (2) of article 311 of the Constitution, and where he is not exonerated on merits, the Government servant shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 70 be paid such amount (not being the whole) of the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled had he not been dismissed, removed or compulsorily retired or suspended prior to such dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be, as the competent authority may determine after giving notice to the Government servant of the quantum proposed and after considering the representation, if any, submitted by him, in that connection within such period which in no case shall exceed sixty days from the date on which the notice has been served, as may be specified in the notice :

Provided that any payment under this sub-rule to a Government servant [other than a Government servant who is governed by the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936)] shall be restricted to a period of three years immediately preceding the date on which the judgment of the Court was passed or the date of retirement on superannuation of such Government servant, as the case may be.

(b) The period intervening between the date of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement including the period of suspension; preceding such dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be, and the date of judgment of the Court shall be regularised in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-rule (5) of rule 70.

(3) If the dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement of a Government servant is set aside by the Court on the merits of the case, the period intervening between the date of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement including the period of suspension preceding such dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be, and the date of re-instatement shall be treated as duty for all purposes and he shall be paid the full pay and allowances

for the period, to which he would have been entitled, had he not been dismissed, removed or compulsorily retired or suspended prior to such dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement, as the case may be.

(4) The payment of allowances under sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3) shall be subject to all other conditions under which such allowances are admissible.

(5) Any payment made under this rule to a Government servant on his re-instatement shall be subject to adjustment of the amount, if any, earned by him through an employment during the period between the date of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement and the date of re-instatement. Where the pay and allowances admissible under this rule are equal to or less than those earned during the employment elsewhere, nothing shall be paid to the Government servant.

72. Re-instatement of a Government servant after suspension and specific order of the competent authority regarding pay and allowances etc. and treatment of period as spent on duty

(1) When a Government servant who has been suspended is re-instated or would have been so re-instated but for his retirement on superannuation while under suspension, the authority competent to order re-instatement shall consider and make a specific order—

(a) regarding the pay and allowances to be paid to the Government servant for the period of suspension ending with re-instatement or the date of his retirement on superannuation, as the case may be; and

(b) whether or not the said period shall be treated as a period spent on duty

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 68, where a Government servant under suspension dies before the disciplinary or Court proceedings instituted against him are concluded, the period between the date of suspension and the date of death shall be treated as duty for all purposes and his family shall be paid the full pay and allowances for that period to which he would have been entitled had he not been suspended, subject to adjustment in respect of subsistence allowance already paid.

(3) Where the authority competent to order re-instatement is of the opinion that the suspension was wholly unjustified, the Government servant shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (8), be paid the full pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled, had he not been suspended:

Provided that where such authority is of the opinion that the termination of the proceedings instituted against the Government servant had been delayed due to reasons directly attributable to the Government servant, it may, after giving him an opportunity

to make his representation within sixty days from the date on which the communication in this regard is served on him and after considering the representation, if any, submitted by him, direct, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that the Government servant shall be paid for the period of such delay only such amount (not being the whole) of such pay and allowances as it may determine.

(4) In a case falling under sub-rule (3) the period of suspension shall be treated as a period spent on duty for all purposes

(5) In cases other than those falling under sub-rules (2) and (3) the Government servant shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (8) and (9), be paid such amount (not being the whole) of the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled had he not been suspended, as the competent authority may determine, after giving notice to the Government servant of the quantum proposed and after considering the representation, if any, submitted by him in that connection within such period which in no case shall exceed sixty days from the date on which the notice has been served, as may be specified in the notice.

(6) Where suspension is revoked pending finalisation of the disciplinary or court proceedings, any order passed under sub-rule (1) before the conclusion of the proceedings against the Government servant, shall be reviewed on its own motion after the conclusion of the proceedings by the authority mentioned in sub-rule (1) who shall make an order according to the provisions of sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (5), as the case may be.

(7) In a case falling under sub-rule (5) the period of suspension shall not be treated as a period spent on duty, unless the competent authority specifically directs that it shall be so treated for any specified purpose:

Provided that if the Government servant so desires, such authority may order that the period of suspension shall be converted into leave of any kind due and admissible to the Government servant.

Note.—The order of the competent authority under the preceding proviso shall be absolute and no higher sanction shall be necessary for the grant of—

- (a) extraordinary leave in excess of three months in the case of a temporary Government servant; and
- (b) leave of any kind in excess of five years in the case of permanent Government servant.

(8) The payment of allowances under sub-rule (2), sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (5) shall be subject to all other conditions under which such allowances are admissible.

(9) The amount determined under the proviso to sub-rule (3) or under sub-rule (5) shall not be less than the subsistence allowance and other allowances admissible under rule 68.

73. No extra cost to be incurred by the grant of pay and allowances under rules 70 to 72 without the permission of Government

No extra cost may be incurred by the grant of pay and allowances under rules 70, 71 except sub-rule (3), and 72 except sub-rule (2) without the permission of Government. In cases however, where the cost does not exceed Rs. 2,000 and where the period during which the Government servant has remained unemployed during suspension, removal or dismissal from service, does not exceed two years, the excess expenditure may be admitted on the sanction of the authority mentioned in rules 70, 71, except Sub-rule (3) and 72 except sub-rule (2).

Note 1.—It is necessary under this rule to obtain the approval of Government to the payment of—

- (a) any amount exceeding Rs. 2,000, or
- (b) any amount not exceeding Rs. 2,000; if the period in respect of which it is paid, exceeds two years.

Note 2.—Departmental enquiries in disciplinary matters are generally not completed expeditiously and that at times drag on for a considerably long time. Such enquiries should be held and completed as quickly as possible and that in any case the period should not exceed three months from the date a decision has been taken to hold a departmental enquiry. If for any reasons the enquiry is likely to take a longer time, the Enquiry Officer, unless he is himself the Head of Department should submit a report to the Head of his Department giving reasons for the delay and the latter should obtain the sanction of Government for allowing the Enquiry Officer an extension of time to complete his enquiry if he is satisfied that there is a case for such extension. In case the Enquiry Officer is himself the Head of Department, he should report the reasons for delay, if any, to Government and obtain an extension of time for completing the enquiry.

Note 3.—It is necessary to obtain the approval of Government to the payment of pay and allowances in cases where reinstatement is ordered by setting aside the order of dismissal/removal on the ground that it was passed by an authority subordinate to the appointing authority or was so passed without giving reasonable opportunity to show cause in respect of such order. In all such cases a report explaining why the proper procedure was not observed should invariably be sent to Government to enable it to decide whether the loss caused to Government should be recovered from the official(s) concerned in proportion to his/her/their responsibility.

Instruction.—This rule is not applicable to those cases in which the period of absence from duty, either by way of suspension or by way of the period spent out of service, is treated as leave due and admissible.

74. Adjustment of subsistence allowance against final payment

The amount of subsistence allowance, if any, already drawn is to be deducted from the pay and allowances or proportion of them which may be granted under rule 70, 71 or 72 as the case may be.

75. Filling in vacant posts substantively due to reduction, removal or dismissal, after one year

Posts vacated by Government servants reduced, removed or dismissed from service, may be filled substantively only after the expiry of the period of one year from the date of such reduction, removal or dismissal, as the case may be, subject to the condition that the arrangements thus made will be reversed if such Government servants are re-instated on appeal.

76. Grant of pay and allowances on reinstatement does not cancel officiating arrangements

The grant of pay and allowances or a proportion of them under rules 70, 71 or 72 does not cancel any acting arrangements or which may have been in force during the period of a Government servant's suspension, removal, dismissal or reduction.

Note.—Cases where Government servants are re-instated when the order of dismissal/removal is set aside for the reason that it was passed by an authority not competent to pass such an order or was so passed without giving a reasonable opportunity to show cause in respect of such order, will also be covered by this rule.

CHAPTER VI—REPEAL AND SAVING

77. Repeal and Saving

The corresponding rules in the Bombay Civil Service Rules, 1959, as in force in the State of Maharashtra immediately before the commencement of these rules are hereby repealed in so far as they provide for any of the matters contained in these rules :

Provided that anything done or any action taken under the rules so repealed shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of these rules.

APPENDIX I

(See rule 7)

Authorities to whom powers under Maharashtra Civil Services (Joining Time, Foreign Service and Payments during Suspension, Dismissal and Removal) Rules, 1981 have been delegated by Government

Serial No.	Number of Rule	Nature of power	Authority to whom the power is delegated	Scope
1	2	3	4	5
1	27	Power to grant a longer period of joining time than is admissible under the rules within the prescribed maximum of 30 days.	Heads of Departments.	In the case of all Government servants other than members of the All-India Services under their control
2	36(2)	Power to transfer to foreign service within the State.	(i) Administrative Departments of the Mantralaya. (ii) Heads of Departments.	In respect of Gazetted Government servants in consultation with General Administration Department on the standard terms and conditions mentioned in Appendix II. In respect of Non-gazetted Government servants under their administrative control on the standard terms and conditions mentioned in Appendix II.
3	54	Power to receive notice of reversion from foreign service or to recall a Government servant from foreign service.	(i) Administrative Departments of the Mantralaya. (ii) Heads of Departments.	In the case of Government servants transferred by them to foreign service under the powers delegated to them under rule 36 (2), —Do.—

APPENDIX II

(See rule 40)

Standard terms and conditions of transfer of Government servants to foreign service

Note.—Wherever the word “ Government servant ” occurs in these terms, the name of the Government servant should be mentioned while applying these terms

The following are the standard terms and conditions of transfer of Government servants to foreign service, including statutory Corporations, autonomous bodies. No departure from the prescribed terms and conditions shall be permissible.

(1) **Period of Deputation.**—The foreign service shall commence from the date the Government servant hands over charge of the post and will expire on the date he resumes charge of his post under Government. The Government servant shall be on deputation for a period of (State the period) years in the first instance provided that—

(i) Government/competent authority reserves the right to recall him any time before expiry of the period of deputation, if his services are required by Government in the interest of public service;

(ii) if his services are not required by the foreign employer, it shall be open to the foreign employer to revert him to the parent department, provided 3 months' notice is given to Government/competent authority by the foreign employer before effecting such reversion;

and

(iii) It is open to him to revert to the parent department after he gives a notice, of not less than three months, in writing to Government/competent authority of his intention to do so.

(2) **Pay.**—While on foreign service the Government servant shall have the option either to get his pay fixed in the deputation post under the operation of normal rules or to draw pay which he would have drawn in the parent department but for his deputation on foreign service in the scale of Rs. prescribed for the post of (scale and designation of the post to be entered) which he held immediately prior to his deputation *plus* deputation allowance of not more than 20 per cent of that pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 250 per month, provided that the sum total of “ basic pay ” *plus* deputation allowance does not exceed the maximum of the scale of pay of the post held on deputation or where the post on deputation is on a fixed pay, that fixed pay and provided further it does not, in any case, exceed Rs. 3,000 per month.

For the purpose of computing the deputation allowance, the special pay, which is sanctioned in lieu of a separate scale of pay in the parent department, may be taken into account.

In case the Government servant elects the scale of pay of the deputation post and the minimum of that scale is substantially in excess of his basic pay *plus* deputation allowance at the rate of 20 per cent, then provisions of rule 20 of Maharashtra Civil Services (Pay) Rules, 1981 will be applied and the initial pay will be fixed at a suitable figure below the minimum of the scale of the deputation post so that the pay so fixed does not exceed the basic pay of the deputationist by the amounts indicated below :—

- (a) For employees in receipt of 25 per cent of basic pay or basic pay above Rs. 750. Rs. 225 whichever is more.
- (b) For employees in receipt of 30 per cent of basic pay or basic pay above Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 750. Rs. 100 whichever is more.
- (c) For employees in receipt of 33½ per cent of basic pay. basic pay of Rs. 100 and above but upto Rs. 300.

(3) **Dearness Allowance.**—The Government servant will be entitled to draw dearness allowance as admissible under the State Government or under the rules of the foreign employer according as he retains his scale under the State Government or he draws pay in the scale attached to the post in the foreign employer.

(4) **House Rent Allowance/Compensatory Local Allowance.**—The Government servant will be entitled to draw House Rent Allowance/Compensatory Local Allowance as admissible under the State Government rules from time to time but the foreign employer may at his discretion allow these allowances under the rules of the foreign employer.

(5) **Joining time pay and transfer travelling allowance.**—Pay and travelling allowance during the joining time both on transfer to and reversion from foreign service shall be paid by the foreign employer in accordance with the relevant rules of the State Government.

(6) **Travelling allowance for journey on duty during the period of deputation.**—Government servant shall be entitled to travelling allowance and daily allowance for journeys undertaken after joining the foreign service according to the relevant rules of the State Government or under the rules of the foreign employer.

(7) **Leave.**—Government servant shall continue to be governed by the leave rules applicable to him before such transfer. The procedure laid down in rule 18 (2) of Maharashtra Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1981 should be followed scrupulously. On being relieved from foreign service he *will not be allowed* to proceed on leave direct by the foreign employer, i.e. without first joining Government service and without getting his leave sanctioned by the competent authority in the parent department in the usual manner. ...

(8) The whole expenditure in respect of any compensatory allowance for the period of leave taken during or at the end of foreign service shall be borne by the foreign employer.

(9) In the case of a female Government servant, the leave salary for the period of maternity leave availed of by her while in or at the end of foreign service shall be borne by the foreign employer.

(Whenever a female Government servant, is to be deputed to foreign service, a specific term to this effect should be included.)

(10) **Leave salary on account of disability leave.**—The foreign employer shall be liable to pay leave salary in respect of any disability leave that may be granted on account of disability incurred in or through foreign service eventhough such disability manifests itself after the termination of foreign service. The leave salary charge of such leave shall be recovered from the foreign employer.

(11) **Leave salary and pension contributions.**—(a) The leave salary and pension contributions shall be paid by the foreign employer in accordance with the rates prescribed in Appendix IV.

(b) The foreign employer shall pay leave and pension contributions annually within 15 days from the end of each financial year or at the end of the foreign service, if the deputation on foreign service expires before the end of a financial year at the following rates:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| (i) Leave Salary Contribution. | Rs. | per month. |
| (ii) Pension Contribution | ... Rs. | per month. |

The amounts of contributions should be credited under the following Heads of Accounts :—

- (i) *Leave salary contribution.* *(Relevant Budget Head to be entered.)

*(Here enter Receipt Head corresponding to the Service Head of Account to which the pay of the officer is debited, or where there is no corresponding Receipt Head to the Major Head, then put "065, Other Administrative Services—C-Other Services — (t) Other receipts—(xi) Leave salary contribution.")

(ii) *Pension contribution.*—"066-Contributions and recoveries towards pension and other Retirement Benefits—A-Subscriptions and Contributions (i) Officers on Foreign Service."

The rates mentioned above shall be treated as provisional pending confirmation by the Audit and will be subject to adjustment retrospectively.

(c) If contributions for leave salary or pension which are due in respect of the Government servant in foreign service are not paid within the aforesaid period, the foreign employer shall pay to Government, unless specifically remitted by Government, interest on the unpaid contributions at the rates of two paise per day per Rs. 100 upon the amount due from the date of expiry of the period aforesaid upto the date on which the contributions are finally paid. The interest shall be paid by the Government servant or the foreign employer according as the contribution is paid by the former or the latter.

(d) The leave salary and pension contributions should be paid separately as they are creditable to different Heads of Accounts and no dues recoverable from Government on any accounts should be set off against these contributions.

(12) **Leave travel concession.**—The Government servant shall be entitled to the leave travel concession according to the relevant rules of the State Government on the subject. The expenditure in this respect shall be borne by the foreign employer.

(13) **Encashment of leave.**—The Government servant shall be entitled to the benefit of encashment of earned leave as admissible under rule 73 of the Maharashtra Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1981. The expenditure on account of compensatory allowances and dearness allowance payable on the leave salary shall be borne by the foreign employer.

(14) **Medical concessions.**—The Government servant shall be entitled to medical facilities not inferior to those admissible under the Maharashtra Civil Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1961 and the cost of that account shall be borne by the foreign employer.

(15) **General Provident Fund subscription.**—The Government servant shall continue his subscription to the General Provident Fund of which he is a member in accordance with the prescribed rules.

(16) **Departmental enquiry.**—If a departmental enquiry is to be instituted against the Government servant, he shall be reverted to his parent department. The subsistence allowance shall be paid by Government, but it will be recovered from the foreign employer.

(17) **Bonus/Ex-gratia award.**—(a) the Government servant drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 1,600 per month who is on temporary transfer to Public Undertakings, which are legally required to pay bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, shall be allowed to accept bonus declared by such Undertakings.

(b) Government servants who are on temporary transfer to Public Undertakings which declare bonus or ex-gratia award (even though the payment of bonus may not be a legal obligation in their cases) may be allowed to accept the ex-gratia award declared by such Undertakings.

Note 1.—The term “ pay ” appearing in (a) above shall have the meaning as “ salary wage ” as defined in section 2(21) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and shall include pay, special pay, if any, and dearness allowance. As deputation allowance has been classified as “ special pay,” it should also be taken into account. City compensatory allowance, house rent allowance, etc., should not be taken into account for the purpose.

Note 2.—Government servants on deputation drawing pay as amplified in *Note 1* above, not exceeding Rs. 1,600 p.m. only will be allowed to accept such *ex-gratia* awards.

Note 3.—Where the pay of the Government servant exceeds Rs. 750 p.m. the *ex-gratia* award or bonus, as the case may be, shall be calculated as if the pay was Rs. 750 p.m. The maximum amount of *ex-gratia* award or bonus payable to Government servant on deputation to such Undertakings should be limited to 20 per cent of the pay not exceeding Rs. 750 p.m. as in the case of legally payable bonus.

(18) **Proforma promotion.**—If the Government servant, while on deputation, becomes due for promotion in the parent department, he should not ordinarily be continued on deputation. If, however, he is continued on deputation by the competent authority, he will be allowed the pay of the promotion post under the next below rule without any deputation allowance and that the benefit of next below rule will not be admissible beyond six months

(19) **Permanent absorption.**—If subsequently the Government servant desires to get absorbed in the services of the Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Body or a Local Authority, he shall be deemed to have retired from Government service on the date of his absorption.

APPENDIX III

(See rule 40)

Guide-lines for transfer of Government servants to foreign service

The following are the guidelines which should be observed by the authority competent to transfer a Government servant to foreign service, and by the foreign employer.

(1) **Period of deputation.**—The maximum period for which the Government servant will be permitted to be on deputation in foreign service is four years. Extension beyond this period will be with specific approval of the Chief Minister. No deputation allowance will be allowed for such extension, if agreed to by the Chief Minister. On his reversion to the parent department, he will not again be permitted to go on deputation within a period of four years.

(2) If a person (with permission from the competent authority) proceeds on deputation from one Corporation/Foreign Body to another without reverting to his parent department, the transfer to second Corporation/foreign body would be a fresh tenure of deputation for the purpose of reckoning the period of deputation and shall be subject to a maximum of three years in all cases except for those posts where a longer period of tenure is prescribed.

(3) **Proforma promotion.**—If during the deputation period the Government servant becomes due for proforma promotion in the parent department or is appointed to a post carrying higher scale, he shall not be allowed to draw deputation allowance in addition to the grade pay of the promotion post, unless in respect of posts coming within the purview of the Establishment Board, the Board takes a conscious decision, after taking into account the claims of other officers similarly situated that he alone be continued in foreign service and in respect of posts not concerned by the Establishment Board, the Administrative Department takes such a decision in consultation with the General Administration Department, in which case the question of grant of deputation allowance will be considered with due regard to the duties and responsibilities he is required to discharge/shoulder in foreign service, even after his promotion in the parent department, by the concerned Administrative Department of the Mantralaya in consultation with General Administration Department and Finance Department.

(4) When a Government servant already on deputation is to be promoted to another post by the borrowing authority, the borrowing authority should obtain the concurrence of the lending authority prior to the promotion so that the latter might decide as to how the pay in the higher post is to be regulated.

(5) **Leave.**—The foreign employer, will maintain a leave account of the Government servant concerned. An extract of the leave account may be supplied to him by the Audit Officer in the case of Gazetted

Officers, and by the Head of the Office in case of Non-gazetted Government servants. The foreign employer will determine the leave admissible to the Government servant concerned and sanction it under intimation to the Audit Officer in the case of Gazetted Officers and the Head of the Office in the case of Non-gazetted Government servants, as the case may be. The foreign employer will then make payment of the leave salary to the officer concerned. Thereafter, he may claim half yearly reimbursement of leave salary so paid, from the Audit Officer/Head of the Office, as the case may be. For this purpose, he may send his claims duly supported with details of the officials on foreign service, nature and period of leave sanctioned and enjoyed, rate of leave salary and amount of leave salary paid to the Audit Officer in the case of Gazetted Officers and to the Head of the parent Department in the case of Non-gazetted Government servants. The half yearly reimbursement suggested may be in respect of the period from 1st April to 30th September and 1st October to 31st March. The Audit Officer or the Head of the Department should verify the claims preferred by the foreign employer and arrange to reimburse the amount through Bank Draft within a month of the receipt of the claim.

(6) **Leave salary and pension contributions.**—The foreign employer shall follow the following instructions to ensure prompt payment and due crediting of the contributions:—

(i) One demand draft of the total amount due on account of pension and leave salary contributions should be drawn;

(ii) The draft should be made payable to the Accountant General, Maharashtra I/II, Bombay/Nagpur;

(iii) The draft should be crossed;

(iv) The draft should be sent under a covering letter wherein the following details should be indicated:—

(a) Name of the person in whose respect contributions are paid;

(b) Period to which the contributions pertain;

(c) Split up of the amount—

	Rs.
(i) Leave Salary Contribution ..	_____
(ii) Pension Contribution ..	_____
Total Rs. ..	_____

(v) It is not necessary to send separate drafts if there are more than one Government servant on deputation to one and the same foreign authority. The purpose can be served by issuing only one demand draft. However, the details of the amount sent should be given in a covering letter as stated in clause (iv) above.

(7) It shall be incumbent upon the foreign employer to consult the parent department if it is proposed to absorb the Government servant under the Public Sector Undertaking, Autonomous Body or a Local Authority. Neither the Government servant, nor the foreign employer shall have any right of property in the contributions paid towards pension, leave salary, etc. to Government and no claims for refund will be entertained.

(8) The pensionary benefits, as provided in the relevant rules of the State Government on the subject will be admissible to only permanent Government servants who while on deputation are absorbed in the public interest in service of a Public Sector Undertaking, Autonomous Body or a Local Authority.

APPENDIX IV

(See rules 44, 45, 48, 59 and 65)

**Rules regulating the recovery of leave and pension contribution
in the case of Government servants in foreign service**

1. Contribution on account of pension and leave should be calculated according to the rates laid down in rule 6.

Note.—The liability of a borrowing organisation/Government to pay contributions to the lending Government will cease when a Government servant is permanently transferred to the former.

2. (a) The term “active foreign service” used in rule 6 includes the period of joining time, which may be allowed to a Government servant both on the occasion of his proceeding to and reverting from foreign service and contributions are accordingly leviable in respect of such periods.

Note 1.—The recovery of leave salary contribution in respect of joining time taken under sub-rule (2) of rule 10 of Chapter III while proceeding to foreign service, should be based on the pay that the Government servant would draw on the assumption of office in foreign service.

Note 2.—The leave-salary contribution for the period of joining time taken by a Government servant in continuation of leave under sub-rule (2) of rule 10 of Chapter III before reversion from foreign service should be calculated on the pay he was getting immediately before he proceeded on leave.

(b) “Length of Service” means the continuous service of the Government servant concerned.

Note.—In the case of judicial officers who are allowed in addition to their service counting for superannuation pension, an additional period of service as admissible under the rules should be added to their length of service for determining the rate of pension contribution.

3. Pension contributions should be recovered from the foreign employer on behalf of temporary Government servants transferred to foreign service, as in the case of permanent Government servants at the rates laid down in rule 6.

4. For the purpose of rule 65 (b) of Chapter IV, the following procedure should be followed :—

(a) As regards contribution for pension in the case of members of Class I and II services, the amount to be recovered as contribution should be the average of the rates prescribed in the second, third and fourth columns of the table in rule 6. In the case of members of Class III and Class IV services a fraction of the total maximum monthly pay of all the sanctioned posts equal to the average of the percentage laid down in columns 5 and 6 respectively of the table under rule 6 (1) should be levied as contribution.

(b) As regards contributions for leave-salary, recoveries should be made at the rate of 11 per cent on the average cost of the time scales of pay of all the posts concerned.

5. A Government servant who is a subscriber to the Contributory Provident Fund and who is transferred to foreign service shall pay monthly subscriptions calculated on the rate of pay drawn in foreign service. The foreign employer or the Government servant himself according to the arrangement made under rule 44 of Chapter IV shall pay, in addition for the period of active foreign service, at such times as Government may prescribe in each case, a contribution determined by the formula $X + XY$, where X equals the amounts which would have been credited monthly to the subscriber's account in the Provident Fund had he not proceeded on foreign service, the rate of pay drawn by him, in foreign service, being regarded as his " emoluments " for this purpose and Y equals the fraction which the amount recoverable as leave-salary contribution bears to pay drawn in foreign service.

6. (1) Rates of monthly contribution for pensionary benefits payable during active foreign service in respect of—

Members of Class I Services					
Length of Service	Those who are ordinarily expected to qualify for the maximum pension of Rs.1,500 per month i.e., who are in scales of pay whose maximum is Rs. 2,500 or above	Class I Officers other than those covered by Col. No. 2	Members of Class II Services	Members of the Class III Services	Class IV Government servants
	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.				
0-1 Year	48	4% of maximum monthly Pay	4% of maximum monthly Pay	5% of maximum monthly Pay	7% of maximum monthly Pay
1-2 Years	56	4% Do.	5% Do.	5% Do.	7% Do.
2-3 Years	64	5% Do.	5% Do.	6% Do.	8% Do.
3-4 Years	73	5% Do.	5% Do.	6% Do.	8% Do.
4-5 Years	81	5% Do.	6% Do.	6% Do.	8% Do.
5-6 Years	89	6% Do.	6% Do.	7% Do.	8% Do.

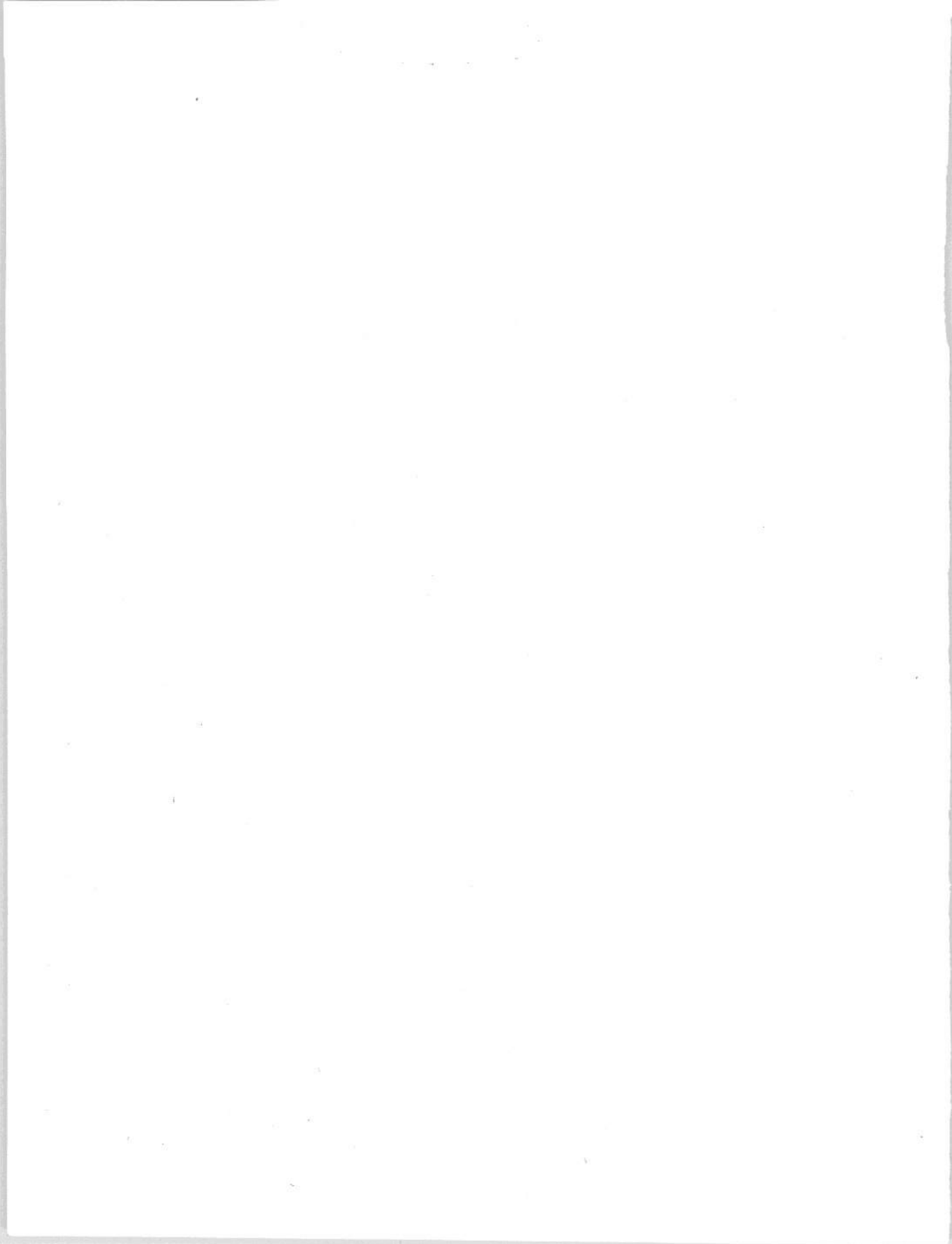
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.				
6-7 Years	97	6% of maximum monthly Pay	6% of maximum monthly Pay	7% of maximum monthly Pay	8% of maximum monthly Pay
7-8 Years	105	7% Do.	7% Do.	7% Do.	8% Do.
8-9 Years	113	7% Do.	7% Do.	8% Do.	8% Do.
9-10 Years	121	7% Do.	7% Do.	8% Do.	8% Do.
10-11 Years	129	8% Do.	8% Do.	8% Do.	8% Do.
11-12 Years	137	8% Do.	8% Do.	8% Do.	9% Do.
12-13 Years	145	9% Do.	8% Do.	9% Do.	9% Do.
13-14 Years	153	9% Do.	8% Do.	9% Do.	9% Do.
14-15 Years	161	9% Do.	9% Do.	9% Do.	9% Do.
15-16 Years	169	10% Do.	9% Do.	10% Do.	9% Do.
16-17 Years	177	10% Do.	9% Do.	10% Do.	9% Do.
17-18 Years	185	11% Do.	10% Do.	10% Do.	9% Do.
18-19 Years	193	11% Do.	10% Do.	10% Do.	9% Do.
19-20 Years	201	11% Do.	10% Do.	11% Do.	9% Do.
20-21 Years	209	12% Do.	11% Do.	11% Do.	9% Do.
21-22 Years	218	12% Do.	11% Do.	11% Do.	10% Do.
22-23 Years	226	13% Do.	11% Do.	12% Do.	10% Do.
23-24 Years	226	13% Do.	11% Do.	12% Do.	10% Do.
24-25 Years	226	13% Do.	11% Do.	12% Do.	10% Do.
25-26 Years	226	13% Do.	11% Do.	12% Do.	10% Do.
26-27 Years	226	13% Do.	11% Do.	12% Do.	10% Do.
27-28 Years	226	13% Do.	11% Do.	12% Do.	10% Do.
28-29 Years	226	13% Do.	11% Do.	12% Do.	10% Do.
Over 29 Years	226	13% Do.	11% Do.	12% Do.	10% Do.

Note.—A portion of dearness allowance has been treated as "Dearness Pay" for purpose of retirement benefits in the terms of Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. PEN-1079/CR-917/SER-4, dated the 19th September 1979. The dearness pay appropriate to the maximum in respect of the post held by a Government servant at the time of proceeding on foreign service or to which he may receive proforma promotion while on foreign service shall be taken into account while calculating the pension contribution.

(2) Rates of monthly contribution for leave-salary payable during active foreign service will be 11 per cent of pay drawn in foreign service.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

V. PRABHAKAR,
Special Secretary to Government.



COMPARATIVE TABLE

Note.—This comparative table has been prepared solely for the purposes of facilitating reference.

Rule No. from Maharashtra Civil Services (Joining time, Foreign Service and Payments during Sus- pension, Dismissal and Removal) Rules, 1981	Corresponding Rule Number from Bombay Civil Services Rules, 1959	Remarks	Rule No. from Maharashtra Civil Services (Joining time, Foreign Service and Payments during Sus- pension, Dismissal and Removal) Rules, 1981	Corresponding Rule Number from Bombay Civil Services Rules, 1959	Remarks
1	2	3	1	2	3
Chapter I—General			12 (1), (2) & (3) ..	84 and <i>Note 2</i>	
1 (1) (2)	.. 1		<i>Note 1</i>	..	<i>Note 1</i> below 84
2 (a), 2 (b)	.. 2 (a), 2 (b)		<i>Note 2</i>	..	<i>Note 3</i>
2 (c)	.. 146		13	..	84-A
<i>Note 1</i>	.. <i>Note 5</i> below 2		14	..	84-B
<i>Note 2</i>	.. <i>Note 2</i> below 2		15 (1) (2)	..	85
<i>Note 3</i>	.. 148		<i>Note</i>	..	85(e)
3	.. 3		16	..	89
4	.. 3-A		17	..	90
5	.. 4		18	..	86
6	.. 5		19 (1)	..	91
7	.. 6		19 (2)	..	<i>Note</i> below 91
<i>Note</i>	.. <i>Note</i>		20	..	88
8	.. 8		21	..	91-A
Chapter II—Definitions			22 (a)	..	<i>Note 2</i> below 85
9	.. 9		22 (b)	..	<i>Note 3</i> below 85
Chapter-III—Joining Time			22 (c)	..	<i>Note 5</i> below 85
10 (1) (2)	.. 79		22 (d)	..	<i>Note 6</i> below 85
<i>Note 1</i>	.. <i>Note 1</i> below 79		22 (e)	..	<i>Note 7</i> below 85
<i>Note 2</i>	.. <i>Note 3</i> below 79		23	..	92
11	.. <i>Note 2</i> below 79		24	..	80
			25 (1)	..	<i>Note 3</i> below 101

1	2	3	1	2	3
Chapter III—Joining Time—contd.			45 (1) & (2)	..	121 (a) & (b)
25 (2)	..	<i>Instruction</i> below <i>Note 3</i> of rule 101	<i>Note</i>	..	<i>Note</i>
26	..	94	46	..	127
27	..	95	<i>Note</i>	..	<i>Note 1</i> below 127
28	..	<i>Note 2</i> below 101	47	..	131
29	..	102	48 (1) & (2)	..	122 (a) & (b)
30	..	101	49 (1) & (2)	..	129 (1) & (2)
31	..	102-A	50	..	129-A
32	..	<i>Instruction</i> below 95	51	..	130
Chapter IV—Foreign Service			52	..	139
33	..	103	53	..	142
34	..	106	54	..	108
35	..	109 and <i>Note</i> below it	55	..	138
36 (1) & (2)	..	107	<i>Note</i>	..	<i>Note</i>
37	..	110	56 (1)	..	<i>Instruction 1</i> below rule 133.
38	..	112	56 (2)	..	<i>Instruction 2</i> below rule 133.
39 (1),(2),(3) & (4)	113 (1),(2),(3) & (4)		57	..	657
40 (1),(2),(3)	..	<i>Instructions</i> below 107 (b)	58	..	133
40 (4)	..		59 (1) & (2)	..	136 (a) & (b)
<i>Note</i>	..		60	..	115
41 (1)	..	<i>Note 1</i> below 110	<i>Note</i>	..	<i>Note</i>
41 (2)	..	<i>Note 2</i> below 110	61	..	132
42	..	<i>Instruction</i> below 112	62	..	111
43	..	145	<i>Note</i>	..	<i>Note</i>
44 (1),(2),(3),(4),(5)	119 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)		63	..	114
<i>Note 1</i>	..	<i>Note 1</i>	64	..	137
<i>Note 2</i>	..	<i>Note 3</i> below 119 and 268	65	..	140
			<i>Notes 1 to 4</i>	..	<i>Notes 1 to 4</i>

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Chapter V—Suspension, Dismissal and Removal		69 (5)	..	<i>Note 1</i> below 151 (2) (b)
			69 (6)	..	<i>Note 2</i> below 151 (2) (b)
66	.. 150		69 (7)	..	<i>Note 4</i> below 151 (2) (b)
67	.. 153		70	..	152
68 (1)	.. 151 (1)		71	..	152-A
68 (2)	.. 2nd Proviso under 151 (1) (b)		72	..	152-B
69 (1)	.. 151 (2) (a)		73	<i>Notes and Instructions</i>	154, <i>Notes and Instruction</i>
69 (2)	.. 151 (2) (b)		74	..	157
69 (3)	.. <i>Note 6</i> below 151 (2)		75	..	158
69 (4)	.. <i>Instruction</i> below 151 (2) (b)		76	and <i>Note</i>	159 and <i>Note</i>
					Chapter VI—Repeal and Saving
			77	..	864

II

The following *Rules/Notes/Instructions/Exceptions* etc. from Bombay Civil Services Rules, 1959, stand deleted :—

Rule No.	Rule No.
85 (a) (b) (c) and (d)	Rule 118
<i>Note</i> below rule 86	<i>Instruction</i> below rule 119
Rule 87 and <i>note</i> thereunder	<i>Instruction</i> below rule 121
<i>Notes 1, 4, 5</i> and 6 below rule 101	<i>Notes 1</i> and 2 below rule 122
Rule 101-A	Part (iii) of <i>Note 1</i> , <i>Note 2</i> and <i>Note 3</i> below rule 127
Rule 104	<i>Note</i> below rule 129
Rule 105 and <i>Note</i>	<i>Note</i> below rule 133
<i>Exceptions 1</i> to 5 below rule 107 (a)	Rule 144 and <i>Explanation</i> thereunder
<i>Note</i> below rule 108	Rule 151 (1) (c)
<i>Note</i> below rule 112	<i>Notes 3</i> and 5 below rule 151 (2) (b)

