

Information Sought :-

An official was working as Central GST inspector at an office under your department for more than 3 years and he was confirmed in the post. Then if such official joins office under some other central government department after qualifying SSC Combined Graduate Level examination and availing technical resignation with lien from the previous office, would he be eligible for the joining time to join his new office after getting relieved from his previous office?

Information Provided :-

In respect of above RTI application, please find enclosed a copy of DoPT's OM No. 1669266628362 dated 24.11.2022 on the subject Technical Resignation & Lien.

No.DOPT-1669266628362
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training
ESTT.(Estt. C)

(Dated 24 November, 2022)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Technical Resignation and Lien

This Department has issued various instructions from time to time regarding Technical Resignation and Lien. It is now decided to consolidate these instructions at one place for better understanding and guidance, as under:

2.1 Technical Resignation

2.1.1 As per the Ministry of Finance OM No. 3379-E.III (B)/65 dated the 17th June, 1965, the resignation is treated as a technical formality where a Government servant has applied through proper channel for a post in the same or some other Department, and is on selection, required to resign the previous post for administrative reasons. The resignation will be treated as technical resignation if these conditions are met, even if the Government servant has not mentioned the word "Technical" while submitting his resignation. The benefit of past service, if otherwise admissible under rules, may be given in such cases. Resignation in other cases including where competent authority has not allowed the Government servant to forward the application through proper channel will not be treated as a technical resignation and benefit of past service will not be admissible. Also, no question of benefit of a resignation being treated as a technical resignation arises in case of it being from a post held on *ad hoc* basis.

2.1.2 This benefit is also admissible to Government servants who have applied before joining the Government service and on that account the application was not routed through proper channel. The benefit of past service is allowed in such cases subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions:

- (i) the Government servant should intimate the details of such application immediately on their joining;
- (ii) the Government servant at the time of resignation should specifically make a request, indicating that he is resigning to take up another appointment under the Government for which he applied before joining the Government service;
- (iii) the authority accepting the resignation should satisfy itself that had the employee been in service on the date of application for the post mentioned by the employee, his application would have been forwarded through proper channel.

[\(DOPT's O.M. No. 13/24/92-Estt\(Pay-1\) dated 22.01.1993\)](#)

2.2 Carry forward of Leave benefits

- (i) In terms of Rule 9(2) of the CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972, technical resignation shall not result in the lapse of leave to the credit of the Government servant. The balance of unutilized Child Care Leave(CCL) as well as all other leaves of the kind due & admissible will be carried forward.
- (ii) As per rule 39-D of the CCS(Leave) Rules,1972, in case of permanent absorption in PSUs/ Autonomous Bodies/ State Government etc., the Government servant shall be granted cash equivalent of leave salary in respect of EL & HPL at his credit subject to overall limit of 300 days.

2.3 Carry forward of LTC

Entitlement to LTC may be carried forward in case of a Central Government Servant who joins another post after having submitted Technical Resignation. In case of a Government Servant who resigns within 8 years of his appointment and joins another post in the Government after Technical Resignation, the Government Servant will be treated as a fresh recruit for a period of 8 years from the date of his initial appointment under Government. Thus if a Government Servant joins another Department after serving in Government for 4 years, he will be treated as a fresh recruit for 4 years in the new Department.

2.4 Pay Protection, eligibility of past service for reckoning of the minimum period for grant of Annual Increment

In cases of appointment of a Government servant to another post in Government on acceptance of technical resignation, the protection of pay is given in terms of the Ministry of Finance OM No. 3379-E.III (B)/65 dated the 17th June, 1965 read with proviso to FR 22-B. Thus, if the pay fixed in the new post is less than his pay in the post he holds substantively, he will draw the presumptive pay of the pay he holds substantively as defined in FR-9(24). Past service rendered by such a Government servant is taken into account for reckoning of the minimum period for grant of annual increment in the new post/ service/ cadre in Government under the provisions of FR 26 read with Rule 10 of CCS (RP) Rules, 2016. In case the Government servant rejoins his earlier posts, he will be entitled to increments for the period of his absence from that post.

2.5 GPF transfer

Transfer of GPF on technical resignation would be governed by Rule 35 of the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960.

2.6 Seniority

On technical resignation, seniority in the post held by the Government servant on substantive basis continues to be protected. However, in case of a Government servant deciding to rejoin his substantive post, the period spent in another department which he had joined after submitting his technical resignation will not count for minimum qualifying service for promotion in the higher post.

2.7 Applicability of Pension Scheme

In cases where Government servants, who had originally joined government service prior to 01.01.2004, apply for posts in the same or other Departments and on selection they are asked to tender technical resignation, the past services are counted towards pension if the new post is in a pensionable establishment terms of Rule 26(2) of CCS (Pension) Rules 1972. They will thus continue to be covered under the CCS(Pension) Rules, 1972 even if they join the new post after 1.1.2004.

([Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare's O.M. No. 28/30/2004-P&PW\(B\) dated 26.07.2005](#))

2.8 New Pension Scheme

In case of 'Technical Resignation' of Government servant covered under National Pension System (NPS), the balance standing to their Personal Retirement Account (PRA) along-with their PRAN will be carried forward to the new office.

2.9 Transfer of Service Book from parent Department to present Department.

As per SR- 198, the Service Book is to be maintained for a Government servant from the date of his/her first appointment to Government service and it must be kept in the custody of the Head of Office in which he is serving and transferred with him from office to office.

2.10 Need for Medical examination.

In cases where a person has already been examined by a Medical Board in respect of his previous appointment and if standard of medical examination prescribed for the new post is the same, then he need not be required to undergo a fresh examination.

2.11 Verification of Character & Antecedents

In the case of a person who was originally employed in an office of the Central Government, if the period intervening between date of discharge from his previous office and the date of securing a new appointment, is less than a year, it would be sufficient if the appointing authority, before making the appointment, satisfies itself by a reference to the office in which the candidate was previously employed that (a) that office have verified his character and antecedents; and (b) his conduct while in the employment in that office did not render him unsuitable for employment under Government. If however, more than a year has lapsed after the discharge of the person from his previous office, verification should be dated carried out in full/afresh, in accordance with O.M. No. 18011/9(s)/78-Estt(B) 2nd July, 1982.

3.1 Lien

3.1.1 Lien is defined in FR 9(13). It represents the right of a Government employee to hold a regular post, whether permanent or temporary, either immediately or on the termination of the period of absence. The benefit of having a lien in a post/service/cadre is enjoyed by all employees who are confirmed in the post/service/cadre of entry or who have been promoted to a higher post, declared as having completed the probation where it is prescribed. It is also available to those who have been promoted on regular basis to a higher post where no probation is prescribed under the rules, as the case may be.

3.1.2 The above right will, however, be subject to the condition that the junior-most person in the cadre will be liable to be reverted to the lower post/service/cadre if at any time the number of persons so entitled is more than the posts available in that cadre/service.

([DOPT's O.M. No. 18011/1/86-Estt \(D\) dated 28.03.1998](#))

3.2 Lien on a post

A Government servant who has acquired a lien on a post retains a lien on that post-

- (a) while performing the duties of that post;
- (b) while on foreign service, or holding a temporary post or officiating in another post;
- (c) during joining time on transfer to another post; unless he is transferred substantively to a post on lower pay, in which case his lien is transferred to the new post from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the old post;
- (d) while on leave; and
- (e) while under suspension.

A Government servant on acquiring a lien on a post will cease to hold any lien previously acquired on any other post.

3.3 Retention of lien for appointment in another Central Government office/State Government

- (i) A permanent Government servant appointed in another Central Government Department/ Office/ State Government, has to resign from his parent department unless he reverts to that department within a period of 2 years, or 3 years in exceptional cases. An undertaking to abide by this condition may be taken from him at the time of forwarding of his application to other departments/offices.
- (ii) The exceptional cases may be when the Government servant is not confirmed in the department/office where he has joined within a period of 2 years. In such cases he may be permitted to retain the lien in the parent department/ office for one more year. While granting such permission, a fresh undertaking similar to the one indicated above may be taken from the employee.
- (iii) Timely action should be taken to ensure extension/ reversion/ resignation of the employees to their parent cadres on completion of the prescribed period of 2/3 years. In cases, where employees do not respond to instructions, suitable action should be initiated against them for violating the agreement/ undertaking given by them as per (i) and (ii) above and for termination of their lien. Adequate opportunity may, however, be given to the officer prior to such consideration.
- (iv) Temporary Government servants will be required to sever connections with the Government in case of their selection for outside posts. No lien will be retained in such cases.

[\(DOPT O.M. No. 8/4/70-Estt\(C\) dated 06.03.1974\)](#)

3.4 Termination of Lien

3.4.1 A Government servant's lien on a post may in no circumstances be terminated even with his consent if the result will be to leave him without a lien upon a permanent post. Unless his lien is transferred, a Government servant holding substantively a permanent post retains lien on that post. It will not be correct to deny a Government servant lien to a post he was holding substantively on the plea that he had not requested for retention of lien while submitting his Technical Resignation, or to relieve such a Government servant with a condition on that no lien will be retained.

3.4.2 A Government employee's lien on a post shall stand terminated on his acquiring a lien on a permanent post (whether under the Central Government or a State Government) outside the cadre on which he is borne.

3.4.3 No lien shall be retained:

- a. where a Government servant has proceeded on immediate absorption basis to a post or service outside his service/ cadre/ post in the Government from the date of absorption; and
- b. on foreign service/ deputation beyond the maximum limit admissible under the orders of the Government issued from time to time.

([Notification No. 28020/1/96-Estt\(C\) dated 09.02.1998](#))

3.5 Transfer of Lien

The lien of a Government servant, who is not performing the duties of the post to which the lien pertains, can be transferred to another post in the same cadre subject to the provisions of Fundamental Rule 15.

([Notification No. 28020/1/96-Estt\(C\) dated 09.02.1998](#))

3.6 Joining Time, Joining Time Pay & Travelling Allowance

Provisions relating to joining time are as follows:

3.6.1 For appointment to posts under the Central Government on results of a competition and/ or interview open to Government servants and others, Central Government employees and permanent/ provisionally permanent State Government employees will be entitled to joining time under the CCS(Joining Time) Rules, 1979. Joining time will be included as qualifying service in the new job.

3.6.2 A Government servant on joining time shall be regarded as on duty during that period and shall be entitled to be paid joining time pay equal to the pay which was drawn before relinquishment of charge in the old post. He will also be entitled to Dearness Allowance, if any, appropriate to the joining time pay. In addition, he can also draw compensatory allowances like House Rent Allowance as applicable to the old station from which he was transferred. He shall not be allowed Conveyance Allowance or permanent Travelling Allowance.

3.6.3 For appointments to posts under the Central Government on the basis of results of a competition and /or interview open to Government servants and others, Central Government employees and permanent/ provisionally permanent State Government employees shall be entitled to Transfer Travelling Allowance(TTA). However, temporary Central Government employees with less than 3 years of regular continuous service would not be entitled for TTA, as they are not entitled for joining time pay under Joining Time Rules.

4. All Ministries/ Departments are requested to bring the instructions/ guidelines to the notice of all concerned.

5. In case any reference to the relevant OM is required, the same may be accessed by clicking the hyperlink given below:

	OM No.	Subject
1	28020/1/2010-Estt.(C) dt. 17/08/2016	Technical Resignation and Lien - Consolidated guidelines.
2	28020/1/2010-Estt(C) dt. 26/12/2013	Consolidated Instructions on Technical Resignation and Lien - regarding
3	28020/1/96-Estt(C) dt. 09/02/1998	Notification on Lien

4	<u>28016/5/85-Estt(C) dt. 31/01/1986</u>	Appointment of Central Government servants in the Central Public Enterprises on immediate absorption basis-terms and conditions of.
5	<u>28015/2/80-Estt(C) dt. 22/07/1980</u>	Forwarding of applications of Government Servants working in a Department/Offices of the Central Govt. question regarding the retention of lien in this parent Department.
6	<u>8/4/70-Estt(C) dt. 06/03/1974</u>	Forwarding of application of Central Government Servants for posts under the State Government procedure for.
7	<u>60/37/63-Estt(A) dt. 14/07/1967</u>	Forwarding of applications of Government servants working in a Department/Office of the Central Government to posts in other Central Government Department/ Offices-question regarding the retention of lien in the parent department.
8	<u>4-(3)-E-IV/A/63 dt. 01/10/1963</u>	Termination of Lien of permanent Government servants on foreign service in the event of their permanent absorption under the foreign employer.
