

Ministry of Home Affairs
(Pers.I)

1208)

29-9-11

On the basis of the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission, Department of Personnel & Training have issued various Office Memorandums introducing Child Care Leave in respect of female Central Government employees and the conditions governing grant of such leave. The DoPT instructions on the subject are available on their website www.persmin.nic.in (copy enclosed).

2. While the instructions provide that Child Care Leave cannot be demanded as a matter of right and is to be treated like Earned Leave and sanctioned as such, keeping in view that this leave is to be granted to women employees for rearing or to look after any of the needs of their children like examination, sickness etc., a more humane view needs to be taken when lady personnel apply for grant of this leave.

3. It is, therefore, requested that as far as possible lady personnel in all the CAPFs may be granted Child Care Leave subject to the conditions laid down in the instructions issued by DoPT on the subject.



(Dr. N.S. Kalsi)

Joint Secretary (Police-II)

1. DIB
2. DsG: CISF/CRPF/ITBP/BSF/SSB/NSG/ARs

No.13018/2/2008-Estt.(L)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
[Department of Personnel & Training]

.....
New Delhi, the 11th September, 2008.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission relating to enhancement of the quantum of Maternity Leave and introduction of Child Care Leave in respect of Central Government employees.

.....
Consequent upon the decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission relating to Maternity Leave and Child Care Leave, the President is pleased to decide that the existing provisions of the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972 will be treated as modified as follows in respect of civilian employees of the Central Government:-

- (a) The existing ceiling of 135 days Maternity Leave provided in Rule 43(1) of Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972 shall be enhanced to 180 days.
 - (b) Leave of the kind due and admissible (including commuted leave for a period not exceeding 60 days and leave not due) that can be granted in continuation with Maternity Leave provided in Rule 43(4)(b) shall be increased to 2 years.
 - (c) Women employees having minor children may be granted Child Care Leave by an authority competent to grant leave, for a maximum period of two years (i.e. 730 days) during their entire service for taking care of upto two children whether for rearing or to look after any of their needs like examination, sickness etc. Child Care Leave shall not be admissible if the child is eighteen years of age or older. During the period of such leave, the women employees shall be paid leave salary equal to the pay drawn immediately before proceeding on leave. It may be availed of in more than one spell. Child Care Leave shall not be debited against the leave account. Child Care Leave may also be allowed for the third year as leave not due (without production of medical certificate). It may be combined with leave of the kind due and admissible.
2. These orders shall take effect from 1st September, 2008.
 3. In view of paragraph 2 above, a women employee in whose case the period of 135 days of maternity leave has not expired on the said date shall also be entitled to the maternity leave of 180 days.
 4. Formal amendments to the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972 are being issued separately.
 5. In so far as persons serving in the Indian Audit & Accounts Departments are concerned, these orders are issue in consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.
 6. Hindi version will follow.


(Simmi R. Nakra)
Director(P&A)

To

All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India, etc.(As per standard mailing list).