

CHAPTER VI

SUSPENSION

601. Suspension:

601.1 A railway servant is said to be under suspension when he is debarred from exercising the powers and discharging the duties of his office for the period the order of suspension remains in force.

601.2 Suspension is not a penalty under the D&A Rules.

602. Competent Authority:

- (i) The authorities who are competent to place a Railway Servant under suspension are specified in Schedules I, II & III appended to the Railway Servants (D&A) Rules, 1968.

However, in exceptional circumstances, any authority specified in any of the Schedules may place any subordinate railway servant specified therein, under suspension, provided that where any action is taken under the foregoing proviso the authority concerned shall forthwith report to the authority competent to place such railway servant under suspension, the circumstances in which the order was made and obtain his approval.

Explanation-For the purposes of this rule, in respect of a railway servant officiating in a higher post, the competent authority shall be determined with reference to the officiating post held by such railway servant at the time of taking action.

(Rule 4 of the RS (D&A) Rules, 1968)

- (ii) Where the order of suspension is made by an authority lower than the competent authority in terms of the proviso to Rule 4 of the RS (D&A) Rules, 1968, a copy of such orders should be sent to the competent authority for information, along with a separate covering letter giving details of the case and the reasons for suspension.

(Board's letter No. E (D&A) 66 RG6-7 dated 7.9.70.)

- (iii) Whenever a railway servant is under suspension and any other case is initiated against him, necessitating his suspension in that case also, the competent authority should pass another order to this effect in accordance with Rule 5 (5) (b) of the RS (D&A) Rules, 1968, so that in the event of, the reinstatement of the railway servant in one case, the facts of the latter case can also be taken into account while regulating the period of suspension.

- (iv) **Suspension of Railway Servants lent to or borrowed from Central or State Government etc.:** These circumstances are governed by the provisions of Rules 15 and 16 of the RS (D&A) Rules, 1968.

603. Circumstances for suspension:

Circumstances under which suspension is resorted to have been indicated in Rule 5 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968. In addition, the guiding principles indicated in para 604 below may be kept in view.

604. Guiding Principles for Suspension:

- 604.1 A railway servant may be placed under suspension when disciplinary proceedings against him are contemplated or are pending or where, in the opinion of the competent authority, he has engaged himself in activities prejudicial to the interest of the security of the State or when a case against him in respect of any criminal offence is under investigation, enquiry or trial.
- 604.2 The suspended railway servant retains a lien on the permanent post held by him substantively at the time of suspension and does not suffer a reduction in rank. However, suspension may cause a lasting damage to the railway servant's reputation even if he is exonerated or is ultimately found guilty of only a minor misconduct. The discretion vested in the competent authority in this regard should therefore, be exercised with care and caution after taking all factors into account.
- 604.3 It may be considered whether the purpose would not be served if the officer was transferred from his post. If he would like to have leave that might be due to him and if the competent authority thinks that such a step would not be inappropriate, there should be no objection to leave being granted instead of suspending him.
- 604.4 Public interest should be the guiding factor in deciding to place a railway servant under suspension and the competent authority should have the discretion to decide this taking all factors into account. However, the following circumstances are indicated in which a competent authority may consider it appropriate to place a railway servant under suspension. These are only intended for guidance and should not be taken as mandatory.
- (i) Cases where continuance in office of the railway servant will prejudice the investigation, trial or any enquiry (e.g. apprehended tampering with evidence – oral or documentary).
 - (ii) Where the continuance in office of the railway servant is likely to seriously subvert discipline in the office in which he is working.
 - (iii) Where the continuance in office of the railway servant will be against the wider public interest [other than those covered by (i) & (ii) above] such as there is a public scandal and it is necessary to place the railway servant under suspension to

demonstrate the policy of the Government to deal strictly with officers involved in such scandals, particularly corruption.

- (iv) Where allegations have been made against the railway servant and the preliminary inquiry has revealed that a prima facie case is made out which would justify his prosecution or his being proceeded against in departmental proceedings, and where the proceedings are likely to end in his conviction and/or dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement from service.

Note:-

- (a) In the first three circumstances the competent authority may exercise his discretion to place a railway servant under suspension even when the case is under investigation and before a prima facie case has been established.
- (b) Certain types of misdemeanor where suspension may be desirable in the four circumstances mentioned are indicated below:
 - (i) Any offence or conduct involving moral turpitude;
 - (ii) Corruption, embezzlement or misappropriation of Government money, possession of disproportionate assets, misuse of official powers for personal gain;
 - (iii) Serious negligence and dereliction of duty resulting in considerable loss to Government;
 - (iv) Desertion of duty;
 - (v) Refusal or deliberate failure to carry out written orders of superior officers.

In respect of the types of misdemeanor specified in sub clauses (iii) and (iv) discretion has to be exercised with care.

(Board's letter No. E(D&A)64 RG-6-35 dt. 10.12.1964)

- (c) The Special Police Establishment/CBI may, either during the course of investigation or while recommending prosecution/departmental action, suggest to the disciplinary authority that the officer concerned should be suspended, giving reasons for recommending such a course of action. On receipt of such a suggestion, the matter should be carefully examined.

(Authority-CVC's Vigilance Manual Vol.I para 5.13)

604.5 In addition to the above general principles, the following instructions have been issued in regard to placing a railway servant under suspension in certain specified circumstances:

- (i) If a case has been registered by Police against a railway servant under section 304 IPC in a case of 'dowry death', he should be placed under suspension in the

following circumstances under sub-rule (1) and (2) of Rule 5 of the RS(D&A) Rules, 1968:

- (a) if arrested in connection with registration of the police case, he shall be placed under suspension immediately, irrespective of period of detention.
- (b) if not arrested, he shall be placed under suspension immediately on submission of a police report, under sub-section (2) of section 173 Cr.P.C. to the Magistrate if such report prima-facie, indicates that the offence has been committed by the railway servant.

(Board's confidential letter No. E (D&A)87 RG6-75 dt. 22.7.87)

- (ii) A railway servant who is caught red-handed in a case while accepting illegal gratification should invariably be placed under suspension.

(Board's confidential letter No. E(D&A) 85 RG6-15 dt. 16.4.85)

- (iii) In the following type of cases, there may be adequate justification for placing a railway servant under suspension at the stage indicated against each type of case:

- (a) trap cases (please see (ii) above)
- (b) in a case where on conducting a search, it is found that a railway servant is in possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income and it appears prima-facie that a charge under section 13 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988(Act 49 of 1988) could be laid against him immediately after the prima-facie conclusion has been reached.
- (c) in a case where a charge-sheet accusing a railway servant of specific acts of corruption or an offence involving moral turpitude is filed in a criminal court immediately after the filing of such a charge-sheet.
- (d) in a case where, after investigation by the CBI, a prima facie case is made out and pursuant thereto, departmental action for major penalty has been initiated and a charge-sheet has been served on him alleging specific acts of corruption or gross misconduct involving moral turpitude immediately after the charge-sheet has been served on the railway servant.

605. Headquarters of Suspended Officer:

The headquarters of a person under suspension should normally be assumed to be the last place of duty. Where, however, an individual under suspension requests for a change of headquarters, there is no objection to a competent authority changing the

headquarters if it is satisfied that such a course of action will not render the railway administration liable to extra expenditure like grant of TA etc.

606. Suspension Orders:

- (1) **Order of suspension-** A railway servant can be placed under suspension only by a specific order made in writing by the competent authority in Standard Form (see Para 617). A railway servant should not be placed under suspension by an oral order.
- (2) **Order of deemed suspension-** In the case of deemed suspension under Rule 5(2) of RS(D&A) Rules,1968, suspension will take effect automatically even without a formal order of suspension. However, it is desirable for purposes of administrative record to make a formal order (see Para 617).
- (3) Date from which the suspension orders take effect-
 - (i) When a case against an officer in respect of any criminal offence under investigation/trial or misconduct is brought to the notice of the competent authority, the officer concerned should be placed under suspension with immediate effect, and the suspension orders come into force with effect from the date of issue of the orders and not with retrospective effect except in the circumstance mentioned in Rule 5, Sub-Rules (2), (3), (4) & (5) of Rule 5 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968.
 - (ii) Difficulty may, however, arise in giving effect to order of suspension from the date on which it is made if the Government servant proposed to be placed under suspension:
 - (a) is stationed at a place other than where the competent authority makes the orders of suspension;
 - (b) is on tour and it may not be possible to communicate the order of suspension;
 - (c) is an officer holding charge of stores and/or cash, warehouses, seized goods, bonds etc.
 - (iii) In case of types (a) and (b) above, it will not be feasible to give effect to an order of suspension from the date on which it is made owing to the fact that during the intervening period, a Government servant may have performed certain functions lawfully exercisable by him or may have entered into contracts. The competent authority making the order of suspension should take the circumstances of each such case into consideration and may direct that the order of suspension will take effect from the date of its communication to the Government servant concerned.

- (iv) When a Government servant holding charge of stores and/or cash is to be placed under suspension, he may not be able to hand over charge immediately without checking and verification of store/cash etc. In such cases the competent authority should, taking the circumstances of each case into consideration, lay down that the checking and verification of stores and/or cash should commence on receipt of suspension order and should be completed by a specified date from which the suspension should take effect after normal relinquishment of charge.
 - (v) An officer who is on leave or who is absent from duty without permission will not be performing any functions of his office. In such cases there should be no difficulty in the order of suspension operating with immediate effect. It should not be necessary to recall a Government servant if he is on leave for the purposes of placing him under suspension. When a Government servant is placed under suspension while he is on leave, the unexpired portion of the leave should be cancelled by an order to that effect.
- (4). A railway servant shall intimate the fact of his arrest and the circumstances attended thereto to his official superiors promptly even though he may have subsequently been released on bail. On receipt of such information, the departmental authorities should decide whether the facts and circumstances of the case warrant the suspension of the railway servant. Failure on the part of the railway servant to inform his official superiors will be regarded as suppression of material information and will render him liable to disciplinary action on this ground alone, apart from any action that may be called for on the outcome of the police case against him.

(Board's letter No. E(D&A)59 RG6-37 dated 5.1.60)

- (5) The implication of the term "inquiry" as used in Rule 5(4) of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968 means that a railway servant whose order of dismissal etc, has been declared as void, should be deemed to be under suspension if the competent authority decides to take any further action against him with a view to rectify the defects in procedure as a result of which the punishment was quashed. The word 'inquiry' used in the rule does not mean only 'departmental' or 'disciplinary inquiry'.

(Board's letter No. E(D&A) 61 RG6-43 dated 28.4.65)

607. Review of cases of suspension:

- (1) Suspension constitutes great hardship to the railway servant and in fairness to him, it is essential to ensure that this period is reduced to the barest minimum. Unduly long suspension also involves payment of subsistence allowance without, in return, getting work from the railway servant. In these circumstances, every effort should be made to complete the investigation and file the charge-sheet in a court of law (in case of prosecution) or serve the charge sheet on the railway servant (in case of departmental proceedings) as the case may be within three

months of the date of suspension. In cases where it may not be possible to do so, the disciplinary authority should report the matter to next higher authority explaining the reasons for the delay. Where “a railway servant has been suspended pending investigation”, the total period of suspension in respect of the investigation and disciplinary proceedings should not exceed 6 months. Here also, where it is not possible to adhere to the time limits, the disciplinary authority should report the matter to the next higher authority, explaining the reasons for delay.

- (2) If the investigation is likely to take more time, it should be considered whether the railway servant should continue to remain under suspension or the suspension order should be revoked and the railway servant permitted to resume duty. If the presence of the railway servant is considered detrimental to collection of evidence etc, or if he is likely to tamper with evidence he may be transferred on revocation of the suspension order.
- (3) In cases being investigated by CBI, the time limit of 3 months would commence from the date on which the cases are taken up for investigation by CBI. To keep CBI informed of the position regarding suspension of concerned railway servant, a copy of the suspension order should invariably be sent to the Director, CBI with endorsement to the concerned SP/SPE. As there is some time lag between placing a railway servant under suspension and reference of the case to CBI for investigation, such cases should be referred to CBI promptly after suspension orders are passed in case it is not possible to refer such case for investigation before passing suspension orders.

(Railway Board's letters No.E(D&A) 65 RG 6-44 dt.8.7.66, E(D&A)70RG6-14 dt.15.3.71 and E(D&A) 95 RG6-21 dated 6.4.95)

- (4) The aforesaid provisions do not curtail the powers of the disciplinary authority to review the cases of railway servants periodically at any time during investigation or thereafter to see:
 - (a) whether suspension is prolonged for reasons directly attributable to the government servant;
 - (b) what steps could be taken to expedite progress of proceedings;
 - (c) whether continued suspension is necessary having regard to the circumstances of the case at any particular stage; and
 - (d) whether, having regard to the guidelines enunciated in Paras 603 and 604, the suspension may be revoked and the railway servant permitted to resume duty at the same station or at a different station.

608. Review of orders of suspension in trap cases:

The review of the orders of suspension in those cases where a railway servant is trapped while accepting illegal gratification is detailed in Para 306(c) & 306.1 of Chapter III of this Manual, which may please be referred to.

609. Continuation of departmental proceedings against retired Railway servants who were under suspension on the date of their retirement:

In respect of a Railway servant who was under suspension on the date of his retirement, the departmental proceedings are deemed to be instituted on the date he was placed under suspension. Approval of the President for issue of charge sheet in such cases is, therefore, not required as the departmental proceedings were already instituted before the retirement of the charged official and the charge memorandum can be issued by the Disciplinary authority who would have issued the charge memorandum had the charged official been in service. While issuing charge memorandum in such cases, the instructions contained in Board's letter No. E(D&A)2000 RG 6-41 dated 20.11.2000 should be referred to.

610. Effect of suspension:

(1) **Issue of passes to railway servants under suspension-** Privilege passes and privilege ticket orders are not normally permissible to railway servants under suspension. In exceptional circumstances and not as a matter of course, privilege passes/ticket orders may be issued as under:

(a) **Group A and Group B railway servants** - A gazetted railway servant under suspension may be given, at the discretion of the GM, only half the number of privilege passes for himself, his family and dependent relatives for which he is eligible in a calendar year; provided that if, in the pass account of the gazetted railway servant for the year, more than half the number due to him has been availed of, no further passes should be given.

(b) **Group C and Group D railway servants** - A non-gazetted railway servant under suspension may be given at the discretion of the DRM, HOD or Dy.HOD not more than one set of passes per calendar year during the period of suspension, covering him, his family and dependent relatives; if the officer empowered to grant the pass considers that the circumstances warrant such relaxation two single journey passes separately for the railway servant and his family in lieu of one set of passes mentioned above may be issued, provided that if in the pass account of the railway servant, only one set of pass remains to his credit, no pass will be issued while he is under suspension during that year.

In both the cases mentioned above, if the railway servant is retained in service after release from suspension, the pass issued to him during the period of suspension shall be debited to his pass account. If, however, he is

dismissed or removed from service, the cost of passes issued to him will not be recovered.

(Board's letter No. 420-TG/Pt.IV dt. 2.8.50)

Railway servants under suspension may also be allowed not more than two sets of privilege ticket orders per year at the discretion of the GM in respect of Group A and Group B officers and Head of Department, DRM or Dy. Heads of Department in the case of others, which may be reduced by the number of privilege tickets orders already availed of, if any, in that year. The incidence of suspension shall not affect eligibility for school passes.

(Rule 11 (2) of the Railway Servants (Pass) Rules 1986 read with item (19) of Sch. VII thereto)

- (2) **Promotion of Railway servants who are under suspension and/or whose conduct is under investigation:-** The procedure for promotion of railway servants who are under suspension and/or whose conduct is under investigation is covered by the detailed instructions in Railway Board's letters No. E(D&A) 93 RG6-149(A) and E(D&A) 93 RG6-149-(B), both of 21.1.93. These instructions have been separately issued for promotion from Group D to Group C, within Group C and from Group C to Group B [E(D&A)93 RG6-149(A) dt. 21.1.93], within Group 'B' [E(D&A) 2004 RG6-40 dated 28.1.2005 and from Group B to Group A and within Group A [E(D&A) 93 RG6-149(B) dt.21.1.93]
- (3) **Forwarding of applications of Govt./Railway servants who are under suspension or involved in disciplinary proceedings :-** Application of railway servants who are under suspension or against whom departmental proceedings are pending should not be forwarded nor should they be released for any assignment, scholarship, fellowship, training etc under any international agency organisation or foreign government. Such railway servants should not also be sent or allowed to go on deputation or to foreign service to posts under any authority in India. These instructions should be followed *mutatis muntandis* while forwarding application of railway servants for posts whether on the railways or outside.

(Board's letter No.E(D&A) 68 RG-6-39 dt. 8.10.68: E(NG)II 72 AP18 dated 1.8.72)

- (4) **Resignation during suspension or where an inquiry or investigation is pending:-** It would not be correct to accept the resignation of a railway servant under suspension except where the alleged offence does not involve moral turpitude or where the evidence available is not strong enough to conclude that the proceedings, if continued, would result in removal or dismissal or where the proceedings are likely to be so protracted that it would be cheaper to the public

exchequer to accept the resignation. Such acceptance of resignation must be done with the prior approval of the appointing authority.

(Board's letter No. E(NG)II/70/RG/1 dated 24.6.72, E (NG)64 RE/1/36 dt. 26.10.66, 20.11.67 and 15.1.68)

- (5) **Voluntary retirement during suspension:-** In the case of a railway servant under suspension, the exercise of the right of voluntary retirement by him shall be subject to the prior approval of the competent authority.

Voluntary retirement becomes effective after the expiry of the notice period even if no formal letter of acceptance is issued. The appointing authority has the power to withhold permission to a railway servant under suspension to retire voluntarily but if it fails to communicate such withholding of permission within the notice period, retirement will automatically follow. The railway servant may, however, withdraw his notice any time before the expiry of the notice period.

{Board's letter Nos. E(D&A) 65 RG6-54 dated 18.8.66 and E(P&A)I81/RT/4 dated 1.6.81)

- (6) **Grant of leave while under suspension:-** Leave including sick leave can not be granted to a railway servant under suspension.
- (7) **No employment during suspension:-** A railway servant under suspension cannot engage himself in any employment, business, profession or vocation during the period of his suspension.
- (8) **Reversion while under suspension:-** A railway servant placed under suspension while officiating in a higher post can be reverted to a lower post otherwise than as a punishment while under suspension.
- (9) **Facility of travelling allowance and duty pass during suspension to attend departmental inquiry/court of law:-** A railway servant under suspension who is required to perform a journey to attend a departmental enquiry, may be allowed travelling allowances as for a journey on tour from his headquarters to the place where the departmental enquiry is held or from the place at which he has been permitted to reside during suspension to the place of enquiry whichever is less. No travelling allowance will, however, be admissible if the enquiry is held at his own request. (Rule 1672-R-II)

610.1 The rate of daily allowance admissible will be the same to which the railway servant was entitled on his pay just before his suspension.

610.2 Travelling allowance is admissible to a railway servant summoned to give evidence in a court of law while he is under suspension but the period of attendance at the court will be treated as suspension only.

(Railway Ministry's decision No.1 under Rule 1672 R-II)

610.3 Duty passes are admissible to accused railway servants (including those under suspension) for journeys undertaken in connection with attendance before Inquiry Authority and inspection of relevant official records.

(Item (5) of Schedule VII of the Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986)

610.4 Duty passes are not admissible to railway servants who are prosecuted in SPE etc. cases to attend law courts.

(Board's letter No.E(D&A) 78RG-6-6 dt. 10.7.78)

610.5 There is no provision for grant of TA to Railway servants to attend law courts.

611. Railway servant under suspension acting as a counsel:

A Railway servant under suspension should not be debarred to act as defence counsel.

(Board's letter No. E(D&A) 74RG 6 -31 dated 11.11.74)

612. Writing of ACRs by officers under Suspension:

No officer under suspension should be allowed to write/review the ACRs of his subordinates if, during major part of writing/reviewing, he is under suspension, as he might not have had full opportunity to supervise the work of his subordinates.

(Board's letter No. E(NG)I/2001/CR/1 dated 30.7.2001)

613. Pay during suspension:

(1) A Railway servant under suspension is entitled to subsistence allowance as per Rule 1342 R-II.

(2) A review of subsistence allowance should be made at the end of three months from the date of suspension with a view to varying the amount of subsistence allowance as per Rule 1342-R II. Such a review would also give an opportunity to the concerned authority to review not merely the subsistence allowance but also the substantive question of suspension.

(Board's letter No. F(E)III 78/SPN/1/1 dt 2.3.10.79)

(3) Permanent Railway servants selected as apprentices continue to remain as railway servant during the period of apprenticeship and therefore can be suspended in terms of the RS(D&A) Rules, 1968. During the period of suspension, they should be deemed to be reverted to their substantive posts and paid subsistence allowance for the period of their suspension on the basis of their pay in the substantive posts.

(Board's letter No. E(D&A) 67 RG6-5 dated 11.12.67)

614. Reckoning of the period of suspension followed by Removal or Dismissal or Compulsory retirement from service:

The period of suspension followed by removal or dismissal or compulsory retirement from service is not covered by Rule 1343 and 1344 R-II and need not be regularised. Such a period will be governed by Rule 1342-R.II i.e. it will be treated as 'suspension'. As regards pension, however, it will not count as qualifying service vide Rule 2431 (CSR 416)R-II (now Rule 37 of the- RS(Pension) Rules ,1993)

(Board's letter No. E(D&A) 58-RG-6-27 dt.27.8.59)

615. Reinstatement-Payment of pay and allowances:

The pay and allowances of railway servants on re-instatement whether after removal/dismissal or revocation of suspension, are to be regularised in accordance with Rules 1343 to 1345 R.II.

616. Certain Instructions in Regard to Rule 1343 to 1345-R.II:

616.1 The decision of the competent authority under Rules 1343 to 1345-R.II is in respect of two separate and independent matters viz (a) Pay & allowances for the period of absence from duty and (b) whether or not the period of absence should be treated as duty.

616.2 It is not necessary that the decision on (a) above should depend upon the decision on (b).

616.3 The competent authority has the discretion to pay the proportionate pay and allowances and treat the period as duty for any specified purpose(s) or only to pay the proportionate pay and allowances. It has no discretion to pay full pay and allowances when the period is treated as non-duty.

616.4 If no order is passed directing that the period of absence be treated as duty for any specified purpose, the period of absence should be treated as non-duty. In such event, the past service (i.e. service rendered before dismissal, removal, compulsory retirement or suspension) will not be forfeited.

616.5 As Rule 1343 R-II is absolute, the law of limitation need not be invoked at the time of paying the arrears of pay and allowances for the period from the date of dismissal/removal/compulsory retirement or suspension to the date of reinstatement in respect of cases where the pay and allowances are regulated on reinstatement in accordance with the provisions contained therein.

616.6 Where the emoluments admissible under Rule 1343 R-II exceed those earned in any other employment the former shall be reduced by the latter. Where, however, the emoluments admissible under Rule 1343 R-II are equal to or less than those earned during the employment, nothing shall be paid to the Railway servant.

616.7 Where a Railway servant under suspension is acquitted by a court of law and the order reinstating him is passed some time after the date of acquittal, full pay and allowances have to be paid from the date of acquittal to the date of rejoining duty and the period counted as duty for all purposes whereas for the period from the date of suspension to the date of acquittal he is to be allowed pay and allowances as directed by the competent authority under Rule 1343 R-II. (Rule 1343 R.II and orders below the said rule).

616.8 In the case of a Railway servant who is reinstated after being suspended and the suspension is held to be wholly unjustified, it would not be in order to allow him to draw for the period of suspension the officiating pay in the higher grade post to which he would have been promoted had he not been suspended. The pay in the higher post should be fixed and drawn in such a case under the normal rules as from the date of actual promotion.

(Board's letter No. E(D&A) 58-RG 6-25 dated 25.9. 59)

617. Standard Forms :

Standard forms have been prescribed through Board's letter No.E(D&A) 66 RG-6-7 dated 5.9.70 for placing a railway servant under suspension/deemed suspension and for revocation of suspension. If these Forms are not found to meet the requirements of any case fully, the competent authority should amplify the appropriate Form suitably.

618. Signing of the Standard Forms:

The orders to be communicated in these Forms are to be issued over the signature and designation of the authority competent to pass the orders. Sometimes orders are signed by a lower authority on behalf of the competent authority, though the orders of competent authority have been obtained in the concerned file. The above practice is not desirable. Such orders being of statutory nature, it is desirable that the order should be issued over the signature and designation of the authority competent to pass the orders.

(Board's letter No.E(D&A)70 RG 6-58 dated 18.11.1970)

619. Revocation of suspension by specific order:

In terms of Rule 5(5)(a) of Railway Servants (D&A) Rules, an order of suspension made or deemed to have been made shall continue to remain in force until it is modified or revoked by the authority competent to do so. Sometimes orders are issued to a Railway servant under suspension asking him to report for duty without specifically revoking the order of suspension. Although an order issued to a Railway servant under suspension asking him to report for duty implies that the order of suspension has been revoked, yet with a view to meeting the requirement of the provisions of the aforesaid

rule, it is necessary that a specific order should be made regarding revocation of suspension. The Standard Form No.4 circulated vide Board's letter No.E(D&A) 66RG 6-7 dated 05.09.1970 should be invariably used in such cases.

(Board's letter No.E(D&A)7 RG6-66 dated 30.09.1979)

620. Appeals against Orders of Suspension:

Rule 18 of Railway Servants (D&A) Rules, 1968 allows a Railway servant to prefer an appeal against an order of suspension made or deemed to have been made under Rule 5 of the said Rules. The appeal shall lie to the authority specified in the Schedules to the Railway Servants (D&A) Rules, 1968.