



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

**Maharashtra Minister's
Allowances Rules, 1977**

(Revised and 2014 Version 2015)



पुस्तकालय, मंत्रालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई.
पुस्तकालय, मंत्रालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई.
Maharashtra State Library, Mumbai.

Price: Rs. 45.00

**Maharashtra Minister's
Allowances Rules, 1977**

H 822—1

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14, read with section 9 of the Bombay Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Bom. XLVIII of 1956), the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Maharashtra Ministers' Allowances Rules, 1977.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless the context requires otherwise:—

(a) "Act" means the Bombay Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 ;

(b) "actual travelling expenses" means the actual cost of transport of a Minister and the members of his family and for transport of his and his family's personal luggage charges for ferry and other tolls, if paid;

but does not include charges—

(i) for accommodation in a hotel or in a travellers' bungalow, or

(ii) for refreshments, or

(iii) for the carriage of any stores or conveyance, or

(iv) on account of presents to a driver and the like ; or

(v) for any allowance for such incidental losses or expenses as breakage of crockery, wear and tear of furnitures, or

(vi) for the employment of any additional domestic servants ;

(c) "family" means a Minister's spouse residing with the Minister and children [including adopted children (if any), if under the personal law of the Minister adoption is legally recognised], and step-children residing with and wholly dependent upon the Minister, and except in rule 4, includes his parents, sisters and minor brothers if residing with and wholly dependent upon the Minister, but does not include more than one wife ;

(d) "holiday" means a public holiday prescribed or notified by or under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 ;

(e) "Minister" means any Minister of the Government of Maharashtra, whether appointed as the "Chief Minister, Minister, Minister of State or Deputy Minister;

(f) "Section" means a section of the Act.

3. *Travelling allowance for assuming office.*—(1) Where a person is appointed as Minister, he shall be entitled to draw travelling allowance for himself and the members of his family, and for the transport of his and his family's effects, in respect of journey to Bombay from his usual place of residence outside Bombay for assuming office, at his option either under this rule or rule 4. A Minister who elects to be governed by the provisions of sub-rule (2) of this rule shall have no claim to any of the concessions admissible under rule 4—

(2) Where a person on being appointed as Minister undertakes the journey by railway or steamer, he shall be entitled to travelling allowance under rule 4 or the following concessions that is to say,—

(a) any accommodation, which a Minister is entitled under these rules to reserve by requisition after joining office ;

(b) the charge for haulage of the reserved accommodation shall be paid by Government ;

(c) the Minister shall pay to Government the fare which he would have paid if no accommodation had been reserved, and shall, in addition, pay in cash to the station master of the station or the officer in charge of the port of embarkation from which the journey commences, the fares for any member of his family, accompanying him, whether they share his reserved accommodation or not. When Government pays full tariff rates for the accommodation, all such fares shall be credited to Government.

4. *Travelling allowance and transport of personal effects.*—(1) Where the journey is undertaken by rail, a Minister may draw one single fare of the first class *plus* the following amount to cover incidental expenses, namely :—

(a) a lump payment of Rs. 150, and

(b) an allowance at the rate of Rs. 0.70 for every 10 kilometres, or part thereof, if the journey exceeds 5 kilometres, subject to a limit of Rs. 20 if the journey by rail is of less than 13 hours, and Rs. 30 if such journey is of 12 hours or more;

(2) Where the journey is undertaken by steamer, a Minister may draw double the single fare of the highest class *plus* lump payment of Rs. 150;

(3) A Minister may draw one fare of the first class for each adult member of the family, and one half such fare for each child for whom such fare is payable, if they accompany him;

(4) A Minister may draw the actual cost of carriage by goods trains, steamer or other craft, of personal effects; so however that, in the case of a Minister having family, the personal effects do not weight more than 3,360 kilograms, and in any other case, such effects do not weight more than 2,240 kilograms:

Provided that, a Minister, whether having a family or not, may at his option engage a whole railway wagon of the minimum size, and draw the minimum charges payable for it according to the railway goods tariff, if such charges exceed the charges for his maximum weightage provided as aforesaid;

(5) If a Minister carries his personal effects by a passenger train instead of by a goods-train, he may draw the actual cost of carriage upto a limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the maximum of number of kilograms by goods-train;

(6) A Minister, who carries his personal effects by road between stations connected by rail or steamer may draw actual expenses upto the limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the same quantity by goods-train or steamer. Where the actual expenses claimed exceed such limit, the Minister may, for reasons recorded in writing, claim such charges, subject to the limit of the amount which would have been admissible if the maximum weight or personal effects in kilograms had been transported by goods-train or by steamer.

(7) Where a Minister transports his personal effects, which weight more than the maximum weight in kilograms admissible to him under this rule by a cheaper route, he may draw actual charges not exceeding the amount admissible for the maximum weight by the normal recognised route.

(8) For the purpose of this rule, the actual physical weight of personal effects carried by steamer shall be taken into account, and not the theoretical weight as arrived at by the shipping companies according to their own formula for calculating the charges.

(9) Claims preferred under this rule for the carriage of personal effects shall be admitted in all cases at the lowest available rates for "smalls".

Explanation.—In this sub-rule, "smalls" means goods which of themselves do not constitute a working load for the unit of railway transport, the wagon. The minimum load constituting a wagon load is specified, by each of the railways, who quote reduced rates for wagon loads in its tariffs.

5. *Journey by road in motor vehicle for assuming office.*—(1) Where a Minister performs the journey by road for assuming office in a motor vehicle (not being a vehicle plying for conveyance of passengers), he may draw one mileage at the rate of 55 paise per kilomètre plus a lump payment of

Rs. 150. He may draw, in addition a second mileage at the rate of 55 paise per kilometre if one member of his family, accompanies him and one more mileage at the same rate if more than one member of his family accompany him;

(2) A Minister hiring a conveyance may draw mileages by road as provided in sub-rule (1), without the production of particulars of actual expenses and vouchers in support of the claim. The claim shall, however, be accompanied by a certificate in the following form, namely :—

“I certify that I did not perform the road journey(s), for which the above mileages have been claimed, in a motor vehicle plying regularly for the conveyance of passengers.”

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-rules (1) and (2) mileage as provided in this rule is also admissible for the distance between the Minister's actual place of residence and nearest railway station at both ends.

6. *Journey by road in State carriage for assuming office.*—Where a Minister performs the journey for assuming office in a motor vehicle plying regularly for the conveyance of passengers, he may draw two fares for the journey for himself plus a lump payment of Rs. 150. In addition, he may draw one fare for every adult member of his family and one-half for each child for whom such fare is payable, if they accompany him on the journey.

7. *Transport of personal effects and packing charges.*—A Minister may draw mileage allowance for the transport of his personal effects from his place or residence in the State outside Bombay by the cheapest means of conveyance within the limits prescribed in rule 4, at the following rates for every 35 kilograms of goods and part thereof, if his personal effects exceed 17 kilograms in weight, that is to say—

Places	Rates	
	for any distance upto 3 kilometres	for every completed kilometre in excess of 3 kilometres
	paise	paise
Greater Bombay	30	3
Kolhapur, Pune City, Pune Cantonment, Ahmednagar, Kirkee, Aurangabad City, Nagpur, Akola, Amravati.	20	3
Elsewhere	10	3

Explanation.—(1) The rates specified for the place where a cart is hired shall apply to the whole journey when not over 8 kilometres.

(2) For journey of 3 kilometres or less, mileage may be drawn as for 3 kilometres.

(3) Each separate "cartage" of kit, from the bungalow to a railway station shall be considered as a separate journey.

(4) A Minister may draw packing charges at the rate of 2 paise per kilogram of personal effects actually carried, subject to limits prescribed in rule 4.

8. *Miscellaneous provisions in relation to foregoing rules.*—For the purposes of the foregoing rules,—

(1) a member of a Minister's family who follows him within six months after the date of his taking over charge as Minister may be treated as accompanying him ;

(2) if any such member travels from a place in or out of India other than the Minister's usual place of residence outside Bombay, the Minister may draw the actual fare for the journey made by such member by rail or steamer, plus the road mileage, if any, at the rate and subject to the conditions prescribed in sub-rule (1) of Rule 5, for the actual distance of the road journey performed by such member :

Provided that, their sum shall not exceed the total mileage allowance that would have been admissible had such member proceeded from his usual place or residence outside Bombay to Bombay ;

(3) No travelling allowance shall be admissible in respect of a member added to the family, after the date of taking over charge as Minister ;

(4) A Minister who claims higher travelling allowance on the ground that the members of his family accompanied him, shall support his claim by a certificate showing their number and relationship ;

(5) A Minister claiming the cost for transport of personal effects shall support his claim by a certificate that the actual expenses incurred was not less than the sum claimed;

(6) while furnishing the declaration of actual expenses, the Minister shall state the weight of personal effect actually carried and the details of the amount actually paid for its transport separately by rail, road steamer or other craft ;

(7) the following charges shall be admitted in audit as part of the cost of transport, namely :—

(a) lighterage, wharfage and Port Trust dues actually paid ;

(b) agency fees and other incidental charges actually incurred on the transport by sea of a Minister's personal effects between his usual place of residence outside Bombay and the harbour, or the railway station and the harbour, or from one vessel to another, at the rate of two rupees (Rs. 2) for every 35 kilograms or part thereof, if it exceeds 17 kilograms of the personal effects actually conveyed subject to the maximum weight in kilograms prescribed in rule 4.

(c) Octroi duty.

Explanation.—In sub-clause (b) of sub-rule (7),—

(i) the incidental charges at the rate mentioned in that sub-rule may be admitted where a Minister is required to transport his personal effects by means of a country-craft while crossing a river or creek in the course of a journey by road ;

(ii) incidental charges do not include customs duty leviable on imported cars ;

(8) The charges for the transport of personal effects of a Minister allowed by this rule may be admitted in audit, if they do not, for good and sufficient reasons, accompany him, but are carried to Bombay within six months after the date of his taking over charges as Minister.

(9) The Minister, and not the Audit Officer, is responsible for the accuracy of a claim for travelling allowance ;

(10) A Minister shall not claim travelling allowance in respect of that item of his travelling allowance bill on which he has not actually spent anything by virtue of his having been provided with free transit for self, any member of his family, or kit, in a private or Government vehicle. He may, however, claim an allowance for incidental expenses at the rates appropriate for journeys by rail, steamer or State Carriage by which he would have travelled in the normal course but for availing of free transit ; provided that, in case he is entitled to the higher road mileage under rule 5, a single mileage at such higher rate shall only be claimed in respect of himself and any member or members of his family who may also avail of free transit to cover incidental expenses. He may,

however, claim travelling allowance as otherwise admissible for the members of his family who do not avail of free transit as well as for personal effects transported at his cost. The actual expenses for the transport of personal effects shall be restricted to the amount admissible for the maximum weight in kilograms as provided in rule 4(4) reduced by that carried free in a private or Government vehicles ;

(11) When a journey involves journey by more than one mode of travel (*i.e.* by rail, steamer or road), the lump payment admissible under this rule shall be subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 150.

9. *Journey by rail on tour on public business.*—(1) A Minister may, when travelling by railway on tour on public business reserve by requisition :—

- (a) one first class compartment ; or
- (b) engage a two or four berth air-conditioned compartment ; or
- (c) a saloon ;

Provided that, except in exceptional circumstances duly certified by the Minister,—

(i) a saloon shall not ordinarily be requisitioned, unless the tour extends over more than one day (between sunrise and sunset) ; and

(ii) a six or eight-wheeled saloon shall not ordinarily be requisitioned when four wheeled saloon is available, and can be attached to the train by which he desires to travel.

In exceptional circumstances either or both of these restrictions may be waived.

Explanation.—As to what constitute exceptional circumstances, the certificate of a Minister shall be accepted as final.

(2) While traveling by railway in a reserved compartment consisting of two berth [*i.e.* a (coupe)] under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1), a Minister may use the second berth for taking his wife or dependent son or daughter with him in that compartment, free of charge.

[(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-rule (1) and (2), there shall also be paid to a Minister, when travelling by railway on tour on public business, a sum equal to one ²[air conditioned] first class fare for a journey by railway irrespective of the class in which a Minister actually travels.]

¹ Added by G.N. of 16-8-1985.

² Added by G.N. of 28-6-2007.

10. *Provision for carrying car and for recovery of cost thereof.*—(1) Where a Minister is satisfied that it is in the interest of the public service that he may send his motor-car by railway or by steamer or by any other manner, he may, when travelling on tour on public business, recover the cost of carrying the motor-car, provided that Government is satisfied that the car has been employed for all practical purposes, only as a means of performing in the public interest, a journey off the line of a railway. In cases where the presence of his car has apart from the advantages to Government of the particular tour or journey, saved him expense in hiring a conveyance or served his personal convenience to an appreciable extent, he shall pay 1/5th of the cost of carriage.

(2) When claiming the cost under this rule, a certificate in following form shall be appended to the travelling allowance bill, namely :—

"I certify that the car was employed for all practical purposes only as a means of performing in the public interest a journey off the line of a railway. The car has/has not saved me expense in hiring a conveyance or served my personal conveyance to an appreciable extent and one-fifth of the cost of carriage may/may not be recovered from me".

11. *Journey by steamer on tour on public business.*—(1) For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance for a journey performed by a Minister in respect of tours on public business by a steamer between Indian ports, a Minister shall be entitled to accommodation of the highest class.

(2) A Minister while performing the journey referred to in sub-rule (1) pays for his passage to the Steam-ship Company or their agents direct, the Minister shall furnish to the Audit Office with his travelling allowance bill, the following particulars, namely :—

- (i) Name of the ship and the date of embarkation ;
- (ii) the cost actually paid ;
- (iii) the agency through which the passage was booked.

If such journey is performed by deck the Minister shall also attach to the travelling allowance bill the following certificate duly signed by the
(G.C.P.) H 822—3(4200—8—2017)

shipping agent at the time of booking the passage :—

“Certified that deck passage(s) from
 (here enter the number)
 to has/have been provided to
 (here enter the name etc. of the
 Minister)
 per S. S. sailing on
 (Name of vessel) (date)
 the cost paid at tariff rate being Rs.

Station :

Date :

(Signature)

Explanation.—(a) Steam launches plying up and down the creeks in the Ratnagiri districts shall be considered as river steamers for the purposes of these rules.

(b) The provisions of this rule shall apply in the case of Minister who cross a river or arm of the sea by a steamer in the course of a journey on tour on public business, unless such crossing occurs during a railway journey and the charges for it are included in the railway fare. In the latter case, the crossing shall be treated as a part of railway journey.

(c) Where a Minister travels by sea or river otherwise than on payment of passage money, in a vessel the cost of which is paid by Government or by a local authority, he may draw no travelling allowance except daily allowance admissible to him :

Provided that when his luggage is not conveyed on the vessel but is sent separately at his expense, he may draw in addition the actual cost of transporting it.

(d) Where a Minister is allowed free transit by sea or river, otherwise than in a Government vessel, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey shall be reduced by the amount of the fare which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. If he travels on a free pass, the reduction made shall include the full number of fares covered by the pass, unless the

Minister certifies that the pass was not used in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made :

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply in cases where a Minister is allowed a free pass by steamship company without cost to Government unless the free pass is issued in connection with his official status or duties.

(e) If a Minister or a member of his family travels in a class of accommodation lower than that to which he is entitled, he shall be allowed the fare of the class of accommodation actually used, plus the extra allowance admissible according to these rules. All travelling allowance bills containing claims representing payment of railway or steamer fares shall bear the following certificate :—

“Certified that the claims representing payment of railway or steamer fares are for the fares of the class of accommodation actually used.”

(f) A Minister while travelling on tour on public business by steamer may reserve a cabin of two berths and draw fares for reservation of a cabin of two berths (but not when utilising a state cabin), and in addition, the Minister may draw Rs. 10 for a journey of less than 12 hours and Rs. 15 for a journey of more than 12 hours. When travelling in a State Cabin, no additional fare shall be admissible for incidental expenses.

³[11-A. * * *]

12. *Journeys by road on tour on public business.*—(1) A Minister when travelling by road on tour on public business shall be entitled,—

(a) (i) to ²[Rs. 6.00] per kilometre, if he uses a Government car allotted to him or (ii) except as provided in clause (c) to the actual cost of hiring the conveyance, in whole or in part, subject to a limit of ²[Rs. 6.00] per kilometre when using a car other than the Government car allotted to him ;

(b) to actual expenses, subject to a limit of ¹[35 paise] per kilometre, when using a conveyance other than that mentioned in clauses (a) and

¹ Subs. by G.N. of 7-8-1993.

² Subs. by G.N. of 11-10-2005.

³ Deleted by G.N. of 29-3-2017.

(c) of this sub-rule and also when provided with means of locomotion but pays only the cost of its use of propulsion.

(c) to the actual cost of hiring two seats subject to the limit of 55 paise per kilometre while travelling in a motor vehicle plying regularly for conveyance of passengers.

(2) (i) Wherever a Minister is in need of transport while he is on tour on public business in the districts, the Collector or other officer concerned shall provide him with a car of any Government Department.

(ii) Whenever a car (including a private car) other than a Distinguished Visitor's car is provided for the use of a Minister during his tour on public business in the districts, the bills for the supply of petrol to the car shall be initially paid by the District Officer concerned, and the debit passed on subsequently to Government account for adjustment.

(iii) When a Distinguished Visitor's car is provided, the bills on account of the use of the car shall be paid by Government in the General Administration Department.

(3) A Minister shall not draw any daily allowance when his tour on public business extends to one day away from Bombay. He may however, draw the daily allowance admissible to him when the tour extends beyond one day away from Bombay.

Explanation.—(a) In calculating mileage allowance for a journey by road, fractions of a kilometre in each item of a bill shall be rounded off to the nearest figure, half and more than half a kilometre being taken as one kilometre, and fractions less than half a kilometre being ignored.

(b) Each complete journey shall be considered separately and a journey on tour on public business ends whenever a Minister returns to Bombay whether he halts there or not.

13. *Journeys when no special accommodation is reserved.*—(1) A Minister when travelling on tour on public business by road, steamer, or rail if no special accommodation is reserved, may draw, at his option, either his actual travelling expenses or the travelling allowance admissible under the foregoing rules. When claiming actual travelling expenses under this

rule, a certificate to the following effect shall be appended to the travelling allowance bill, namely :—

“I certify that I have actually paid the amount of this bill, and that it does not include any charge for the freight of any stores or goods, other than my personal luggage, or any charge for refreshments, hotels or travellers' bungalows.”

(2) Where a Minister when travelling by road,—

(a) takes out the Government car allotted to him for personal use, he may draw road mileage at the rate of 55 *paise* per kilometre ;

(b) uses either a motor vehicle hired for him by the Collector or the other Officer concerned, or a motor vehicle borrowed from an officer or any other individual, the hire charges in respect of the former, and the actual expenses incurred on petrol, oil and on any article or thing for the proper use of the vehicle in the case of the latter as also bills for the use of distinguished visitor's car, if any shall be paid by Government.

(3) A Minister when travelling on duty on public business by rail in a reserved compartment (but not when utilising a saloon) may draw 35 *paise* for every 10 Kilometers or part thereof if it exceeds 5 kilometers as allowance for incidental expenses of such journeys.

Explanation.—(a) For the purpose of sub-rule (1) stores carried for consumption on tour may be treated as personal luggage.

(b) A Minister may draw travelling allowance by the route actually taken irrespective of whether or not such route is the shortest or the cheapest.

(c) A rail motor coach shall be treated as a compartment as it is not a saloon nor has the convenience of a saloon.

(d) 1* * * *

14. *Journey by air on tour on public business.*—(1) A Minister may use the Government aeroplane in respect of tours on public business and not for any private purpose.

(2) Road mileage shall be allowed, where admissible, to the Minister for surface transport to and from the aerodrome except in Bombay.

¹ Deleted by G.N. of 22-9-1977.

(3) Minister using Government aeroplane under sub-rule (1) of this rule, may take with them a Government servant of the categories specified below:—

Designation of the Minister	Category of Government Servant
Chief Minister	(i) Private Secretary to the Chief Minister (ii) Any other Government servant whom the Chief Minister wants to accompany him.
Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.	Any Government Servant whom the Minister/Minister of State/Deputy Minister wants to accompany him.

(4) Where Minister uses the Government aeroplane, only daily allowance for the air journey *plus* a mileage allowance for other journey e.g. rail, road, steamer, as admissible under rule 15 may be granted.

15. *Travelling allowance for journey by air.*—Travelling allowance of a Minister travelling on tour on public business by air shall be regulated as follows, namely :—

(1) Where a Minister is permitted under a special or general order of Government free transit by air in a Government aeroplane, or in an aeroplane chartered by Government for the purpose, he shall be entitled to travelling allowance as follows, namely :—

(a) If he has not to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his peons or luggage, he may draw the daily, allowance admissible to him, and may not exchange it for mileage allowance. If, however, part of the journey is made by other means of locomotion, he may, at his option, draw in lieu of or in addition to the daily allowance, the mileage allowance admissible for that part provided the condition of rule 26 are fulfilled in respect of that part taken independently, except in Bombay.

(b) If he has to provide separate conveyance at his own expenses for his peons or luggage, he may—

(i) if the journey is between places connected by rail or steamer, draw one-half or one fare as the case may be, of the class of accommodation in which he is entitled to travel, or

(ii) if the journey is between places not connected by rail or steamer, draw the daily allowance as admissible to him or half the mileage allowance calculated for the journey. If, however, a part of the journey is performed by other means of locomotion, he may draw the travelling allowance admissible for that part, subject to the condition laid down in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 25.

(2) For journeys performed in an aeroplane of public air transport companies regularly plying for hire :—

(a) a Minister travelling in respect of tour on public business by air shall be entitled to the mileage allowance equal to one standard air fare for the journey *plus* an allowance for incidental expenses at one-fifth on the standard air fare limited to a maximum of ¹[Rs. 75 for each journey within the State and Rs. 100 for each journey outside the State.]

Explanation.—(i) “Standard air fare” means the actual single journey air fare payable for the service by which the journey is performed, including the 1st class fare in a Boeing aircraft provided the journey is actually performed by that class in a Boeing aircraft.

(ii) The limit of ¹[Rs. 75 for each journey within the State and Rs. 100 for each journey outside the State] on the amount for the incidental expenses in respect of journeys by air shall apply to the total air journey between the starting station and destination even if the journey by air between those stations is performed by more than one service. However, if any official duty is required to be performed by a Minister at the place of termination of one service before he avails of another service, each of the journeys from the starting station to that intermediate station and from the latter to the destination, shall be treated as a single air journey for the purpose of the aforesaid limit of ¹[Rs. 75 for each journey within the State and Rs. 100 for each journey outside the State] for incidental expenses.

(iii) In the case of air journeys involving an overnight halt (either due to non-availability of connecting service or to the cancellation of the connecting service at an intermediate station, for which the Indian

¹ Subs. by G. N. of 20-2-1986.

Airlines Corporation does not provide at its expense, any facility for boarding or lodging to the touring Minister, half daily allowance at the rate applicable to that intermediate station may be drawn by him in respect of each such over-night halt, in addition to the allowance for incidental expenses admissible for the air journey.

(iv) Drawal of daily allowance for a halt at an intermediate station which is necessitated by the performance of official duty at that station shall be regulated under rules 21 to 24.

(v) Minister who are allowed free transit by air in a Government aeroplane or an aeroplane chartered by Government for the purpose shall be paid incidental charges on the same scale as admissible to Minister travelling by regular air service planes.

(vi) For forward and return journeys, when the return ticket at a reduced rate is purchased the actual cost of the return ticket *plus* two-fifths of the standard air fare for a single journey or ¹[Rs. 150 for journey within the State or Rs. 200 for journey outside the State, whichever is less (the two-fifths being limited respectively to Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 only)] as incidental expenses shall be admissible. If available, a return ticket at reduced rate shall always be purchased, when a Minister expects to perform the return air journey within the period during which such return ticket is available.

(3) A Minister, who is allowed free transit by air in a Government aeroplane or an aeroplane chartered by Government for the purpose shall be paid incidentals on the same scale as are admissible to a Minister travelling by regular air service planes. These are related to standard air fares. Where standard fares do not obtain for routes not served by the scheduled air services, a Minister shall be paid incidental charges at the rate of ¹[10 paise per kilometer limited to Rs. 75 for each journey within, the State and 15 paise per kilometer limited to Rs. 100 for each journey outside the State]. In case where a Minister undertakes more than one journey between places not connected by scheduled air services, on the same day, he shall be paid incidental expenses on the same scale as admissible to the Minister travelling by regular air service planes or as mentioned above, subject to the overall limit of ¹[Rs. 75 for each journey within the State and Rs. 100 for each journey outside the State] for all air journey performed on that day.

¹ Subs. by G. N. of 20-2-1986.

(4) (i) The Chief Minister, wherever he travels on duty by commercial airlines in any part of India with his spouse, shall be entitled to reserve and occupy two seats in the plane at Government cost and to use the second seat for taking his spouse with him.

¹[(ii) Each Minister or Minister of State or Deputy Minister shall also be entitled to the facility provided under sub-rule (1) while travelling on duty by commercial Airlines, but in their case the facility will be available at Government cost only ⁴[for six return journeys in the state] ⁵[for twelve return journeys in the state and six return journeys in any part of India] outside the State, during a financial year, and for any such journey or journeys, exceeding the limits aforesaid, undertaken by him with the spouse, the difference between the fare for the journey by air and the fare for journey by railway in an airconditioned compartment will have to be borne by the Minister, Minister of State or Deputy Minister, as the case may be.]

16. *Travelling by air to foreign countries.*—Where a Minister visits foreign countries on public business, he shall be entitled to travel by air by first class.

17. *Cancellation of air passage.*—On the cancellation of a journey due to official reasons (or circumstances which are unavoidable and are beyond his control), a Minister shall be entitled to be reimbursed by Government any deduction made by an Air Transport Company when refunding the fare on account of cancellation of the air passage.

18. *Rate of daily allowance.*—A Minister may draw daily allowance at the uniform rate of ²[Rs. 200] ³[Rs. 400] ⁴[Rs. 500] ⁵[Rs. 1000] for all places in India :

Provided that, where a Minister travelling on tour on public business outside the State of Maharashtra is treated as a "State Guest," he may not draw any daily Allowance.

¹ Subs. by G. N. of 6-5-1982.

² Subs. by G. N. of 17-8-1993.

³ Subs. by G. N. of 14-3-2000.

⁴ Subs. by G. N. of 11-10-2005.

⁵ Subs. by G. N. of 3-2-2011.

⁶ Subs. by G. N. of 3-2-2011.

19. *When daily allowance to be drawn.*—Daily allowance may not be drawn except during the period of absence from Bombay on tour on public business.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule a period of absence from Bombay begins when a Minister leaves Bombay, and ends when he actually returns to his place of residence in Bombay, whether he halts there or not.

20. *When daily allowance may not be drawn.*—Daily allowance may not be drawn for any day on which a Minister does not reach a point outside a radius of 8 kilometres from Bombay or Nagpur, if that place is appointed for the purposes of section 9 or beyond the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay or of the City of Nagpur, whichever is farther, or return to Bombay or Nagpur, as the case may be, from a similar point.

Explanation.—(1) This rule does not apply to a journey which is continued without interruption to a point more than 8 kilometres from Bombay or Nagpur or beyond the limits mentioned in this rule, whichever is farther even though at the expiration of the day (midnight) on which the journey was commenced, the Minister had not reached such a point.

(2) A Minister may make a journey between two stations, the distance between whose points exceeds 8 kilometres and daily allowance in respect of such a journey shall be admissible only if the conditions prescribed in this rule are satisfied.

21. *Daily allowance during halt.*—Subject to the conditions laid down in rules 22 and 23, daily allowance may be drawn during a halt on tour on public business or on a holiday occurring during such tour.

Explanation.—(1) 'Day' means a calendar day, beginning and ending at midnight. But an absence from Bombay which does not exceed 24 hours, though it may begin and end on different calendar dates, is reckoned as one day for the purpose of travelling allowance. For such an absence, a Minister is restricted to one day's daily allowance which may be exchanged for mileage allowance by road, railway or steamer. When a Minister leaves Bombay on one day and returns the next day and claims daily allowance for more than one day, the hours of departure from and of return to Bombay shall be given.

(2) A Minister who during the course of his tour on public business returns temporarily to Bombay on a Sunday or other holiday to attend to his private business is not entitled to draw daily allowance for the day or days spent at Bombay, as daily allowance is not admissible for any day, whether Sunday or other holiday, unless the Minister is actually, and not merely constructively on such tour. Accordingly, in respect of a claim for daily allowance for a Sunday or other holiday falling during the course of such tour, the Minister shall certify on the travelling allowance bill that he was actually, and not merely constructively, on tour on public business on such a day.

(3) A Minister who leaves a place at which he has been halting on tour on public business, precisely at midnight, is entitled to draw daily allowance if otherwise admissible, in respect of the halt for the 24 hours, immediately preceding his departure.

22. *Provision for calculating daily allowance.*—Quantum of daily allowance admissible for a halt on tour on public business at an outstation shall be related to the actual period of halt. The daily allowance for the period of halt specified in column 1 of the Table below shall be calculated as shown in column 2 of the Table.

TABLE

Period of halt	Daily Allowance
(i) Halt upto six hours	Nil.
(ii) Halt, exceeding six hours but not exceeding twelve hours.	Half daily allowance.
(iii) Halt exceeding twelve hours, but not exceeding twenty-four hours.	Full daily allowance.
(iv) Halt exceeding twenty-four hours	One daily allowance for every 24 hours of halt. For a fraction of 24 hours at the end of halt, daily allowance will be calculated as indicated above.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this rule the period of halt shall begin from the time the forward journey ends at an outstation and shall end at the time the return or further journey commences.

23. *Daily allowance for halt for more than 15 days.*—Daily allowance may not be drawn for a continuous halt of more than fifteen days at any one place :

Provided that, Government may grant general or individual exemptions from the operation of this rule, on such conditions as it thinks fit, if it is satisfied :—

(a) that prolonged halts are necessary in the interests of the public business ; and

(b) that such halts necessitate the maintenance of equipage, or where no equipage is maintained, continue after the first fifteen days, to entail extra expense upon the Minister.

24. *Halting place and halts.*—For the purposes of rules 20,21 and 23 :—

(a) after a, continuous halt of 15 days' duration, the halting place shall be deemed to be appointed as Bombay ;

(b) a halt is continuous unless terminated by an absence on duty at a distance from the halting place exceeding 8 kilometres for a period including not less than three nights ;

(c) in calculating the duration of a halt, any day on which a Minister travels or halts at a distance from the halting place exceeding 8 kilometres shall be excluded.

Explanation.—For the purpose of clause (b) of this rule, a halt is considered to be terminated when a Minister returns to Bombay even though the return may be for less than three nights.

25. *Mileage allowance in place of or in addition to daily allowance.*—
(1) Subject to any conditions, which Government may by general or special order impose, a Minister may exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance on any day on which he travels by railway or steamer or both more than 32 kilometres by road; provided that, if a continuous journey extends over more than one day, the exchange shall be made for all such days and not for a part only of them.

(2) Where a journey by road is combined with a journey by railway or steamer under sub-rule (1) of this rule, then subject to the provisions of this rule,—

(a) mileage allowance may be drawn on account of such journey by road, but such mileage allowance shall be limited to the amount of daily allowance unless the road journey exceeds 32 kilometres ;

(b) unless such journey by road be a journey to or from Bombay or temporary residence at a place of halt, mileage allowance shall, subject to the provisions of this rule, be calculated on the distance actually travelled.

(3) No mileage allowance for a journey to and from a railway station or steamer port shall be admissible in addition to mileage for the journey by rail or by steamer, unless the sum of all the road journeys performed in connection with the journey by rail or steamer during the same calendar day exceeds 8 kilometres.

(4) Short journey within a radius of 8 kilometres from Bombay may not be added to other journeys when calculating the distance travelled by road or the amount of mileage allowance for the road journeys.

(5) Two or more Ministers travelling on tour on public business in the same conveyance may not all draw mileage for journeys, but only that Minister who either owns the conveyance or has borrowed or hired it may draw mileage and daily allowance subject to the above condition while the rest may draw travelling allowance admissible to them.

(6) Vouchers shall be attached to every travelling allowance bill presented for payment. If vouchers cannot be obtained, the Minister shall certify that to the best of his knowledge, the claim is correct. But when the whole conveyance is hired, a voucher shall ordinarily be required.

(7) The nature of the conveyance used shall be certified on the travelling allowance bill presented for payment.

26. *Condition for exchanging daily-allowance for mileage apply to journeys by air.*—The conditions under which daily allowance may be exchanged for mileage allowance under rule 25 apply to journeys by air

also, except that where the standard air fare includes charges for transportation to and from the air-port, such journey shall not be included in calculating road mileage.

27. *Restrictions on daily allowance.*—A minister travelling on tour on public business within 8 kilometres of Bombay or within the limits mentioned in rule 21, whichever is farther, shall not be entitled to daily or mileage allowance, but may recover the actual amount limited to the daily allowance which he may have spent in payment of ferry and other tolls, if any ;

28. *Journeys for election campaign.*—(1) Whenever a Minister undertakes a journey out of Bombay on election campaign in connection with elections to the State Legislature or Parliament or elections to local authorities in his own constituency or any other constituency or on private work at his own cost, he shall, if he is, required to interrupt the election campaign or the private work, as the case may be, and return to Bombay in the public interest, be held eligible to a single return railway, air or steamer fare by usual class and road mileage as on tour plus the incidental charges as admissible under these rules.

Explanation—For the purposes of this sub-rule the journey undertaken to return to Bombay for attending a Cabinet or Cabinet Sub-Committee meeting or any conference at Bombay shall be deemed to be a journey undertaken in the public interest.

(2) Travelling allowance shall be admissible if a Minister goes from his constituency where he has proceeded to a place in connection with elections to any other place on urgent Official work, but such travelling allowance shall be limited to the amount admissible from Bombay to that place and back, that is limited to the amount which would have been payable to the Minister as if he had performed the journey to that place from Bombay.

(3) This rule shall also be applicable to the case of the journeys performed by a Minister in a Government plane, for election purpose and also while on official duty.

29. *Journeys performed by family of Minister who dies while in office.*—The members of the family of a Minister who dies while holding office of

Minister may draw the travelling allowance as follows, provided, that they complete the Journey within six months after his death, that is to say,—

(1) for journey by rail or steamer or by both.

(i) actual fares (without the allowance for incidental expenses) of the class of accommodation to which the deceased Minister was himself entitled for each member of his family, except the provisions for the use of a saloon ;

(ii) the actual cost of transportation of personal effects as laid down in these rules.

(2) for journeys by road.

(i) One mileage allowance if one member of the family, a second mileage allowance if two other members of the family and a third mileage allowance if more than two other members of the family travel, at the rate applicable to the deceased Minister ;

(ii) travelling expenses shall be admissible by the shortest route from Bombay to the usual place of residence which shall be the Minister's permanent home or such other place as may have been declared by him while he was a Minister to be his permanent home :

Provided that, if the permanent home is outside the State of Maharashtra then the travelling allowance shall be admissible only in respect of the portion of the journey upto the end of the State boundary ;

(3) if at the time of a Minister's death, a member of his family happens to be at a station other than Bombay, or living there, proceeds to a station other than usual place of residence, such member may draw the actual fare for the journey made by rail or steamer, road mileage for the actual distance of the road journey and cost of transport of personal effects from the place where he was at the time of the Minister's death to the place to which he actually travels, provided that the total expenses, claimed shall not exceed the total mileage allowance and cost of transportation of personal effects upto the prescribed limits that would have been admissible had such member travelled from Bombay to the usual place of residence of the deceased Minister.

30. *Journey on relinquishing office.*—A Minister on relinquishing office shall be entitled to draw travelling allowance for himself and for members of his family in respect of journey between Bombay and his usual place of residence, within the State according to the provisions of rule 4.

[31. *Controlling Officer.*—The Minister shall be his own Controlling Officer for the purposes of travelling allowances. Where a Minister relinquishes office or dies while in office the Additional Chief Secretary or the Special Secretary or the Secretary, as the case may be, in the General Administration Department, who is in-charge of the subject-matter relating to Minister's establishment shall be the Controlling Officer for the purpose of any travelling allowance bill of the Minister in respect of any journeys performed by him while in office or the travelling allowance bill of the Minister in respect of his and his family members journey back to his usual place of residence and for the transfer of his personal effects. Such bills shall ordinarily be preferred within a period of six months from the date of relinquishment of office or death, as the case may be, of the Minister :

Provided that the Controlling Officer may, if he is satisfied and the reasons to be recorded in writing countersign the bill preferred after a period of six months.]

32. *Minister not entitled to cost in transporting his family or personal effects in certain case.*—Except as otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a Minister shall not, when undertaking tours on public business or otherwise, be entitled to recover from the State Government the cost of transporting the members of his family, personal effects, conveyances, tents and other articles or goods.

33. *Repeal and saving.*—On the commencement of these rules, any rules and orders made in this behalf and in force immediately before such commencement shall stand repealed :

Provided that, anything done or any action taken (including any claim for allowances already made or any such claim to be made) under the rules and orders so repealed shall be deemed to have been done or taken or continued or made under the corresponding provisions of these rules.

¹ Subs. by G. N. of 3-4-1989.



महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र

असाधारण भाग चार-ब

वर्ष ४, अंक १० (२)]

शुक्रवार, जुलै ६, २०१८/आषाढ १५, शके १९४०

[पृष्ठे ४, किंमत : रुपये ९.००

असाधारण क्रमांक २३४

प्राधिकृत प्रकाशन

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महाराष्ट्र अधिनियमान्वये तयार केलेले.
(भाग एक, एक-अ आणि एक-ल यांमध्ये प्रसिद्ध केलेले नियम व आदेश यांब्यतिरिक्त) नियम व आदेश.

संसदीय कार्य विभाग

हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक, मादाम कामा मार्ग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०० ०३२. दिनांक ६ जुलै, २०१८

महाराष्ट्र विधानपरिषद (सभापती व उपसभापती) आणि महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा (अध्यक्ष व उपाध्यक्ष) यांचे वेतन व भत्ते अधिनियम, १९५६.

अधिसूचना

क्रमांक-सुविधा-२०१८-प्र.क्र.३२-दोन :-

महाराष्ट्र विधानपरिषद (सभापती व उपसभापती) आणि महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा (अध्यक्ष व उपाध्यक्ष) यांचे वेतन व भत्ते अधिनियम, (१९५६ चा मुंबई ४७) याच्या कलम १३ याद्वारे प्रदान करण्यात आलेल्या अधिकारांचा वापर करून महाराष्ट्र शासन, सभापती, महाराष्ट्र विधानपरिषद व अध्यक्ष, महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा यांच्याशी विचारविनिमय करून, याद्वारे महाराष्ट्र विधानपरिषद (सभापती व उपसभापती) आणि महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा (अध्यक्ष व उपाध्यक्ष) भत्ते नियम, १९८७ यामध्ये आणखी सुधारणा करण्यासाठी पुढील नियम करित आहे :-

१. संक्षिप्त नाव व प्रारंभ.—

- (१) या नियमांना, महाराष्ट्र विधानपरिषद (सभापती व उपसभापती) आणि महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा (अध्यक्ष व उपाध्यक्ष) भत्ते (सुधारणा) नियम, २०१८ असे म्हणावे.
- (२) ते, दिनांक २४ ऑगस्ट, २०१६ रोजी अंमलात आले असल्याचे मानण्यात येईल.

२. महाराष्ट्र विधानपरिषद (सभापती व उपसभापती) आणि महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा (अध्यक्ष व उपाध्यक्ष) भत्ते नियम, १९८७ च्या (यापुढे "मुख्य नियम" असा निर्देश असून), नियम १२ मधील पोट-नियम (१) च्या खंड (अ) मध्ये "रुपये ६.००" हा मजकूर ज्या दोन ठिकाणी आला असेल त्या दोन्ही ठिकाणी त्याऐवजी "रुपये २०.००" हा मजकूर दाखल करण्यात येईल.

३. मुख्य नियमांच्या नियम १८ मध्ये "रुपये १०००", या मजकूराऐवजी "रुपये २,०००" हा मजकूर दाखल करण्यात येईल.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

राजेन्द्र ग. भागवत,
शासनाचे सचिव.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Hutatma Rajguru Chowk, Madam Cama Marg, Mantralaya, Mumbai-400 032.

Dated the 6th July, 2018.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN) AND MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER) SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ACT, 1956.

NOTIFICATION

No. SVD-2018/C.R. 32/II.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances Act, (Bom. XLVII of 1956), the Government of Maharashtra, in consultation with the Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Allowances Rules, 1987, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—

(1) These Rules may be called the Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Allowances (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the 24th August, 2016.

2. In rule 12 of the Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Allowances Rules, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the "principal rules"), in sub-rule (1), in clause (a), for the letters and figures "Rs. 6.00", at both the places where they occur, the letters and figures "Rs 20.00" shall be substituted.

3. In rule 18 of the principal rules, for the letters and figures "Rs. 1000", the letters and figures "Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted.

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

RAJENDRA G. BHAGWAT,
Secretary to Government.

संसदीय कार्य विभाग

हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक, मादाम कामा मार्ग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०० ०३२. दिनांक ६ जुलै, २०१८

महाराष्ट्र राज्य विधानमंडळातील विरोधी पक्षनेत्यांचे वेतन व भत्ते अधिनियम, १९७८.

अधिसूचना

क्रमांक-सुविधा-२०१८-प्र.क्र.३२-दोन :-

महाराष्ट्र राज्य विधानमंडळातील विरोधी पक्षनेत्यांचे वेतन व भत्ते अधिनियम, (१९७८ चा महा. ८) याच्या कलम ६ चा खंड (ब) व कलम १३ याद्वारे प्रदान करण्यात आलेल्या अधिकारांचा वापर करून महाराष्ट्र शासन, याद्वारे महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडळातील विरोधी पक्षनेते भत्ते नियम, १९८७ यामध्ये आणखी सुधारणा करण्यासाठी पुढील नियम करित आहे :-

१. संक्षिप्त नाव व प्रारंभ.—

(१) या नियमांना, महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडळातील विरोधी पक्षनेते भत्ते (सुधारणा) नियम, २०१८ असे म्हणावे.

(२) ते, दिनांक २४ ऑगस्ट, २०१६ रोजी अंमलात आले असल्याचे मानण्यात येईल.

२. महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडळातील विरोधी पक्षनेते भत्ते नियम, १९८७ च्या पुढील (यापुढे "मुख्य नियम" असा निर्देश असून), नियम १२ मधील पोट-नियम (१) च्या खंड (अ) मध्ये "रुपये ६.००" हा मजकूर ज्या दोन ठिकाणी आला असेल त्या दोन्ही ठिकाणी त्याऐवजी "रुपये २०.००" हा मजकूर दाखल करण्यात येईल.

३. मुख्य नियमांच्या नियम १७ मध्ये "रुपये १०००", या मजकूराऐवजी "रुपये २,०००" हा मजकूर दाखल करण्यात येईल.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

राजेन्द्र ग. भागवत,

शासनाचे सचिव.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Hutatma Rajguru Chowk, Madam Cama Marg, Mantralaya, Mumbai-400 032.

Dated the 6th July, 2018.

LEADERS OF OPPOSITION IN MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ACT, 1978.

NOTIFICATION

No. SVD-2018-C.R. 32-II.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 read with clause (b) of Section 6 of the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances Act, (Mah. VIII of 1978), the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Allowances Rules, 1987, namely :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—

(1) These Rules may be called the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Allowances (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the 24th August, 2016.

2. In rule 12 of the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Allowances Rules, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the "principal rules"), in sub-rule (1), in clause (a), for the letters and figures "Rs. 6.00", at both the places where they occur, the letters and figures "Rs 20.00" shall be substituted.

3. In rule 17 of the principal rules, for the letters and figures "Rs. 1000", the letters and figures "Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted.

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

RAJENDRA G. BHAGWAT,
Secretary to Government.

संसदीय कार्य विभाग

हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक, मादाम कामा मार्ग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०० ०३२. दिनांक ६ जुलै, २०१८.

महाराष्ट्र मंत्र्यांचे वेतन व भत्ते याबाबत अधिनियम, १९५६.

अधिसूचना

क्रमांक-सुविधा-२०१८-प्र.क्र.३२-दोन.—

महाराष्ट्र मंत्र्यांचे वेतन व भत्ते याबाबत अधिनियम, (१९५६ चा मुंबई ४८) याच्या कलम १४ ची पोट-कलमे (१) आणि (२) याद्वारे प्रदान करण्यात आलेल्या अधिकारांचा वापर करून महाराष्ट्र शासन, याद्वारे महाराष्ट्र मंत्र्यांचे भत्ते नियम, १९७७ यामध्ये

आणखी सुधारणा करण्यासाठी पुढील नियम करित आहे :-

१. संक्षिप्त नाव व प्रारंभ.—
 - (१) या नियमांना, महाराष्ट्र मंत्र्यांचे भत्ते (सुधारणा) नियम, २०१८ असे म्हणावे.
 - (२) ते, दिनांक २४ ऑगस्ट, २०१६ रोजी अंमलात आले असल्याचे मानण्यात येईल.
२. महाराष्ट्र मंत्र्यांचे भत्ते नियम, १९७७ च्या (यापुढे "मुख्य नियम" असा निर्देश असून), नियम १२ मधील पोट-नियम (१) च्या खंड (अ) मध्ये "रुपये ६.००" हा मजकूर ज्या दोन ठिकाणी आला असेल त्या दोन्ही ठिकाणी त्याऐवजी "रुपये २०.००" हा मजकूर दाखल करण्यात येईल.
३. मुख्य नियमांच्या नियम १८ मध्ये "रुपये १,०००", या मजकूराऐवजी "रुपये २,०००" हा मजकूर दाखल करण्यात येईल.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

राजेन्द्र ग. भागवत,
शासनाचे सचिव.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Hutatma Rajguru Chowk, Madam Cama Marg, Mantralaya, Mumbai-400 032.

Dated the 6th July, 2018.

MAHARASHTRA MINISTER'S SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ACT, 1956.

NOTIFICATION

No. SVD-2018-C.R. 32-II.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 14 of the Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act, (Bom. XLVIII of 1956), the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Maharashtra Ministers' Allowances Rules, 1977, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—

- (1) These Rules may be called the Maharashtra Ministers' Allowances (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the 24th August, 2016.

2. In rule 12 of the Maharashtra Ministers' Allowances Rules, 1977 (hereinafter referred to as the "principal rules"), in sub-rule (1), in clause (a), for the letters and figures "Rs. 6.00", at both the places where they occur, the letters and figures "Rs 20.00" shall be substituted.

3. In rule 18 of the principal rules, for the letters and figures "Rs. 1,000", the letters and figures "Rs. 2,000" shall be substituted.

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

RAJENDRA G. BHAGWAT,
Secretary to Government.