1. Do the CSS (Leave) Rules, 1972 apply to the following categories of Government Servants? (5)
   (a) Members of Mizoram Secretariat Service
   (b) Railway Servants
   (c) Members of All India Services
   (d) Persons employed in work charged establishments
   (e) Muster Roll employees

2. What are the kinds of leave which are earned by duty? How are such leave credited to the leave account of a Government Servant? (10)

3. Mention any 5 (five) kinds of leave which are not debited to the leave account. (5)

4. What are the prescribed conditions for grant of Leave Not Due to a Government Servant in permanent employ? (6)

5. How will you deal with the following cases? (12)
   (a) A Government servant availed E.L for 15 days from 5.1.2015 to 19.1.2015. On the expiry of the leave granted to him he submitted an application for 2 (two) days casual leave for 20-21/1/2015.
   (b) A female Government Servant applied for 45 days Maternity Leave on the basis of a medical certificate confirming threatened abortion.
   (c) A Government servant under suspension applied for paternity leave for 15 days during the confinement of his wife for childbirth.
   (d) A Government servant on leave reports his return to duty 10 days before the expiry of the period of leave granted to him.

6. Fill in the blanks: (5)
   (a) Leave ________ be claimed of right.
   (b) The maximum E.L that may be granted at a time shall be ________ days in the case of Government servants employed in India.
   (c) Leave Not Due may be granted to a Government servant in permanent employ limited to a maximum of ________ days.
   (d) No Government servant shall be granted leave of any kind for a continuous period exceeding ________ years.
   (e) Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of leave renders a Government servant liable to ________ action.
7. Choose the Correct answer:
   (a) A Government servant serving in a vacation Department shall be/shall not be entitled to E.L in respect of duty performed in any year in which he avails the full vacation.
   (b) Un-married female Government servants are eligible/not eligible for maternity leave.
   (c) Paternity leave can be/cannot be combined with leave of any kind.
   (d) Periods of absence without leave can be/cannot be commuted retrospectively into E.O.L.
   (e) Study allowance shall be/shall not be paid during study leave for courses of study in India.

8. How is leave governed in the case of person re-employed after retirement?

9. Calculate leave encashment in respect of Government servant whose particulars are given below:
   (a) Date of birth - 2.1.1955
   (b) Date of first appointment - 10.5.1980
   (c) Date of retirement - 31.1.2015
   (d) Pay on date of retirement - Rs.30,200 + 7,600 GP
   (e) Dearness Allowance - 100%
   (f) E.L at credit on date of retirement - 300+15 days.

10. Define ‘family’ for the purpose of Leave Travel Concession.

11. Is it permissible under LTC Rules
   (a) To declare separate home town for husband and wife when both are Government servants?
   (b) To perform journey by members of family in different calendar years in respect of the same block?
   (c) To perform journey by members of family in different batches?
   (d) To visit different places by members of family?
   (e) To avail LTC during Child Care Leave?

12. Is it admissible to avail LTC to any place in India by members of family residing away from the Government servant’s headquarters? If so, how will you regulate claim for such LTC?

13. Define
   (a) Government Hospital
   (b) Patient

14. On what ground can a Government servant receive medical treatment at his residence? What will be his entitlement towards the cost of such treatment?

15. What will the entitlement for T.A. when the place at which the patient falls ill is more than five miles by the shortest route from the consulting room of the AMA?

16. Mention any 4 (four) special diseases for which treatment are allowed under Medical Attendance Rules.