SC(MP)UDLDE(10MA)

PAPER - V

[Central Civil Service (Leave) Rules, 1972 (60 marks) Leave Travelling Concession Rules (20 marks) Central Civil Service (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 (20 marks)]

Time Allowed: 3 hours Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Section 'A' (60 marks) Central Civil Service (Leave) Rules, 1972

1. Answer any three questions:

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- (a) To whom do the CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 apply? Mention any five categories of Government servants to whom these rules do not apply.
- (b) How is leave applied for? How is the title to leave verified before it is sanctioned?
- (c) Indicate the maximum days of Earned Leave that can be granted to a Government servant at a time.
- (d) How does a spell of Extraordinary Leave affect earning of Leave?
- (e) Is there any provision in the leave rules for payment of cash equivalent of Leave salary to the family of a Government servant who dies while in service in respect of Earned Leave at his credit?

(Contd. 2)

2.	Fill i	in the blanks: $(5\times1=5)$		
	(a)		Pay Leave upto a maximum of may lowed to be commuted without production of	
	(b)			
	(c)	Leave not due may be granted on Certificate upto a maximum of dentire service.		
	(d)	Advance credit of Earnd Leave on 1st Jan 1st July each year willbe reduced by the period of Extraordinary Leave av Government Servant during the preceding	ch year willbe reduced by of of Extraordinary Leave availed by	
	(e)	Maternity Leave is admissible for a per exceeding in the entire service in of abortion.		
3. Indicate whether the following statemen FALSE:		cate whether the following statements are SE:	TRUE or (5×1=5)	
	(a)	Earning of Half Pay Leave is not affected of Extraordinary Leave.	by spells	
	(b)	Unmaried Female Government Servant is not for the grant of Maternity Leave	ot eligible	
	(c)	Leave salary in respect of Commuted Leave equal to those admissible while proceeding Pay Leave.		
	(d)	It is not permissible to take up private employing Leave preparatory to retirement.	ployment	

(Contd. 3)

- (e) Government servant when resigned from service will be granted cash equivalent to the extent of half of Earned Leave at his credit.
- **4.** Define any four of the following: $(4\times2^{1/2}=10)$
 - (a) Foreign Service
 - (b) Date of retirement
 - (c) Vocation Department
 - (d) Competent to grant Leave
 - (e) Audit Officer
- 5. Comment whether the following actions are 'in order' or 'not in order'. $(5\times2=10)$
 - (a) Overstayal of leave regularised as EOL has been allowed to count for increment.
 - (b) A Government Servant on Leave on Medical Certificate reports his return to duty on the expiry of the period of Leave granted to him.
 - (c) A Government servant awarded penalty of compulsory retirement applied for Leave preparatory to retirement which is due to him.
 - (d) A Government servant applied for Earned Leave for 10 days which was admissible. However as the Leave sanctioning authority wanted to punish him for his frequent absence, EOL was sanctioned.
 - (e) A Government servant on Leave reports his return to duty 15 days before the expiry of the period of Leave granted to him.

<u>Section 'B'</u> (20 marks) Leave Travelling Concession Rules

- **6.** Answer any three questions: $(3\times5=15)$
 - (a) What is the time limit within which claim for reimbursement of LTC should be preferred?
 - (b) Is a Government Servant eligible to avail the LTC to visit Home Town or to visit any place in India for his wife and dependent children who are residing with him? If so, how will the claim be regulated?
 - (c) Can a Government Servant and his family members perform the journey to 'Home-Town' separately on different occasions? Is there any time-limit for the completion of the return journey?
 - (d) How will you treat the case for the purpose of LTC when both the husband and wife are Government servants?
- 7. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. ($5\times1=5$)
 - (a) A Government Servant under suspension also can avail LTC either to visit any place in India or to visit his Home Town but not his family members.
 - (b) LTC for the two years block of 1990-91 can be carried over to 1992. However it will lapse if it is not availed on or before the end of December 1992.
 - (c) LTC claims is required to be submitted within one month after the completion of the return journey.

- (d) Family includes major sons, married daughters, widowed daughters so long as they are residing with and wholly dependent upon the Government servant for the purpose of LTC.
- (e) The LTC can be availed during any kind of Leave including leave on Medical Certificate, Casual Leave/Special Casual Leave.

<u>Section 'C'</u> (20 marks) Central Civil Service (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944

8. Answer any three questions: $(3\times5=15)$

- (a) What are the procedures to be followed by the Controlling Officers in scrutiny of claims for reimbursement of medical expenses?
- (b) Can a Government Servant reimburse Ambulance charges for the conveyance of his family members within the city limit?
- (c) On what ground and illnesses can an advance for Medical treatment be granted and what are the amounts of advance admissible on each case?
- (d) How can a Government Servant obtain treatment at the OPD of Government Hospital?

- 9. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. ($5\times1=5$)
 - (a) For the purpose of Medical Attendance Rules, family of a Government servant includes sisters including widowed sisters.
 - (b) Sales tax when charged in the bill for the purchase of medicines are not reimburseable.
 - (c) Cost of heart pace maker and replacement of pulse generator are reimburseable.
 - (d) Fees paid for eyes testing for glasses once in every three years including cost of spectacles are reimbursemburseable.
 - (e) Claim for TA for medical treatment limited to actual Bus/rail fare only and D.A. is not admissible.

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