



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

# A HAND BOOK ON MEDICAL EXAMINATION

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## P R E F A C E

Government servants have to be examined by the appropriate medical authorities for various purposes *e.g.* initial appointment, quasi-permanency, confirmation, leave, invalidation, etc. The orders on the subject are so scattered that difficulty is being experienced in the various Ministries etc. With a view to minimising this difficulty an attempt has been made in this Hand Book to incorporate all the relevant orders, decisions and interpretations. It is hoped that this compilation will be useful to the Ministries, Departments and Offices of the Government of India in the task of administering the rules and orders.

It is proposed to keep this Hand Book up-to-date by issuing correction slips as and when necessary. The errors and omissions that may be found in this Volume may kindly be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Health.

V. K. B. PILLAI,

*Secretary to the Government of India,  
Ministry of Health.*

NEW DELHI,  
Dated the 13th June, 1960. }

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## CHAPTER I

### MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT

#### SECTION I—General

##### Production of a Medical Certificate at the time of appointment

Every candidate for appointment to a post under Government shall be required to produce a medical certificate of fitness from the appropriate medical authority at the time of appointment except in cases where the appointment is made specifically for a period not exceeding three months when no medical certificate will be necessary unless it is decided later to extend the appointment beyond three months. When the appointment is so extended, the certificate should be affixed to the pay bill for the fourth month or for the month after such decision is taken, whichever is earlier.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 5/6/54-RPS, dated the 28th September, 1956.]

##### Substantive Appointment to a permanent post [

*Provided that* where the post is permanent and the appointment thereto is to be made in a substantive capacity, the certificate shall be produced before such appointment.

##### Power to Grant Exemption ] [

*Provided further* that the President may by order exempt any specified class of Government servants from the production of a medical certificate of health.

[*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this rule the term “Candidate” includes a person already in the employ of the Government of India or of a State.]

##### Classes of persons required to produce a Medical Certificate of Fitness:

2. A medical certificate of fitness shall be produced by the following persons from the competent authority:—

(1) Permanent /quasi-permanent non-gazetted Government servants or permanent non-gazetted displaced Government servants from Sind, N. W. F. P. and Baluchistan appointed to gazetted posts—

(a) outside the normal line of promotion and requiring a different medical standard; or

(b) Rules for recruitment to which prescribe fresh medical examination.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 48/2/53-DGS, dated the 26th September, 1955.]

\* (2) Government servants promoted from non-gazetted service paid from local fund to a Class I, Class II or Class III post.

\* (3) Persons re-employed after resignation or forfeiture of past service.

(4) “War Service” candidates selected for appointment to civil posts.

*Explanation.*—They shall be examined by Civil Medical Boards or Civil Medical Officer, as may be necessary, according to the Civil Standard of physical fitness.

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\*[Note 1 below S.R. 4(A).]

- (5) All employees of Civil Departments of the Central Government repatriated from field service on account of having been declared unfit for further military Service by Military Medical Boards.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. 16-48/45-H, dated the 9-4-46.]

- (6) Candidates appointed to Gazetted posts under the Central Government on contract basis.

- (7) Candidates appointed on part-time basis under Government.

[Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 45(I)-E.V./54, dated the 24th March, 1954.]

- (8) Ministerial Government servants gazetted as well as non-gazetted, governed by F. R. 56(b) (i) and allowed to continue in Government service beyond the age of 55 years, if the competent authority has reason to believe *prima facie* that the state of the Government servants physical health is not upto the required standard.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 32/2/57-Ests (A), dated the 16th July, 1957.]

- (9) Temporary non-gazetted staff recruited locally in the Indian Missions abroad as well as local recruits serving in those Missions.

[Ministry of External Affairs O.M. No. 15(53)-EI/51, dated the 28th April, 1952.]

#### Classes of Government Servants exempted from producing a Medical Certificate

3. The following classes of Government servants are exempted from producing a medical certificate of fitness on appointment to a post under Government:—

\* (1) A person recruited through a competitive examination who has undergone medical examination by the appropriate medical authority in accordance with the regulations prescribed for appointment for service under Government.

\* (2) A person already in the employ of the Government of India or of a State on appointment to a new post without a break in service :—

- (a) if he is in permanent employ and the appointment is regarded as having been made by promotion or transfer from a normal source of recruitment to the post; and
- (b) in any other case, if he has already undergone medical examination in respect of any post previously held by him, by a medical authority not lower than that appropriate to the new post and the standard for that examination was not lower than that, if any, required in respect of the new post.

*Provided that* this exemption shall not apply in a case where the rule of recruitment to the new post prescribe a fresh medical examination in respect of all the candidates.

*Explanation I.*—Substantive appointment of a Government servant in a post which he is already holding in an officiating capacity shall be regarded as an appointment to a new post for the purposes of this clause.

*Explanation II.*—In the case of a Government servant whose previous appointment is in another office or under a State Government and to whom sub-clause (b) applies, the appointing authority for the new post shall ascertain

\* [Para 6 under part 'C' of Document No. 124 of the Ministry of Finance Estt. (Spl.)]

from the previous employer whether he had previously undergone examination by the appropriate medical authority and by the prescribed standard, if any.

\*(3) A class IV Government servant of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department confirmed in his grade before the 15th May, 1942, on promotion to class III service, subject to his being examined for communicable diseases.

\*(4) A person appointed after a break in service if the break is not due to medical reasons or resignation and does not exceed one year and if in respect of any post previously held by him under Government he had undergone medical examination by a medical authority not lower than that appropriate to the new post and the standard for that examination was not lower than that, if any, required in respect of the new post.

The provision is applicable in the case of non-Gazetted Govt. servant also.

[Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) O. M. No. F. 55(5)-EV (B)/59, dated the 18th February, 1960.]

(5) Retired Government servants re-employed immediately after retirement.

[S. R. 4-A(6).]

(6) Persons appointed under Government in an honorary capacity who do not accept any remuneration or in whose case the amount of pay and honorarium does not exceed Rs. 5 p. m.

*Provided that* where an Administrative Ministry has reasons to believe that a person is suffering from any serious ailment, communicable or otherwise it should not appoint such a person to any post under Government.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 5/12/56-RPS, dated the 24th December, 1956.]

(7) Non-officials and retired Government servants appointed as members of *ad hoc* Commissions, Committees, Tribunals, Study teams, etc., set up by the Government and who receive a substantial honorarium salary in lump sum or on a monthly basis.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 5/8/59-RPS, dated the 10th March, 1958.]

(8) Permanent Indian Employees of the Government of Burma, who were prematurely (*i. e.* before superannuation) retired from service in Burma on re-employment in India. Temporary Indian employees of the Government of Burma on re-employment in India in a temporary capacity :

*Provided that* such temporary Government servants should be medically examined by the appropriate medical authority before they are confirmed in the service of the Government of India.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 65/27/49-DGS(Apptt.), dated the 26th October, 1949.]

(9) (1) All employees of the merged and integrated States holding permanent appointments either in gazetted or non-gazetted posts in the State concerned, provided there is no break in service.

(2) All employees who were not holding permanent appointments either in gazetted or non-gazetted posts in the States concerned if they are above the age of 45 years at the time of their confirmation and if, at the time of their initial appointment under the State Government concerned, they were medically examined and declared fit by a competent medical authority.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 7(I)-25/52-MII, dated the 27th December, 1952.]

(10) "Departmental candidates" who are already permanent or quasi-permanent in posts under the Central Government or under a State Government selected for appointment to Grade I and Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 29/4/50-CS, dated the 12th August, 1950.]

(11) Permanent displaced Government Servants who migrated to India before the 15th April, 1949 and registered themselves for employment with the Transfer Bureau/Employment exchange within six months of their arrival in India unless covered by clause (12) below.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 48/2/53/DGS, dated the 26th September, 1955.]

- (12) (i) A permanent Central Government servant holding a Gazetted post under the Centre, when appointed to another Gazetted post under the Central Government, need not be subjected to a fresh medical examination by a Medical Board;
- (ii) A permanent State Government servant holding a Gazetted post in the State when appointed to a Gazetted post under Central Government need not be subjected to a fresh medical examination by a Medical Board;
- (iii) A permanent non-Gazetted State Government servant when appointed to a Gazetted post under the Central Government will be required to undergo a fresh medical examination by a Medical Board but when appointed to a non-Gazetted post no medical examination will be necessary; and
- (iv) In cases where the rules for recruitment to new appointments prescribe a fresh medical examination in respect of all candidates, all directly recruited / selected candidates, irrespective of whether they are already in permanent or quasi-permanent Government service in the same or in other Departments or are fresh appointees, should undergo a medical examination by the prescribed standard and by the prescribed medical authority; provided that a fresh medical examination will not be necessary in the case of :—
- (a) a person who is already in permanent or quasi-permanent employ of the Government and has already undergone medical examination by a standard and by a medical authority which are recognised by the appointing authority as equivalent to those prescribed for the new appointment for which he is recruited/ selected, and
- (b) a person who is already in permanent or quasi-permanent employ in the same line, and being eligible for promotion to the new appointment against a promotion quota of vacancies, is actually so promoted.

[Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure O.M. No. F. 55 (II) EV/59, dated the 12th February, 1960.]



### Power to dispense with a Medical Certificate

4. Subject to the provision contained in para. 5, the power to dispense with a medical certificate of fitness before appointment to Government service in individual cases has been delegated to the following authorities to the extent indicated below :—

(a) Chief Commissioners/Lt. Governors, Comptroller and Auditor General of India.	}	Full powers.
(b) Ministries of the Government of India.		
(c) Railway Board.		
(d) Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.	}	Full powers in the case of Government servants not directly appointed by the Govt. of India.
(e) Inspector General of Forests.		
(f) Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue.		
(g) All Heads of Departments . . . . .		Full powers in the case of non-gazetted Government servants.

[Sl. No. 4 of Appendix 4 to F.Rs. & S. Rs. (Vol. II).]

### Exemption for Gazetted posts after consulting Ministry of Finance

5. In the case of gazetted posts, exemption from the production of medical certificate has to be granted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance in consultation where necessary with the Ministries of Home Affairs & Health.

[Government of India decision No. 3 under S.R. 4.]

### Restriction on the power to dispense with a certificate

6. Once a candidate is asked by an authority to produce a medical certificate of fitness either for entry into Government service whether in a permanent or temporary capacity or for any other purpose and has actually been examined and declared unfit, it is not open to such authority to use its discretion to ignore the certificate that has been produced. Cases where it becomes absolutely necessary to retain the services of such personnel on a temporary basis due to certain administrative reasons, should be referred to the Ministries of Home Affairs, Health and Finance.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 5/9/58-RPS dated the 10th October, 1958.]

### India Based Officers and Staff serving in Indian Missions abroad

7. India-based officers and staff serving in Indian Missions abroad shall as far as possible, be got medically examined in India by a competent medical authority for confirmation etc. They can undergo a fresh medical examination abroad for such purposes only if (1) they have not already been medically examined and declared fit by the competent medical authority in India, and (2) the medical examination cannot be postponed until after their return to India. No such medical examination abroad shall be arranged by a Mission except on the written request by the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Ministry of External Affairs letter No. F.1(18)MP/58 (Co 437/58), dated the 18th December, 1958.]

SECTION II—*Examining Medical Authority***Non-Gazetted appointments other than Class IV**

8. The examining medical authority shall be :—

\***(1)** In the case of candidate for employment in a non-gazetted post other than a class IV post a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer or a medical officer of equivalent status.

*Explanation.*—In the case of such a candidate in Calcutta, the examining medical authority shall be the Staff Surgeon, Fort William, Calcutta.

**Class IV Appointments**

\***(2)** In the case of a candidate for employment in a class IV post, his authorised medical attendant as defined in the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1953, if he is a doctor possessing a medical qualification included in the first Schedule, the second Schedule or Part II of the third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) or failing that, a Government medical officer of the nearest hospital or dispensary possessing such qualification.

*Explanation.*—In the case of such a candidate in Calcutta the examining medical authority shall be a private registered medical practitioner of the status of a medical licentiate.

**Gazetted Appointments**

**(3)** In the case of a candidate for employment in a gazetted post, a Medical Board consisting of three Class I Medical Officers of the status of Specialists namely a Physician, a Surgeon and an Ophthalmologist.

*Provided that* when a woman candidate has to be examined by a Medical Board, there shall be on the Board a woman doctor possessing a medical qualification included in one of the first, second or Part II of the third Schedule, to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956).

*Explanation.*—As far as possible the members of the Board shall be comparable in status to each other and shall not ordinarily be officers immediately subordinate to one another.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5 (II)-4/57-MII, dated the 2nd February, 1957.]

**India-Based Officers and staff serving in Missions Abroad**

9. In the case of India-based officers and staff serving in Indian Missions abroad undergoing medical examination in accordance with paragraph 7 of Section I, the examining medical authority shall be :—

**(a)** *For non-gazetted officers*—Contract doctors or one of the 'APPROVED' doctors of the Mission; and

**(b)** *For gazetted officers*—A duly constituted Medical Board consisting of a Surgeon, a Physician and an Ophthalmologist included in the approved panel of the Missions. In case there is no Ophthalmologist or Surgeon on the approved panel of the Mission, the services of a Surgeon and/or an

\*[Para 4(b) under part 'B' of Document No. 124 of the Ministry of Finance (Estt.) (Spl.)]

Ophthalmologist should be availed of from an approved hospital of the Mission concerned. Resort should be had to the open market only in case a Surgeon and/or an Ophthalmologist do not find a place either on the approved panel of doctors or approved panel of hospital of the Mission concerned.

[Ministry of E.A. letter No. F.1(8)MP/58 (C.O.) 437/58, dated the 18th December, 1958.]

#### **Woman candidates for non-gazetted appointments**

10. Notwithstanding the provisions of clauses (1) and (2) of paragraph 7 in the case of a woman candidate for employment in a non-gazetted post under the Government of India in New Delhi, an Assistant Surgeon, Grade I (Woman) or a Staff Surgeon (Woman) under the Contributory Health Service Scheme shall be the examining medical authority and in other places, the Head of the Department or such higher authority as may be the appointing authority in the case of that person, may accept a certificate signed by a registered female medical practitioner possessing a medical qualification included in the first, second or Part II of third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956).

[Para 5 under part (B) of Document No. 124 of the Ministry of Finance Estt. (Spl.).]

#### **Medical examination of Ex-T.B. Patients for entry into Government service**

11. (1) Ex-tuberculosis patients who were not employed under the Central Government before they contracted the disease shall be regarded as fit for entry into Government service, if after treatment they are certified by a recognised tuberculosis specialist as non-infective and fit for duty and are certified to be otherwise physically fit by an appropriate medical authority for the post for which they are candidates.

(2) Wherever a Medical board is set up to examine an ex-tuberculosis patient for physical fitness, the Board shall invariably have a recognised tuberculosis specialist as a member.

*Explanation.*—A recognised tuberculosis specialist is a person belonging to any one of the undermentioned categories :—

(a) A medical practitioner who has been engaged in tuberculosis work for a period of at least eight years where the practice was mainly confined to the speciality.

(b) One who has been in charge of modern tuberculosis institution either a hospital, a sanatorium or a clinic with facilities for X-Ray, and laboratory examination for a period of five years or one who has worked in such institution as a senior assistant for a period of five years.

(3) Professors and teachers of medicines recognised by the Universities who have had special training in tuberculosis or who have had a large practice in tuberculosis work for a period of at least five years.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No F. 7(I) 24/53-MII, dated the 13th May, 1954.]

12. The examining medical authority in the case of workmen who have attained the age of 55 years and who are required by the Head of Office to undergo annual or periodical medical examination for further continuance in service shall be—

(1) an Assistant Surgeon, Grade II in the case of those whose pay, if fixed or whose maximum pay in the scale prescribed under the C.C.S. (Revision of Pay), Rules 1947 does not exceed Rs. 60 p. m.; and

(2) a Civil Surgeon in the case of any other workman (other than a Class I or Class II officer, if any).

[Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expt.) O.M. No. F.43(6)-EV/58, dated the 21st August, 1958.]

### SECTION III—Standards of Fitness

#### Non-Gazetted appointments—No specific standards

13. No specific standards of physical fitness other than for visual acuity have been prescribed for examining candidates for non-gazetted appointments. It is left to the discretion of the examining medical officer to determine whether in his existing state of health the candidate is fit to discharge the duties required of him continuously and efficiently.

[Para 3 under part 'A' of Finance Ministry Document No. 124.]

#### Stammering not a disqualification for a Clerical post

*Provided that* (1) Stammering is not to be considered a physical defect requiring disqualification of a candidate for a clerical post.

[Ministry of Health O. M. No. 5 (I)-55-HII, dated the 6th June, 1955.]

#### Deafness not a disqualification

(2) Deaf muteness or deafness by itself is not to be considered a physical defect requiring disqualification of a candidate for appointment to a class III or class IV post of the artisan class or to a post involving manual or skilled labour.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 67/137/50-Estts., dated the 28th July, 1950.]

#### Handicapped Persons

(3) Cases of handicapped persons referred to the medical authority for examination shall be viewed with the utmost sympathy.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. F. 20/29/57-RPS, dated the 15th January, 1958.]

#### Candidates over 27 years of age

(4) In the case of those candidates who are more than 27 years of age due allowance shall be given for the normal deterioration in health and physical fitness taking into account the length and nature of the candidate's service already rendered.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 38/17/52 Estt., dated the 3rd November, 1952.]

(5) (a) Candidates having neural leprosy, which is benign, self-healing, of no danger to the public and is not likely to develop into that type of leprosy which is either infective or deforming, should not be regarded as physically unfit for public services subject to the following, conditions :—

- (i) In addition to the normal medical examination by the appropriate medical authority prescribed in the rules from time to time for physical fitness for initial appointment to Government service the candidates should also be examined at the time of initial appointment by a Government leprosy officer of not less than five years' standing;
- (ii) It should be specifically certified by the Government leprosy officer who examines the candidates at the time of first appointment that the candidates concerned are not likely to develop either infective or deforming type of leprosy;

- (iii) Ministries may in consultation with the Ministry of Health exclude certain specified posts where frequent and very close physical contact is necessary between the employees and the public, from the operation of these orders; but such exclusions should be reduced to the minimum as the main purpose of these orders is to break the psychological barrier between harmless ex-leprosy patients and the public. The position should be reviewed after a period of five years.
- (iv) Apart from the initial medical examination at the time of recruitment such persons should be medically examined annually (for a period of five years after their initial appointment). In case the medical examination discloses at any time that the persons concerned are developing an infectious type of leprosy, such cases should be dealt with under the normal rules for the purpose of their being invalided from the service.
- (v) The confirmation of such a Government servant should be proceeded with only after two years of service during which he has continued to be non-infective and the disease has been quiescent.
- (b) In all cases of doubt or where a departure is required to be made from the above procedure, the case should be referred to the Ministry of Health.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5(II)-41/56-MII, dated the 24th October, 1957.]

**Gazetted staff—I. A. S. and other Central Services through Competitive Examinations held by the U. P. S. C.**

14. The standards of physical fitness shall be:—

- \* (1) for employment in the I. A. S., I. P. S., I. F. S. and other Central Services, recruitment to which is made by competitive examination through U. P. S. C., as prescribed in "Medical Regulations and Medical Report form for I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. and Central Services"—Appendix I.

**Civil Aviation Department Technical (Gazetted Posts)**

- (2) In the case of Assistant Aerodrome Officers (Class II gazetted) of the Civil Aviation Department, the International Civil Aviation Organisation medical standards for Air Traffic Controllers would apply.

**Other Class I and Class II Gazetted Posts**

- \* (3) for employment in other Class I and Class II Gazetted posts as prescribed in "Medical Regulations and Medical Report form for I. A. S., I. P. S., I. F. S. and Central Services" unless specific provision is made to the contrary.

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\*[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 7(I)-28/52-MII, dated the 7th April, 1953.]

\* (4) for employment in non-gazetted posts the following standards of visual acuity will be required :—

Class of Service	Distant Vision		Near Vision	
	Better Eye	Worse Eye	Better Eye	Worse Eye
All non-gazetted posts other than Class IV posts, and also excluding the posts of Aerodrome operators, Fire Foremen and Fire Operators in the Civil Aviation Department.	6/6	Nil	0.6	0.8
		OR		
	6/12	6/12		
		OR		
	6/9	6/18		
Class IV	6/9	Nil	No standards	
		OR		
	6/18	6/18		
		OR		
	6/12	6/24		

When the age of the candidate at the time of first appointment is 35 years or more the corrected visual acuity will be reduced by one step as under :

All non-gazetted posts other than Class IV posts and also excluding the post of Aerodrome Operators, Fire Foremen and Fire Operators in the Civil Aviation Department.	6/9	Nil		
		OR		
	6/18	6/18		
		OR		
	6/12	6/24		
Class IV	6/12	Nil		
		OR		
	6/24	6/24		
		OR		
	6/18	6/36		

(a) (i) No limit for the amount of refractive error in respect of non-gazetted services is prescribed provided their visual acuity is in accordance with the standards mentioned above.

(ii) In respect of non-gazetted services under the Ministry of Railways the existing practice of testing colour vision followed by that Ministry is to be continued. In respect of other non-gazetted services a test for colour perception is to be carried out only when specifically asked by the department concerned.

(iii) In respect of Aerodrome operators, Fire Forman and Fire operators in the Civil Aviation Department the visual standards as, indicated in Appendix II would apply.

\* [Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 5(II)-12/57 M II (Pt. II), dated the 17th December, 1957].

(iv) The presence of Squint is not to be considered as a disqualification if the visual acuity is of the prescribed Standards.

(v) The loss of one eye is not a disqualification for non-gazetted services provided the prognosis about the functioning eye is good and its vision is not likely to be endangered by the condition of the worse eye and the visual acuity standards mentioned above are fully satisfied.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5(II)-12/57-MII(Pt.II), dated the 17th December, 1957.]

(vi) The above standards do not apply in the case of candidates for the posts of Inspector, Sub-Inspector and Sepoy in the Central Excise Deptt.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 5 (II)-1/60 M II, dated the 27th January, 1960.]

(vii) If the duties of non-gazetted posts, other than Class IV, include field work and such posts as those of Air Survey Draftsman and Photogrametric Operators who are required to have binocular vision the standards of visual acuity will be the same as are prescribed for Class I and Class II, Technical posts (cf. Appendix I). Squint, even if the visual acuity is of prescribed standard, is to be considered as disqualification. One eyed persons are also not to be accepted for such posts.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. 5 (II)-12/57-MII (Pt. II), dated the 4th November 1958.]

(NOTE.—Govt. may relax any one of the conditions in favour of any candidate for special reasons.)

#### **Examination of a Ministerial Government servant retained in service beyond the age of 55 years**

15. When a ministerial Government servant governed by F. R. 56(b)(i) and allowed to continue in Government service beyond the age of 55 years, appears for medical examination, the authority conducting the medical examination shall allow for the normal deterioration in health and physical fitness likely to occur during the course of the service rendered by the Government servant and determine whether he is reasonably healthy and has the capacity of continuing to discharge the duties expected of a ministerial Government servant.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 33/10/53-Ests(A), dated the 29th September, 1954.]

#### **Resettlement of Central Govt. Employees Discharged on account of affliction with Tuberculosis, Pleurisy and Leprosy**

16. (i) Such ex-T.B. patients as have been declared non-infective and medically fit for Government service by T.B. specialist or a medical authority authorised in this behalf by the Government of India will be deemed eligible for re-appointment to the posts previously held by them, if vacancies exist or to equivalent posts in their own Departments, the usual condition regarding age-limit not being enforced in their case;

(ii) such persons will be eligible for re-appointment by the Ministry/Department concerned without the intervention of Employment Exchanges whenever there are suitable vacancies;

(iii) if such persons cannot be re-employed in the Ministry/Department concerned for want of vacancies, employment assistance to them will be rendered by Employment Exchanges. For this purpose as also for the purpose of age relaxation they will be treated as "Retrenched Central Government employees";

(iv) on re-employment of such persons in the same posts from which they were discharged, the actual previous service rendered by them

should be treated as qualifying service for purposes of pension and seniority and for purpose of pay they should be placed in the same position in which they were at the time of their discharge from service—the break in service between the date on which they were discharged from service and the date of their re-employment, would itself, however, not count for any purpose but the service will otherwise be regarded as continuous. The seniority of such persons re-employed in other posts will be fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and their pay in consultation with the Ministry of Finance;

- (v) on re-employment, such persons will not be required to undergo fresh medical examination if they had been medically examined on their first appointment. They will, however, have to undergo the usual medical examination before confirmation, if otherwise necessary;
  - (vi) in cases in which such persons are re-employed in posts direct appointment to which can be made only in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, the Commission will be consulted, as usual. For this purpose all available records of such persons will be referred to the Commission. The Commission, if they consider necessary, may also interview such persons and actual appointment of such persons will be made only after the Commission have certified them to be suitable for appointment to the posts in question.
- [(i) Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 37/1/52-DGS, dated the 10th July, 1954.  
 (ii) Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 13/1/56-RPS, dated the 8th May, 1956.  
 (iii) Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 13/4/56-RPS, dated the 29th September, 1956.  
 (iv) Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 13/4/57-RPS, dated the 14th July, 1958.]

#### *SECTION IV—Procedure for Medical Examination*

##### **Authority for examining candidates for physical fitness**

17. No medical officer in Government employ shall examine a candidate for determining his/her physical fitness for Government service under the Government of India except on written request from the head of the office concerned.

[Late E.H. & L, Deptt. letter No. F. 14-4/41-H, dated the 18th January, 1941.]

##### **Procedure for Addressing Medical Officers**

18.\* (1) When a candidate including a person already in Government service is required to produce a medical certificate of fitness from a Government Medical Officer the head of the office concerned should make a written request to that officer to have the candidate examined giving full particulars indicating:—

- (a) the name and address of the candidate and also the post for which he is a candidate;
- (b) the correct date of birth of the candidate;
- (c) the date of entry into Government service;
- (d) the status and nature of duties of the post;



(e) specific standards, if any, of physical fitness prescribed for the post; [Ministry of Health O.M.F. 7(I)-19/53-MII, dated the 3rd October, 1953.]

(f) whether the candidate has prior to the appointment, suffered from the tuberculosis.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 7(I)-24/53-HII, dated the 16th October, 1954.]

### **Administrative Medical Officers to be addressed Direct by Heads of Offices**

(2) If the candidate is required to be examined by a Medical Board, the request shall be addressed by the Head of the Office of the candidate direct to the Administrative Medical Officer of the State in which the candidate is residing giving all particulars indicated in clause (1). In Delhi, the request for medical examination, where such examination is to be made by a Civil Surgeon/D.M.O., shall be addressed to the Staff Surgeon (Man) Willingdon Hospital and Assistant Surgeon Grade I (Woman) under the Contributory Health Service Scheme for male and female candidates respectively. For examination by medical boards the request shall be addressed to the Director General of Health Services. The candidate will then be informed of the time and place at which he will be examined.

[Ministry of Health letter No. F. 7(I)-2/52-MII, dated the 4th February, 1952, Memo. No. 5(I)-1/54-Hosp., dated the 18th September, 1954 read with letter No. 5(I)-1/54-HII, dated the 16th February, 1955.]

### **Ministerial Government servants retained in service beyond the age of 55 years**

19. The medical examination of ministerial Government servant allowed to continue in Government service beyond the age of 55 years shall be conducted about 4-6 weeks before the date of the Government servant attaining the age of 55 years or the date upto which his retention has already been sanctioned.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 33/10/53-Estt. (A), dated the 29th September, 1954.]

### **Form of Medical certificate for non-gazetted appointments**

20. In the case of candidates for employment in non-gazetted posts, the medical certificate of fitness shall be in the following form:—

“I hereby certify that I have examined AB, a candidate for employment in the Ministry/Department/Office.....of\_\_\_\_\_ and cannot discover that he/she has any disease (communicable or otherwise) constitutional weakness or bodily infirmity, except\_\_\_\_\_. I do consider/do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the post of \_\_\_\_\_. AB’s age is according to his/her own statement \_\_\_\_\_years and by appearance about \_\_\_\_\_years.”

[Para 1 under Part ‘A’ of document No. 124 of the Ministry of Finance Estt. (Spl).]

### **Signature and/or thumb impressions on the certificate**

21. (1) The signature of the candidate (or his thumb and finger impressions if he is illiterate) shall be obtained on the body of the certificate prescribed in paragraph 20, by the examining medical officer in his presence and the head of the office shall later verify this with reference to the signature or thumb and finger impressions in the service book of the person concerned.

[Para 2 under Part ‘A’ of Document No. 124 of the Ministry of Finance Estt. (Spl).]

(2) The candidate shall also sign a declaration in the following form in the presence of the examining Medical Officer:—

DECLARATION FORM

*Candidate's statement and declaration*

The candidate must make the Statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the warning contained in the Note below:—

1. State your name in full . . . . .  
(in block letters)
- 2 State your age and place of birth . . . . .
- 3(a). Have you ever had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or sup-puration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis; . . . . .

OR

- (b) Any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment . . . . .
4. When were you last vaccinated? . . . . .
5. Have you or any of your near relations been afflicted with consumption, scrofula, gout, asthma, fits, epilepsy, or insanity? . . . . .
6. Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to over-work or any other cause? . . . . .
7. Have you been examined and declared unfit for Government service by a Medical Officer/Medical Board, within the last 3 years? . . . . .
8. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family:— . . . . .

Father's age if living and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health	No. of brothers dead their ages at death and cause of death

Mother's age, if living and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death.	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of sisters dead, their ages at death and cause of death

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

I also solemnly affirm that I have not received a disability certificate pension on account of any disease or other condition.

Candidate's Signature .....

Signed in my presence .....

Signature of Medical Officer. ....

**NOTE.**—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claim to superannuation allowance or gratuity.

[Ministry of Health, O.M. No. F.5(II)-55/56-MII, dated the 27th September, 1957.]

**\*Explanation.**—The declaration form is meant for all non-gazetted Government servants including class IV Government Servants and is to be filled in by them only at the time of their initial appointment or re-employment under Government. A person who is already working continuously in a Government Office need not fill the declaration form. The form is to be returned to the authority which directs the candidate for medical examination and is not to be retained by the examining medical authority.

#### Forms of certificate for gazetted posts

22. The forms of the certificate for examination of candidates for gazetted posts including technical posts shall be as prescribed in the relevant regulations—Appendix I.

#### Categories for reporting the findings by medical authorities

23. The findings of the examining medical authority shall be recorded under one of the following three categories only:—

- (1) Fit
- (2) Unfit
- (3) Temporarily unfit.

The last category is only in respect of those who, in the opinion of the medical authority, are suffering from a temporary ailment, *e.g.*, Trachoma hydrocele etc. and which can be cured by treatment in a short period. Any other categorisation shall be avoided.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 5/2/47-RPS, dated the 22nd July, 1957.]

#### Communication of the report to the Head of the Office

24. On the conclusion of the examination, the examining medical authority will communicate its findings to the Head of the Office concerned.

#### Confidential Nature of the Medical Reports

25. The findings of the examining medical authority shall normally be treated as confidential. But in cases where a Government servant or a candidate for Government service is declared unfit for retention in Government service or for appointment in Government service by the examining medical

authority as the case may be, the grounds for rejection may be communicated to the Government servant/candidate in broad terms without giving minute details regarding the defects pointed out by the examining medical authority.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5(II)46/56-MII dated the 17th November, 1956.]

**Procedure in respect of Ministerial Government servants beyond the age of 55 years declared unfit by the examining Medical Authority**

26. (1) In the case of ministerial Government servants who appeared for medical examination for retention in service beyond the age of 55 years, if the result of the medical examination is adverse, the retirement will ordinarily become effective not from the date on which the medical examination takes place but from the date of attainment of 55 years of age or the date of the expiry of the earlier sanction to his retention beyond the age of 55 years. In the event of the result of the medical examination not becoming available before the relevant date, the Government servant may be continued in service until the result becomes available.

(2) Where on considerations of efficiency or of physical fitness or mental alertness, it is decided not to retain in service a ministerial Government servant governed by FR 56(b)(i), he may at the discretion of the competent authority be granted any leave preparatory to retirement which he may desire to take and may be due to him. In such cases the retirement will become effective from the date on which the leave preparatory to retirement expires.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 33/10/53-Estt (A) dated the 29th September 1954.]

**Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules**

26(A). The Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1957:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1957.

(2) These rules apply to every person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or who holds a civil post under the Union except railway servants as defined in rule 101-A, of the Indian Railway Establishment Code Volume I.

2. (1) Where the competent authority has reason to believe that a Government servant to whom these rules apply is suffering from:—

(a) a contagious disease, or

(b) a physical or medical disability which in its opinion, interferes with the efficient discharge of his duties.

that authority may direct the Government servant to undergo a medical examination within such period not exceeding one month as may be specified by it and may, if it considers it essential to do so, also direct the Government servant to proceed on leave forthwith pending medical examination. Such leave shall not be debited to the leave account of the Government servant, if the examining medical authority subsequently expresses the opinion that it was unnecessary for the Government Servant to have been required to proceed on leave.

(2) On the basis of the opinion expressed by the examining medical authority and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3), the competent authority may require the Government servant either to proceed on leave or, if he is already on leave, to continue to remain on leave or to retire from service.

(3) The procedure for medical examination, grant of leave and retirement from service under this rule shall be such as the President may by order prescribe.

(4) For the purposes of this rule, "competent authority" in relation to a Government servant means the authority competent to dismiss him and includes such other authority as the President may by order specify in this behalf.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that non-compliance with a direction given under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) of this rule will be considered a good and sufficient reason for the imposition of a penalty in accordance with the rules governing discipline applicable to the Government servant concerned.

3. A Government servant who is retired from service under sub-rule (2) of rule 2 may be granted such invalid pension, gratuity or provident fund benefits as may be admissible to him under the rules applicable to him on the date of such retirement.

4. If any question arises relating to the interpretation of these rules, it shall be referred to the Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

[Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 38/11/54-Ests(A), dated the 28th December, 1957.]

In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 2 of the Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1957, the President hereby directs as follows:—

1. For the purposes of rule 2 of the Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), the examining medical authority shall be—

- (a) a Medical Board, in the case of (i) all Gazetted Government servants and (ii) those non-Gazetted Government servants, whose pay, as defined in rule 9(21) of the Fundamental Rules, exceeds Rs. 500 p.m.
- (b) a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer or a Medical Officer of equivalent status, in other cases.

2. (1) The authority directing the Government servant to undergo medical examination under sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the said rules shall communicate to the examining medical authority all such details concerning the medical history of the case as might be available in his official records of the case and shall include a directive that the standards of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service of the Government servant concerned.

(2) The authority directing the Government servant to proceed on leave pending medical examination under sub-rule (1) of Rule 2 of the said Rules shall also intimate the fact to the examining medical authority and require it to express an opinion on the necessity for the Government servant to have been required to proceed on leave.

3. (1) If the examining medical authority finds the Government servant to be in a bad state of health and considers that a period of absence from duty is necessary in his case for the recovery of his health, it may recommend the grant of leave to him for that period.

(2) If that authority considers that there is no reasonable prospect of the Government servant recovering his health and becoming fit to resume his duties, it shall record the opinion that the Government servant is permanently incapacitated for service and also give detailed reasons for that opinion.

(3) In either case the examining medical authority shall communicate its findings to the authority which directed the Government servant to undergo the medical examination.

4. (1) A Government servant in whose case the grant of leave is recommended by the examining medical authority shall be required to proceed on leave, or, if he is already on leave, to continue to remain on leave, by the authority competent to grant him leave as soon as the findings of the medical authority become available.

(2) The leave granted under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) of rule 2 of the said rules shall be of such nature and for such period as would be admissible to the Government servant under the rules applicable to him if he had applied for the leave on medical certificate, provided that the period of leave shall not extend beyond the date of expiry of the period recommended by the medical authority.

5. (1) A Government servant declared by the examining medical authority to be permanently incapacitated for further service shall be retired from service, but before the Government servant is actually retired from service, the authority which directed him to undergo the medical examination shall inform him in writing of the action proposed to be taken in regard to him indicating briefly the grounds on which such action is proposed to be taken.

(2) The Government servant shall also be informed that—

(a) subject to the provisions of Supplementary Rule 233(1)(b) and (2) or the Note below Article 827-A, C.S.R., as the case may be, and any orders regarding grant of leave to persons suffering from specified diseases like tuberculosis, his retirement will have effect on the expiry of a period of one month from the date of communication unless he desires to retire from an earlier date.

(b) he may submit, if he so desires, within the period of one month, a request to be examined by Medical Review Board supported by *prima facie* evidence that good grounds exist for doing so; and

(c) if he prefers a request for examination by a Medical Review Board, he shall be liable to pay the fees prescribed under paragraph 7 below.

(3) For the period from the date of the communication up to the date of retirement under paragraph 6, the Government servant shall be granted leave under the rules applicable to his post or service as if he had applied for leave on medical certificate.

6. On receipt of an application for review, the competent authority shall take steps to constitute a Special Review Board in consultation with the Administrative Medical Officer of the State. If the Review Board confirms the opinion of the examining medical authority, the retirement of the Government servant shall, subject to the provisions of S.R. 233 (1)(b) and (2), be effective from the date on which the decision is communicated to the Government servant. If, on the other hand, the Review Board recommends grant of leave to the Government servant, action shall be taken as provided in paragraph 4.

7. The entire expenditure incurred in assembling the Review Board shall be borne by the Government, provided that the Government servant shall be required to pay a prescribed fee which shall be refunded if the Government servant is not retired as recommended by the examining medical authority.

[Ministry of Home Affairs Order No. 38/11/54-Estt(A)-I, dated the 28th December, 1957.]

SECTION V—*Appeals***Circumstances in which an appeal is allowed**

27. Ordinarily there is no right of appeal from the findings of an examining medical authority but if Government are satisfied on the evidence placed before them by the candidate concerned of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the examining medical authority it will be open to them to allow re-examination, in case where the examining medical authority was a Medical Board, by a second Medical Board and in other cases, by another Civil Surgeon, a District Medical Officer, a medical officer of equivalent status, a specialist or by a Medical Board, as may be considered necessary.

[Para 7(1) under Part 'D' of Document No. 124 of Ministry of Finance Estt. (Spl).]

**Time Limit for Preferring Appeals**

28. (1) A candidate/Government servant who is declared unfit by an examining medical authority should, if he desires to appeal against such decisions, do so together with requisite evidence in support of his case within one month from the date of issue of the communication in which the findings of that authority are communicated to him.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.7(I)-10/53-MII, dated the 1st May, 1953.]

(2) In case no appeal is preferred by a candidate who is already in service, within one month of the date of the communication to him of the findings of the examining medical authority, his service shall be terminated on the expiry of the period of one month and ordinarily no [appeal shall be allowed after expiry of that period.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 5-35/55-MII dated the 13th December, 1955.]

**[Nature of Medical Certificate produced in support of the Appeal**

29. If any medical certificate is produced by the candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of an examining medical authority who had examined him in the first instance, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a NOTE by the medical practitioner who gave the certificate, to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by a Medical Board, a Civil Surgeon or other Medical Officer.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 7(I) 6-(53) MII, dated the 27th March, 1953.]

29. (a) If a candidate is declared medically unfit on account of visual acuity, any appeal preferred by him/her should be dealt with by a special Medical Board the composition of which should include two ophthalmologists. Ordinarily, the findings of this special Medical Board should be considered as final but a second appeal shall be permissible in doubtful cases and under very special circumstances.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5(II)-12/57-MII(Pt. II), dated the 17th December, 1957.]

**All Appeals to be referred to the Ministry of Health**

30. To ensure uniformity of procedures, all appeals shall at first be referred to the Ministry of Health who shall advise on the evidence produced, as to whether there is an error of judgment on the part of the examining medical

authority who first conducted the medical examination and whether the appeal should be accepted or not and if accepted, by whom such re-examination should be conducted.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5(II)-45/56-MII, dated the 26th October, 1956.]

### **Retention in Service of a Candidate whose appeal is pending**

\*31. (1) Normally a candidate should be medically examined for physical fitness by the appropriate authority before his appointment. In certain cases, however, where a candidate is required to join immediately for work or for training, the appointment may be made without first obtaining the medical certificate, though the appointment should be subject to the candidate being declared medically fit. In all such cases if the candidate declared unfit on medical examination prefers an appeal, he shall be retained in service till the case is finally decided.

(2) Though medical opinion should not declare a candidate as 'fit for temporary employment', sometimes when the condition of unfitness is curable within a reasonable period, a candidate is declared 'temporarily unfit' and required to appear for re-examination after a specified period. In such cases, there should be no objection to a Government servant declared 'temporarily unfit' physically, being retained in service for the period specified by the competent medical authority, provided that :—

- (i) the period after which a second medical examination is to be conducted is specified by the competent medical authority ;
- (ii) the condition leading to temporary unfitness is declared as being curable within a reasonable period;
- (iii) the disease is not of such a nature as to be a source of risk to others with whom the Government servant may have to come in contact in the course of his duties; and
- (iv) where the period of such retention is likely to exceed six months, the approval of the Ministry of Finance is obtained.

(3) A Government servant appointed in advance of medical examination should be paid his salary for the period of his employment if he is declared 'unfit' and for the period of retention in service if he is declared 'temporarily unfit'.

### **Retention in Service of Government Servant whose Appeal is pending**

\*32. In the case of a Government servant whose appointment is made on a temporary basis on the strength of a medical certificate issued by a lower authority or without such a certificate, it may be necessary to get a certificate of fitness from the appropriate medical authority. If the appropriate medical authority finds that the person is not fit for retention in service at all and if an appeal for a second medical examination from the Government servant is accepted, the person concerned shall be allowed to continue in service till the verdict of the appropriate medical authority is known. In case it is decided not to accede to the request for further medical examination, the services of the Government servant shall be terminated.

\*[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5-35/55-MII, dated the 13th December, 1955.]



**Retention in Service of a Ministerial Government Servant beyond the age of 55 years when his Appeal is pending**

33. If a decision on the appeal preferred by a Ministerial Government servant against the decision of the examining medical authority in connection with his medical examination for retention in service beyond the age of 55 years is not arrived at before the expiry of the present term, he shall be advised to proceed on leave pending retirement admissible to him with effect from the date on which his term would normally expire and he should continue to be on such leave if the decision on his appeal is not in his favour. Such leave will, however, in no case extend beyond the date of his attaining the age of 60 years. In the event of such a Government servant being declared physically fit as a result of the second medical examination he may be permitted to resume duty and the period of his absence treated as leave in accordance with the normal leave rules.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5(II)-34/56-MII, dated the 31st August, 1956.]

**SECTION VI.—Fees, Travelling Allowance and other Incidental Charges**

**Fees charged by Medical Board**

34. The fee for medical examination by a Medical Board shall be Rs. 16/- per candidate.

[Schedule II of Appendix V of the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules.]

**Fees charged by Individual Medical Officers**

35. The fees charged by individual medical officers in the States are shown in Appendix X.

**Fees charged for First & Subsequent Examinations**

36. In the States the examining medical officers are entitled to charge fees for the first as well as subsequent medical examination in the case of candidates who on first examination are declared temporarily unfit and are required to re-appear for subsequent examination after necessary treatment.

**Union Territories—No Fees Charged by Medical Officers**

37. In the Union territories, the whole time medical officers in Government employ, when appointed to serve on medical boards set up to examine Central Government servants for appointments, leave, confirmation and invalidation shall not be paid any fee either by the Government servant or by Government. If however, in any case, honorary medical officers working in any Government hospitals are appointed to serve on such boards, they shall be paid Rs. 4 per candidate unless the terms of their appointment contain a provision to the contrary.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 7(I)-12/52-MII, dated the 31st May, 1952.]

### Fees to be borne by Candidates

38. The fees for the following kinds of medical examination shall be borne by the candidates themselves :—

(1) Medical examination of candidates recruited through competitive examinations held by the U.P.S.C. for appointment to Gazetted posts e.g. I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. and other Central Services;

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.7(I)-25/51-MII, dated the 15th October, 1951.]

(2) Second and subsequent medical examinations allowed on appeal in all cases;

[Para 2(d) under Ministry of Health-F.No. 7(I)-25/51-MII dated the 15th October, 1951.]

### Fees to be borne by Government

39. The fees for the following medical examination shall be borne by the Government of India :—

(1) Medical examination of candidates for appointment to posts either through the U.P.S.C. by advertisement or through any other agency.

[Para 2(a) (ii) under Ministry of Health-O.M No. F.7 (I)-25/51-MII dated the 15th October 1951.]

(2) Medical examination of gazetted Government servants already in temporary Government service who are asked by their departments/offices to appear before a medical board.

[Para 1(b) & 2(b) Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.7(I)-25/51-MII, dated the 15th October, 1951.]

\* (3) Medical examination of a non-gazetted Government servant who is already permanent or quasi-permanent, when appointed to a gazetted post which is not in the normal line of promotion and requires a different medical standard from that required in his permanent or quasi-permanent appointment or the rules for recruitment to which prescribe a fresh medical examination in respect of all candidates.

\* (4) Re-examinations of the aforesaid candidates at the instance of the medical boards.

[\*Para 2(c) Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.7(I)-25/51-MII, dated the 15th October, 1951.]

(5) Medical examination of women candidates by private registered medical practitioners outside Delhi for appointment to non-gazetted posts :

*Provided that* the reimbursement of fees for such examination is restricted to the extent indicated below :—

(a) Examination by a medical graduate. Rs. 4/-

(b) Examination by medical licentiate. Rs. 2/-

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 7 (I)-11/51-MII, dated the 10th April 1951.]

(6) Medical examination of local recruits at present serving in the Indian Missions abroad by one of the doctors on the approved panel for the treatment of India based staff.

*Provided that* the fee for the medical examination shall not exceed the fee charged by the approved doctor for first consultation at his clinic.

[Ministry of E.A.O.M. No. 15(53)-EI/51, dated the 28th April, 1952.]

(7) Medical examination of part-time employees.

[Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 45(I)-E.V/54, dated the 24th March, 1954.]

(8) Medical Examination of ministerial Government servants retained in service beyond the age of 55 years.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. F.33/3/55-Ests(A), dated the 31st May, 1955.]

(9) Medical examination abroad of India-based Officers and staff serving in Indian Missions done in accordance with para 1 of Section I Chap. I.

#### **Fee to be paid first by Government servants and then refund Claimed**

40. In all these cases the fees should first be paid by the candidate/Government servant concerned to the examining medical authority and then refund claimed from the head of the office to which he/she belongs.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.7(I)-25/51-MII, dated the 15th October, 1951.]

#### **Procedure to be followed in States and Union Territories**

41. (1) Candidates for Central Services or Central Government servants who are sent up for medical examination by a Board in States shall first deposit a sum of Rs. 4/- into a Government treasury under whom the examining medical board is, to be credited to the accounts of the State Government and hand over the receipt to the examining medical board together with a sum of Rs. 12/- at the time of medical examination.

(2) Those who are governed by the provisions of para 38 and are sent up for medical examination by Boards in Union territories shall first deposit a sum of Rs. 16/- into a Government treasury and hand over the receipt to the medical board at the time of the examination. Those who are governed by the provisions of para 39 need not deposit any amount for their medical examination.

[Sub paras (1)&(2) of Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.7(I)-14/54-Hospital, dated the 27th August 1954.]

#### **Travelling allowance not Admissible for Examination for first Appointment**

42. Travelling allowance is not admissible for a journey undertaken to procure a health certificate on first appointment to Government service.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.7(I)-12/52-MII, dated the 31st May, 1952 & G/1 decision No. (1) under S. R. 156.]

#### **Admissibility of Travelling Allowance**

43. Attention is invited to Supplementary Rules 155-A to 162 of the P. & T. compilation of Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules, Volume I, and the following Office Memoranda issued by the Ministry of Finance.—

- (i) F. 5 (19) EIV/50, dated 24th March, 1950.
- (ii) F. 5 (11) EIV/51, dated 21st March, 1951.
- (iii) F. 5 (21) EIV/55, dated 1st September 1955.
- (iv) C. S. No. 724, dated 2nd April, 1954.

**Incidental Charges to be borne by the Candidates**

44. The expenses incurred on the radiographic examination of the chest, other x-ray examination, Medical Specialist's fees, hospitalisation charges laboratory fees for blood sugar and any other tests called for by the Medical specialists shall be borne by the candidates themselves in all cases.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 7-16/47-MII, dated the 10th December, 1957.]

**Procedure for Refund of Medical Examination Fees**

45. (i) Refund of medical examination fees should be made through the Salary & establishment pay bill.

(ii) The head of account to which the charges involved will be debited to shall be the Sub-head "Allowances & Honoraria".

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5(II)-23/57-MII, dated the 15th July, 1957.]

(iii) In cases reimbursement is covered by the rules and orders specific sanction of Administrative Ministry is not necessary.

[Ministry of Health O.M. No. F.5(II)-39/57-MII, dated the 7th March, 1958.]

## CHAPTER II

### MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR PURPOSE OF LEAVE

#### SECTION I—*Grant of leave or Extension of leave on Medical certificate in India.*

[Ref. Sections I, II & III Pages 53-61 in the draft central leave code prepared by the Ministry of Finance Estt(Spl).]

#### Production of a Medical Certificate in the prescribed form Essential

1. Every application for leave or an extension of leave on medical certificate from a Government servant, gazetted as well as non-gazetted, shall be accompanied by a medical certificate in the form given below :—

#### MEDICAL CERTIFICATE FOR GAZETTED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

##### (a) *Medical certificate for Gazetted Government Servants*

Statement of the case of

Signature of the applicant

Appointment.

Age.

Total service.

Previous period of leave  
on medical certificate.

Habits.

Disease.

I.....Surgeon of.....

Medical Officer at or

of.....

after careful personal examination of the case hereby certify that A.B. is in a bad state of health and I solemnly and sincerely declare that according to the best of my judgment a period of absence from duty is essentially necessary for the recovery of his health and recommend that he may be granted leave for a period of.....with effect from.....

*Civil Surgeon,  
or Authorised Medical Attendant.*

Date.....

Place.....

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE FOR NON-GAZETTED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

(b) *Medical Certificate for non-gazetted Government Servants*

“Signature of applicant.....

I.....after careful personal examination of the case hereby certify that A.B. whose signature is given above is suffering from..... and I consider that a period of absence from duty of.....with effect from.....is absolutely necessary for restoration of his health.

Date.....

*Authorised Medical Attendant or other  
Registered Practitioner.*

Place.....

Second medical opinion (if called for by the authority competent to sanction leave) Civil Surgeon or District Medical Officer or Medical Officer of equivalent Status.”

**Procedure for giving Medical Certificate and Restriction on the Certifying Authority**

2. These forms shall be adhered to as closely as possible, and shall be filled in after the signature of the applicant has been taken in the presence of the certifying authority. The nature and probable duration of the illness shall be specified in the certificate. The certifying authority is not at liberty to certify that the applicant requires a change from or to a particular locality or that he is not fit to proceed to a particular locality. Such certificate shall be given only at the explicit desire of the administrative authority concerned, to whom it is open to decide, when an application on such grounds has been made to him, whether the applicant should go before a Medical Board to decide the question of his fitness for service.

**Restriction on Medical Officers in recommending Grant of Leave**

3. Medical Officer shall not recommend the grant of leave in any case in which there appears to be no reasonable prospect that the Government servant concerned will be fit to resume his duties. In such cases, the opinion that the Government servant is permanently unfit for Government service shall be recorded in the medical certificate.

**Medical Certificate not an evidence of a Claim to any Leave not admissible**

4. No certificate of a Medical Board or any other medical authority recommending the grant of leave to a Government servant shall be evidence of a claim to any leave not admissible to him under the rules to which he is subject.

**Orders of the Competent Authority necessary]**

5. The grant of medical certificate does not itself confer upon the Government servant concerned any right of leave. The certificate shall be forwarded to the authority competent to grant the leave and the orders of that authority shall be awaited.

## Procedure for Gazetted Government Servants Examination by a Medical Board

6. Having secured the certificate prescribed in paragraph 1(a) the Gazetted Government servant shall, except in cases covered by paragraph 9 request the head of his office, or if he himself is the head of an office, the head of his Department, to arrange for his examination by a Medical Board. The administrative authority shall then arrange for the examination through the Administrative Medical Officer of the State in which the Government servant is serving. The date on which and the place at which the Medical Board will assemble shall be communicated direct to the Government servant by the Administrative Medical Officer of the State or by the President of the Medical Board. The Government servant shall present himself before such a Board with two copies of the statement of his case. On the conclusion of the examination by the Medical Board, its President will communicate its findings to the administrative authority concerned.

### Arrangement in Delhi

NOTE.—When a Government servant has to undergo medical examination in Delhi the administrative authority shall arrange for the examination through the Director General of Health Services.

### Form of certificate from the Medical Board

7. Before the required leave or extension of leave can be granted, the Government servant shall obtain from the Medical Board a certificate to the following effect:—

“We do hereby certify that, according to the best of our professional judgement, after careful personal examination of the case, we consider the health of A.B. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of.....absolutely necessary for his recovery.”

**Medical Board to certify whether fitness certificate from a Board is necessary or not on return to duty**

(2) In cases in which the leave recommended is for more than three months or leave for three months or less is extended beyond three months the Medical Board shall state, at the time of granting this certificate whether the Government servant should or need not appear before another Medical Board for obtaining the certificate of fitness on the expiry of the leave.

### Procedure to be followed by the Medical Board—Observation etc.

8. Before deciding whether to grant or refuse the certificate, the Board may, in a doubtful case, detain the applicant under professional observation for a period not exceeding fourteen days. In that case it should grant to him a certificate to the following effect:—

“A.B. having appeared before us for a medical certificate recommending the grant to him of leave, we consider it expedient, before granting or refusing such a certificate, to detain A.B. under professional observation for.....days.”

*Period of observation to be treated as leave*

(2) If as a result of the observation the Medical Board grants a certificate as described in paragraph 7 the period of detention under observation shall be treated as a part of the leave on medical certificate applied for otherwise the period shall be treated as leave of the kind due and admissible to the Government servant.

**Circumstances in which a Medical Board can be dispensed with**

9. (1) If the state of the applicant's health is certified by a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer or a medical officer of equivalent status to be such as to make it inconvenient for him to present himself at any place in which a Medical Board can be assembled, the authority competent to grant leave may accept in lieu of the certificate prescribed in paragraph 7, either—

(a) a certificate signed by any two medical officers, being Civil Surgeons or District Medical Officers or Medical Officers of equivalent status, in whatsoever State they may be serving, or

(b) if the authority considers it unnecessary to require the production of two medical opinions a certificate signed by a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer or a medical officer of equivalent status and countersigned by the Collector of the District or the Commissioner of the Division.

**Grant of leave for a period not exceeding one month on the certificate from the Authorised Medical Attendant**

(2)(a) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1) the authority competent to sanction leave may, when the leave recommended by the Authorised Medical Attendant or the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the applicant is undergoing treatment is for a period not exceeding one month, dispense with the procedure laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 and grant leave on the recommendation of such medical officer provided that such medical officer certifies that in his opinion it is unnecessary for the applicant to appear before a Medical Board.

[Ministry of Finance, C.S. No. 652, dated the 1st April, 1949 to S.R.226.]

(b) In a case where the period of leave initially recommended, or the period of leave initially recommended together with any extension thereof subsequently recommended, does not exceed one month, the medical officer should invariably certify whether in his opinion it is or it is not necessary for the officer to appear before a medical committee.

[NOTE.—3 below S.R. 222 as inserted *vide* Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure endt. No. F. 7(42)-EIV/58, dated the 2nd August, 1958.]]

**Non-gazetted Government servants—Initial certificate from the Authorised Medical Attendant, Private Medical Practitioner or the Registered Ayurvedic or Unani Practitioners**

10. (1) Non-gazetted Government servants may, in support of their applications for leave on medical certificate, produce medical certificates from their authorised medical attendants or any other registered private medical practitioner or from a medical officer of Government on the written requisition from their heads of offices. Certificates signed by registered Ayurvedic, Unani or Homoeopathic medical practitioners, *i.e.*, registered Vaidis Hakims



and Homoeopaths may also be accepted for this purpose to the extent such certificates are accepted in respect of its own employees by the Government of the State in which the Government servant falls ill or to which he proceeds on leave.

### **Second Medical opinion at the discretion of the Competent Authority**

(2) The authority competent to sanction leave may, at its discretion secure a second medical opinion by requesting the Civil Surgeon or the District Medical Officer or a Medical Officer of equivalent status to have the applicant medically examined. Should it decide to do so, it must arrange for the second examination to be made on the earliest possible date after the date on which the first medical opinion was given.

### **Procedure to be followed for expressing a Second Medical Opinion**

(3) It shall be the duty of the Civil Surgeon or the medical officer to express an opinion both as regards the facts of the illness and as regards the necessity for the amount of leave recommended, and for this purpose he may either require the applicant for leave to appear before him or before a medical officer nominated by him.

## **SECTION II—*Extension of leave out of India on Medical Certificate***

### **Form of Medical Certificate**

11. (1) If a Government servant who is on leave out of India applies for extension of leave on medical certificate, such an application shall be accompanied by a certificate from two medical practitioners in the following form:—

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined A.B. of the.....  
 Department of the Government of India who is suffering from.....  
 and we solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of  
 our judgment and belief, he is at present unfit for duty and that it is  
 absolutely necessary for the recovery of his health that his present  
 leave, which will expire on.....shall be extended  
 by.....months/weeks/days.

Date .....

Place .....

### **Attestation of foreigners' Certificates by Consular Authorities**

(2) The certificate shall describe in full detail the nature of the disease and the present condition of the Government servant. If it be signed by foreigners it shall be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signature of qualified medical practitioners.

### **Extension of leave on grounds other than medical, fitness certificate necessary**

12. If a Government servant on leave out of India desires, on grounds other than medical, an extension of leave granted on medical certificate, he shall produce a certificate of fitness as required under paragraph 17(i).

**In U. K. Certificate from the Medical Board attached to the High  
Commission sufficient**

13. A Government servant who is on leave in United Kingdom may at his option, produce the certificate mentioned in para 11 and 12 from the Medical Board attached to the Office of the High Commissioner. Such certificate need not be attested by consular or other authority.

**SECTION III—Fitness to return to duty**

**Certificate of fitness essential to return to duty**

14. No Government servant who has been granted leave on medical certificate shall be permitted to return to duty or granted an extension of leave without a medical certificate unless he produces a medical certificate of fitness. If a Government servant is granted leave for reasons of health but not actually on medical certificate, the authority which granted leave may require the Government servant to produce a medical certificate of fitness.

**Form of Medical Certificate of fitness**

15. (1) The medical certificate of fitness shall be in the following form:—  
Signature of applicant.....

We, the members of Medical Board/I, Civil Surgeon of...../  
Registered Medical Practitioner of.....do hereby  
certify that We/I have carefully examined A.B. of the Ministry/Department/  
Office of.....whose signature is given above,  
and find that he has recovered from his illness and is now fit to resume duties  
in Government service. We/I also certify that before arriving at this decision  
We/I have examined the original medical certificate(s) and statement(s) of  
the case (or certified copies thereof) on which leave was granted or extended,  
and have taken these into consideration in arriving at our/my decision.

Date .....

Place .....

Members of the Medical Board,  
Civil Surgeon or Registered  
Medical Practitioner.

**Original Medical certificates etc. to be produced by the Government servant**

(2) The form should be filled in after the signature of the applicant has been taken in the presence of the certifying authority. The original medical certificate(s) and statement(s) of the case on which the leave was originally granted or extended should be produced before the medical authority issuing the above certificate(s) and statement(s) of the case should be prepared in duplicate, one copy being retained by the Government servant concerned.

**Gazetted Officer to produce a certificate from a Medical Board**

16. (1) If the Government servant on leave is a gazetted officer, the medical certificate of fitness shall be obtained from a Medical Board except in the following cases :—

*Exemptions*

(a) Cases in which the leave is granted under paragraph 9(2) for not more than one month.

(b) Other cases in which the leave is for not more than three months.

(c) Cases in which leave is for more than three months or leave for three months or less is extended beyond three months and the Medical Board granting the original certificate or the certificate for extension under paragraph 7 state at the time of granting such certificate that the Government servant need not appear before another Medical Board for obtaining the certificate of fitness.

**Circumstances in which certificate from Individual Medical Officer  
is sufficient**

(2) In a case mentioned in clause (a) the certificate may be obtained from the Authorised Medical Attendant or the Medical Superintendent of the hospital concerned and in a case mentioned in clause (b) or clause (c) from a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer or a Medical Officer of equivalent status.

**Non-gazetted Government servant to produce a certificate from any  
Registered Medical Practitioner**

(3) (a) If the Government servant on leave is not a gazetted officer, the authority under which the Government servant will be employed on return from leave, may, in its discretion accept a certificate signed by any registered medical practitioner. Certificates signed by registered Ayurvedic or Unani or Homoeopathic medical practitioners, i.e., by registered Vaid, Hakims and Homoeopathic may also be accepted in the case of non-gazetted Government servants to the extent such certificates are accepted in respect of its own employees by the Government of the State in which the Government servant falls ill or to which he proceeds for treatment.

(b) Medical Certificates granted by Registered Medical Practitioners including Vaid, Hakims and Homeopathic doctors for the purpose of S.R. 212 and 229(2) are to be accepted irrespective of whether those are in Hindi or in English, so long as they are in the prescribed form as in Appendix VI

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 38/2/57-Ests (A), dated the 2nd July, 1957.]

**Certificate of fitness from a Government servant on leave out of India**

17. (1) A Government servant who has taken leave on medical certificate out of India shall not be permitted to return to duty or granted an extension of leave without medical certificate until he has produced a medical certificate of fitness. Such certificate may be obtained at his option, either in India or outside India. If it is obtained in India it should be in the form prescribed in paragraph 15(1) and from the appropriate authority specified in paragraph 16. In other cases it should be from two medical practitioners in the following form:—

“We certify we have carefully examined A.B. of the.....  
Department of the Government of India and find that he is in good  
health and fit to return to his duty in India.

Date .....

Place.....

**Foreigners' Certificates to be attested by consular authority**

(2) If the certificate is signed by foreigners, it should be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signature of qualified medical practitioners.

**SECTION IV—Fees, Travelling Allowance and Other Incidental Expenses.**

**Initial Certificate to be produced by the Applicant.**

18. The initial certificate to be produced by the Government servant Gazetted as well as non-gazetted, in support of his application for the grant of leave on medical certificate shall be obtained by the Government servant from the medical officers entrusted with the duties of medical attendance on him. No separate payment will, therefore, be necessary in such cases.

[Ref. Paras 18-22 D.G.H.S. Memo. No. 19-8/48-M, dated the 13th December, 1949.]

**Countersignature of the Initial Certificates by the Civil Surgeon/D. M. O.**

19. If, in the case of non-gazetted Government servants, the countersignature of the initial certificate or a second medical opinion is considered unavoidable, the Civil Surgeon/District Medical Officer or other Medical Officer of equivalent status shall give such a second medical opinion or countersignature and the fees charged by the Civil Surgeon/District Medical Officer shall be borne by the Central Government.

**Examination by a Medical Board in the Case of Gazetted Officers.**

20. The fees charged by a Medical Board for examining a Gazetted Government servant in connection with his application for leave on medical certificate shall be borne by the Central Government.

**Medical Examination for Fitness before Return to Duty from Leave on Medical Certificate.**

21. The non-gazetted Government servants shall produce certificates of fitness to return to duty from the State Medical Officers who are entrusted with the duty of medical attendance on them. No separate payment to the authorised medical attendants is necessary if the Government servants were receiving treatment at the time of their return to duty. If they were not receiving treatment at that time a fee at the prescribed rates may have to be paid to their authorised medical attendants. The fee so paid shall be reimbursed to the Government servants by the Central Government.

(2) In the case of Gazetted Government servants the fees charged by the Medical Board or the Civil Surgeon/District Medical Officer/ Medical Officer of equivalent status for the issue of certificate of fitness to return to duty shall be borne by the Central Government.

**Incidental Charges Not Reimbursed.**

22. Central Government servants appearing before a Medical Board, a Civil Surgeon, an authorised medical attendant or any other medical officer in connection with their applications for leave or extension of leave on medical grounds or fitness certificates for resumption of duty are not entitled to reimbursement of hospital charges, X-ray charges, laboratory charges etc. incurred in connection with their stay in the hospital for observation at the instance of the examining medical authority.

### **Journey to obtain Medical Certificate.**

23. When a Government servant is required to obtain a medical certificate from his authorised medical attendant in support of an application for an original grant of leave he may draw travelling allowance for the journey undertaken to obtain that certificate, if the headquarters of authorised medical attendant is at a place different from headquarters of the Government Servant.

[Refs. paras 23-28 Relevant provisions in supplementary Rules.]

### **Journey to obtain Second Medical Opinion.**

24. If a Government servant having obtained a medical certificate in support of an application for an original grant of leave, is required to appear before medical board or before a nominated medical officer of Government for further opinion as to the necessity for the leave recommended in that certificate, may draw travelling allowance for the journey undertaken to obtain that opinion.

### **Travelling Allowance for more than one Journey in connection with the Original Grant of Leave Admissible.**

25. If a Government servant is required to undertake more than one journey for the purpose of either obtaining a medical certificate in support of an application for an original grant of leave or offering a further opinion as to the necessity for the leave recommended in that certificate, he may draw travelling allowance for the second and subsequent journeys also, if any, provided that he produces a certificate from the medical officer concerned or the medical board that he was required to undertake such journey or journeys at the behest of that authority.

### **Mode of calculation of Travelling Allowance.**

26. In all these cases, travelling allowance shall be calculated as for a journey on tour but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

### **Previous Permission necessary if obtainable.**

27. The journeys contemplated in paragraphs 23 to 25 shall not be undertaken without the previous permission of the Controlling Officer, if such permission can be obtained without risk to the Government servant concerned.

### **Circumstances in which Travelling Allowance is not Admissible.**

28. Travelling allowance is not admissible to a Government servant for—

(i) journeys performed by him to obtain a medical certificate in support of an application for an extension of leave or to obtain a second medical opinion in support of an application for an extension of leave;

(ii) journeys performed by him before a medical committee for obtaining a certificate of fitness to return to duty.

## CHAPTER III

### MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

[Based on provisions in the *Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules issued by the Ministry of Finance*]

#### Examining Medical Authority—Medical Board

1. The examining medical authority for purposes of commutation of pension shall be a Medical Board—

(a) in the case of any Government servant who is a member of one of the services or holds one of the posts included in the Appendix to the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules—such as All India Services, Central Services, Class I etc.;

(b) in the case of a Government servant not covered by sub-para (a) but who has been or is about to be granted an invalid pension if the uncommuted residue of the pension is not less than Rs. 240 per annum ;

(c) in the case of any other Government servant, unless the total of the amount of the pension to be commuted together with the amount or amounts previously commuted, if any, is Rs. 25 or less :

*Provided that* in the case of a Government servant covered by sub-para (c) above, if it is not possible to constitute a Medical Board, the examining Medical authority shall be either the Standing Medical Board at the headquarters of the administration or the senior medical officer of the administration and medical officer nominated by him of status not lower than that of a Civil Surgeon.

#### Single Medical Officer

2. In the case of a Government servant who applies for commutation of a sum such that the total of the amount of the pension to be commuted together with the amount or amounts previously commuted, if any, is Rs. 25 or less the examining medical authority shall be a Civil Surgeon, District Medical Officer or Presidency Surgeon of the area in which the Government servant is ordinarily resident.

#### Constitution of the Medical Board

3. The constitution of the Medical Board shall be as laid down in para 8(3) of Chapter I and the examination of such Government servants shall be held only at places where a medical board can be so constituted.

#### Time Limit for Medical Examination

(4) (1) On receipt of an application for commutation, the sanctioning authority shall transmit to the applicant a copy of the Accounts Officer's certificate of the lump sum payable on commutation in the event of his being reported by such examining medical authority as the sanctioning authority may prescribe to be a fit subject for commutation; and shall at the same time instruct him to appear for examination before the examining authority within three months from the date of its order, or, if he has applied for commutation in advance of the date of his retirement, within three months of that date but in no case earlier than the actual date of retirement. This intimation shall constitute administrative sanction to commutation, but shall lapse if the medical examination does

not take place within the period prescribed in the sanctioning order. If the applicant does not appear for examination before the examining medical authority within the prescribed period, the sanctioning authority may, at his discretion renew the administrative sanction for a further period of three months without obtaining a fresh application for commutation of pension.

#### **Option to withdraw the Application for Commutation of Pension**

(2) The applicant may withdraw his application for commutation of pension—

(a) by written notice despatched at any time before medical examination is due to take place:

*Provided that* this option shall expire on his appearance before an examining medical authority.

(b) If the examining medical authority directs that his age for the purpose of commutation shall be assumed to be greater than his actual age, by written notice despatched within two weeks from the date on which he receives intimation of the revised sum payable on commutation, or if this sum is already stated in the sanctioning order, within two weeks from the date on which he receives intimation of the findings of the examining medical authority.

(3) If the applicant does not withdraw in writing his application within the period of two weeks prescribed in clause (2), he shall be assumed to have accepted the sum offered.

#### **Procedure to be followed by the Examining Medical Authority**

5. (1) The examining medical authority after obtaining from the applicant a statement in Part I of Form C of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules (Appendix V) (which must be signed in its presence) shall subject him to a strict examination, enter the results in Part II of Form C and record its opinion as to the accuracy with which the pensioner has answered the questions prescribed in Part I regarding his medical history and habits. Lastly it shall complete the certificate contained in Part III of Form C, and in the case of non-gazetted Government servants other than those specially exempted by Government obtain in its presence the left hand thumb and finger impressions. Thereafter it shall without delay forward the completed forms in original to the Accounts Officer, who gave the certificate contained in Part II-Form A, of the Civil Pension (commutation) Rules a certified copy of the completed Form C to the sanctioning authority and certified copy of Part III of Form C to the applicant.

#### **False Statement by the Applicant to be treated as grave Misconduct**

(2) If the applicant makes any statement found to be false within his knowledge or wilfully suppresses any material fact in answer to any question, written or oral, put to him in connection with his medical examination, the sanctioning authority may cancel the sanction at any time before payment is actually made, and such a statement or suppression may be treated as grave misconduct for the purpose of Article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations.]

#### **Commutation to become Absolute on the Date of Signing the Medical Certificate**

6. Subject to the provisions contained in paragraph 5(2) and to the withdrawal of the application under paragraph 4(2), the commutation shall become absolute, that is, the title to receive the commuted portion of the pension shall cease and the title to receive the commuted value shall accrue, on the date on which the examining medical authority signs the medical certificate.

### **Fees for examination to be borne by the Applicant**

7. The rate of fees for examination either by a single Medical Officer or by a Medical board is Rs. 16/- for each examination. The applicant for commutation of pension shall first deposit a sum of Rs. 4 into a Government treasury under whom the examining medical authority is, to be credited to the accounts of the State Government and hand over the receipt to the examining medical officer/board together with a sum of Rs. 12 at the time of medical examination. The latter sum of Rs. 12 shall be retained by the single Medical Officer or divided equally among the members of the Board as the case may be. The fees for the examination shall be borne by the applicant himself.

### **Examination outside India**

8. If the examination is conducted outside India the applicant shall himself pay to the Board such fees as may be required of him.

### **Re-examination of a pensioner at his own expense after the lapse of one year**

9. A pensioner, after he has once been refused commutation on medical grounds, or after he has once declined to accept commutation on the basis of an addition of years to his actual age may apply for a second medical examination at his own expense, if at least a year has elapsed since his first. Such a re-examination shall invariably be made by a medical board.

### **Incidental expenses to be borne by the applicant**

10. If in the opinion of the medical authority prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2 some special examination is necessary which it is not in a position to carry out itself, it may require the applicant to undergo such examination at his own expense. No refund of such expenditure will be given by Government irrespective of the result of the examination.



**CHAPTER IV**  
**MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR INVALIDATION**

*[Based on relevant provisions in the Civil Service Regulations]*

**Medical certificate required in all cases except when the applicant is 60 years old and upwards**

1. If an officer applying for an invalid pension is sixty years old or upwards, no certificate by a Medical Officer is necessary; it will suffice for the Head of the Office to certify to the incapacity of the applicant. In all other cases incapacity for service must be established by a Medical certificate.

**Authority for examining a Government servant for invalidation**

2. No medical certificate of incapacity for service shall be granted by a Medical authority unless the applicant produces a letter to show that the Head of his office or department is aware of his intention to appear before such authority.

**Examining Medical authority—Medical Board**

3. (1) The examining medical authority shall be a Medical Board constituted in the manner prescribed in paragraph 8(3) of Chapter I in the case of all Government servants, other than class IV Government servants.

(2) If the officer is on leave elsewhere than in India, the examination shall be arranged through the concerned Indian Mission abroad by a Medical Board consisting of a Physician, a Surgeon and an Ophthalmologist all of whom should have consultant status. The services of doctors approved for the officers and staff of the Missions concerned shall be utilised for the purpose provided they fulfil the above conditions.

[Ministry of Finance letter No.F.43(14)-EV/57, dated the 8th November, 1957.]

**Single Medical Officer**

4. (i) The examining medical authority shall be a Civil Surgeon/ District Medical Officer or a Medical Officer of equivalent status in the case of class IV Government servants.

(ii) So far as the Posts and Telegraphs Department is concerned, the Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Thana and the Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Yearvada are regarded as equivalent to Civil Surgeon in respect of mental diseases only.

**Military Medical Boards**

5. The examining medical authority shall be a military medical board in the case of civilians in the various administrative services and departments of the Armed Forces including the Defence Accounts Department who, under an agreement, are liable for field service.

**Form of Medical Certificate**

6. (1) The form of medical certificate given by the Medical Board arranged by the concerned Indian Mission abroad in respect of a Government servant applying for invalid pension while on leave elsewhere than in India is as follows :

*Abroad*

"We have carefully examined Shri.....taking into account all the facts of the case as well as his present condition, we consider that he is incapable of discharging the duties of his situation, and that such incapability is likely to be permanent. We therefore recommend that he be permitted to retire from the service of Government on the pension or gratuity for which he may be eligible. His incapacity does not appear to us to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits.

*In India*

(2) The form of medical certificate given in respect of a Government servant applying for invalid pension in India is as follows:—

(a) *Permanent & complete incapacity.*

"Certified that I(we) have carefully examined A.B. son of C.D. a..... in the..... His age is by his own statement..... years, and by appearance about..... years. I(we) consider, A.B., to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service of any kind in the Department to which he belongs in consequence of (here state disease or cause). His incapacity does not appear to me (us) to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits."

NOTE.—If the incapacity is obviously the result of intemperance, substitute for the last sentence; "In my (our) opinion his incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits."

(b) *Non-permanent and incomplete incapacity.*

"Certified that I(we) have carefully examined AB son of CD a..... in the..... His age as by his own statement..... years, and by appearance about..... years I am (we are) of opinion that A B is fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing (or may, after resting for.....months, be fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing).

**Military Medical Board**

(3) In the case of Government servants mentioned in paragraph 5 whose continuous and pensionable service is not more than 20 years, the form of medical certificate is as follows. If the Government servant is incapacitated from permanent physical unfitness to fulfil his field service obligation but is not completely incapacitated for ordinary service:—

"Certified that I(we) have carefully examined AB, son of CD, a..... in the..... His age is by his own statement..... years and by appearance about..... years. I(we) consider, AB, to be incapacitated for further service in the..... in consequence of (here state disease etc.) which renders him permanently unfit physically for field service. I am (we are) of opinion that AB, is fit for further service in any department or service of Government in which liability for field service is not a condition of employment. His incapacity does not appear to me (us) to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits.

NOTE.—If the incapacity is obviously the result of intemperance, the following will be substituted for the last sentence; "In my (our) opinion his incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits."

### Procedure for Medical Examination

7. The Head of the Office or Department in which the applicant is employed shall supply the examining medical authority with a statement of what appears from official records to be the applicant's age. Where the applicant has a service book, the age record in that book shall be reported. In addition, a succinct statement of the medical case and of the treatment undertaken shall, if possible, be appended.

### Duties of the Examining Medical Authority

8. (1) The examining medical authority shall examine carefully the Government servant and certify clearly whether the incapacity is due to any specific disease, such as senile cataract, arterial changes consequent on senile decay general nervous breakdown and commencing cataract.

(2) A simple certificate that inefficiency is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years is not sufficient in the case of a Government servant whose recorded age is less than fifty five years. But if an examining medical authority, although unable to discover any specific disease in the Government servant, considers him incapacitated for further service by general debility while still under age of 55 years, the said authority shall give detailed reasons for its opinion and is also at liberty to state its reasons for believing the age to be understated. In such cases, if possible a second medical opinion should always be obtained, except when the Government servant is a class IV Government servant of less than 55 years of age and the examining medical authority certifies him to be over that age.

### Circumstances in which invalid pension is inadmissible

9. If the incapacity of a Government servant is directly due to his irregular and intemperate habits such as drug habit or immoral habits, no pension is admissible. The mere fact that a Government servant has suffered from syphilis or has become incapacitated due to work at irregular hours during war and after, due to exigencies of service and not due to own volition, is not sufficient to treat him as one of irregular and intemperate habits.

### Reimbursement of Fee

10. The rate of fee for examination by a Medical Board or single Medical Officer is Rs. 16. The fee paid by a Government servant to a Medical Officer-Board in or outside India in connection with his medical examination for purposes of invalidment from service shall be reimbursed to him by Government.

### Journey to appear before Medical Board

11. (1) A Government servant who is directed by his official superior in the interests of the public service, to apply for invalid pension, may, if he be required to make journey in order to appear before medical board, draw his actual travelling expenses, subject to a maximum of the amount of travelling allowance calculated for the journey on tour but without any allowance for halts on the journey. If it be necessary for him to return to his headquarters after appearing before the medical board, he may draw his actual expenses subject to the same maximum.

(2) A competent authority may allow actual expenses, as limited by subparagraph (1) to be drawn by a Government servant who voluntarily applies for an invalid pension provided that the authority is satisfied that the circumstances of the applicant are such as to justify the concession.

## CHAPTER V.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### SECTION I—*Medical Examination of Government Servants Deputed Abroad for Training on Government or Foreign Scholarships.*

[*Ministry of Health O.M. No. F. 7 (I)-14/54 Hosp., dated 27th August, 1954*]

#### Medical Examination Essential

1. Every Government servant, gazetted as well as non-gazetted, deputed abroad for training on Government or foreign scholarships shall be required to undergo a medical examination for ascertaining whether he is physically fit to undertake the journey as well as to withstand the rigours of climate of countries he may visit during the course of his training.

#### Examining Medical Authority

2. The examining medical authority for the purpose shall be :

(1) a Civil Surgeon/District Medical Officer or a Medical Officer of equivalent status if the trainee is a non-gazetted Government servant; and

(2) a Medical Board constituted in the manner prescribed in para 8(3) of Chapter I, if the trainee is a gazetted Government servant.

#### Procedure for Medical Examination

3. The Head of the Department or Office of the trainee shall send a written requisition to the Administrative Medical Officer of the State where it is desired to have the medical examination of the trainee conducted. The Administrative Medical Officer shall thereupon arrange for the medical examination by the prescribed authority. The form of medical certificate for the purpose shall be as given Appendix V.4

#### Fees for the Medical Examination

4. (1) The rate of fees for medical examination in the States shall be as given in Appendix X. The fees for the examination shall be paid to the examining medical authority direct by the Head of the Department/Office of the trainee.

(2) So far as medical examination in Union Territories is concerned, the provisions of paragraph 37 in Section VI of Chapter I shall apply.

#### One-fourth of the fee to be credited to State Government

5. One-fourth of the fee paid to the examining medical authority in the States shall be credited to the State Governments for defraying the expenses incurred in conducting various clinical, pathological and radiological tests and for using the equipment and apparatus provided by the State Government hospitals where such examinations are conducted.

**\*SECTION II—Medical Examination of Government Servants and Members of their Families posted Aboard in Missions and Audit Office, Indian Accounts, Washington and the Indian Audit Office, London.**

**Medical Examination essential—Government servants and members of their families**

1. (1) All Government servants who are posted to Indian Missions abroad including Audit Office, Indian Accounts, Washington and the India Audit Office, London or are transferred from one post to another post abroad and members of their families accompanying them shall undergo a medical examination before undertaking the journey.

**Private Indian servants**

(2) Private Indian servants restricted to the number allowed for each Government servant, whose passages are to be paid by Government shall also undergo a Medical Examination before undertaking the journey.

**Examining Medical Authority**

2. (1) The examining medical authority for Government servants and members of their families shall be—

- (a) in India, a Civil Surgeon/District Medical Officer or a Medical Officer of the equivalent status;
- (b) in a Mission abroad including the Audit Office, Indian Accounts, Washington and the India Audit Office, London, an approved doctor.

**Private Indian Servants**

(2) Private Indian servants get themselves medically examined in any of the authorised hospitals in India while accompanying the Government servant from India or by an approved doctor in a Mission abroad (including the Audit Office, Indian Accounts, Washington and the India Audit Office, London, if accompanying a Government servant from one Mission to another.

**Procedure for Medical Examination**

3. The Head of Office of the Government servant concerned shall send a written requisition to the examining medical authority for such medical examination giving full particulars about the climatic conditions of the country to which the Government servant is posted.

**Form of Medical Certificate**

4. The form of medical certificate for the purpose shall be as follows:—

“I do hereby certify that I have examined.....and cannot discover that he (she) has any disease (communicable or otherwise), constitutional weakness or bodily infirmity except..... which, I consider, is not likely to require prolonged medical treatment.

\*1(Ministry of External Affairs Memo. No. F.1(1)-24(M.P.) C.O. 112/56/55, dated the 13th November, 1950.)

2. (Ministry of External Affairs Memo. No. F.1(16)-MP/56, dated the 3rd August, 1956.)

3. (Ministry of External Affairs Memo. No. 1(1)-24/MP/55, dated the 3rd October, 1955.)

2. His (her) age is, according to his (her) own statement..... years, and by appearance about.....years.

3. I am of the opinion that he (she) will be able to withstand the strain of the journey to and the climate of.....

Signature of

In case of a member of the family of the Government servant, the latter's name and relationship.

Taken before me

Name of Medical Officer

Designation

On (date)

#### Unfitness to be brought to the notice of the Foreign Secretary

5. If in the opinion of the examining medical authority, an examined person is likely to require prolonged medical treatment and/or is not likely to be able to withstand the climatic conditions of the country to which the Government servant is being sent, the fact shall be brought to the notice of the Foreign Secretary (Comptroller and Auditor General of India in regard to the personnel of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and their servants) for such consideration as he may like to give to the medical opinion.

#### Penalty for Non-observance of the Provision of Paragraph 5

6. If the provision of paragraph 5 is not observed, Government reserves the right of not bearing any part of the medical expenses that the Government servant concerned may incur on his own account or on account of the members of his family for a disease or physical condition which clearly could have been detected at his old station had he taken the medical advice. Government may also refuse to pay travelling expenses in a case in which a Government servant had to be moved from the station of his posting for medical reasons which can be attributed to the omission to undergo medical examination or to report the facts thereof to Government.

#### Medical Examination on Transfer

7. All Officers, members of the staff and their families when they are transferred from one post abroad to another not falling within the same climatic zone and who avail themselves of Home leave in India before proceeding to the place of new posting should get themselves and their families examined in India from the Civil Surgeon of the place where the officer spends his home leave provided the period of leave taken by him exceeds two months. If however, there is no Civil Surgeon at the place where the officer is spending his home leave he should get himself and his family medically examined from the Assistant Surgeon of the place.

If the period of leave taken by the officer is less than two months, he and his family should be got medically examined by the approved doctor of the Mission, before proceeding on home leave-cum-transfer to the new post.

[Ministry of External Affairs letter No.F.1(16)MP/56-GA(EAI)/59/136, dated the 1st April, 1959.]

(ii) Officers, members of the staff and their families need not undergo medical examination in the occasion of transfer of the Government servant from one post abroad to another in the same climatic zone as shown in Appendix XI.

[Ministry of E.A. letter No. F.1(9)MP-57 (C.O.)368/58], dated the 23rd September, 1958 and F.1(9)MP/57 (C.O. 432/58) dated, the 22nd November, 1958.]

### Fees to be Borne by Government

8. The fees payable by Government servants for such medical examination shall be borne by Government.

### Medical Examination for confirmation

9. As far as possible India-based Officers and members of the staff should be got medically examined in India by a competent medical authority. Most of the Government servants serving abroad have undergone medical examination by the competent medical authority prior to their proceeding abroad. Such Officers are not required to undergo fresh medical examination on their joining the IFS or IFS(B) cadre as the certificates issued to them by the competent medical authority in India are valid for purposes of confirmation in IFS or IFS (B). The Officers serving abroad are required to undergo fresh medical examination only if they have not already been medical examined and declared fit by the appropriate medical authority in India. In cases where it is absolutely necessary to get such Officers medically examined abroad and the medical examination cannot be postponed until after their return to India, the Medical authority competent to issue certificate of fitness shall be as follows :—

#### (a) FOR GAZETTED OFFICERS.

A duly constituted medical board as laid down in the Medical Regulations of the Government of India. The medical Board should consist of a Surgeon, a Physician and an Ophthalmologist included in the approved panel of the Missions. In case there is no Ophthalmologist or Surgeon on the approved panel of the Mission, the services of a Surgeon and/or an Ophthalmologist should be availed of from an approved hospital of the Mission concerned. Resort should be had to the open market only in case a Surgeon and/or an Ophthalmologist do not find a place either on the approved panel of doctors or approved panel of hospital of the Mission concerned.

#### (b) FOR NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Contract doctors or one of the "approved" doctors of the Mission.

Other Rules regarding medical examination of Officers and staff serving abroad, communication of grounds of rejection of the Officer concerned and the grant of appeal preferred by them will be the same as for similar posts in India. However, the following broad features should be kept in view :—

#### (i) (a) *Standard of Fitness for Gazetted Officers.*

As prescribed in Appendices I & III.

*(b) For Non-Gazetted Officers*

Same as for similar posts in India. Medical report should be sent in the prescribed form as indicated in para 20 of Section IV, Chapter I. Government servants should be asked to fill in the form indicated in para 21(2) of Section IV.

*(ii) Procedure*

(a) No medical examination should be arranged by a Mission except on the written request by the Ministry of External Affairs.

*Signatures*

(b) Signatures of the officer to be obtained on medical certificate as prescribed in para 21(1) of Section IV-Chapter I.

(c) *Candidates entitled to relaxation in the prescribed standard by virtue of advanced age etc.*

The medical authority should be informed of the candidate's exact date of birth.

(d) The standards for visual acuity for non gazetted posts.

As prescribed in para 14(4) of Section III of Chapter I.

*(iii) Fees*

Medical examination fees which should not exceed the fee charged by an approved doctor for first consultation fee at his clinic, may be paid from Govt. funds in respect of non-gazetted officers. In the case of gazetted officers, since the Medical Board will consist of three doctors, (each of the doctors may be paid fees to the extent as prescribed for first consultation at his clinic), may be paid from the Govt. funds.

Any incidental charges, such as X-ray, hospitalisation, pathological tests etc. will be borne by the candidate concerned, whether gazetted or non-gazetted.

In cases where approved doctors are likely to charge higher fee than what has been approved for their first consultation fee, a reference should be made to the Government of India. In respect of fees of the doctor, whose services are availed of from the open market, a reference should be made to the Government of India.

*(iv) Appeals*

It is necessary that intimation regarding unfitness should immediately be sent to the Officer concerned with a note that appeal, if any, be made by the Officer concerned within a month of communication of the finding of the medical authority and that if any medical certificates are produced as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgement in the decision of the competent medical authority who examined him in the first instance, the certificate must contain a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the Officer has already been declared as unfit for service by the competent medical authority. In case no appeal is preferred by the Officer within one month of the date of communication to him of the findings of the competent medical authority, the matter should be immediately reported to the Govt. of India as ordinarily no appeal is to be allowed after the expiry of that period.



(v) The grounds for rejection may be communicated to the officer in broad terms without giving minute details regarding the defects pointed out by the competent medical authority. Cases where the grounds of rejection have not been clearly stated by the competent medical authority may be referred to the Government of India for advice.

**Locally Recruited staff in certain Indian Missions abroad Exempted from Medical Examination**

10. The locally recruited staff in the Indian Missions enumerated in Appendix XII is exempted from producing Medical Certificate of fitness on appointment.

[Ministry of External Affairs Letter No. F.10(1)MP/56,-GA., dated 3rd October, 1959, as amended from time to time].

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## APPENDICES

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## APPENDIX I

*Regulations as to the physical examination of candidates for admission into the technical and Non-technical services Class I and Class II (Gazetted) under the Government of India except posts of Assistant Aerodrome Officers in the Civil Aviation Department and Defence services personnel.*

### I. Technical (Gazetted)

(a) Railway Engineering Services (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal), Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department and posts of the Marine Establishment.

(b) Central Engineering Classes I & II, Telegraph Engineering Class I, Electrical Engineering Classes I and II, Survey of India Classes I & II and Class I and II posts in the Engineering branch of the Overseas Communication Services. Technical Officers, Class I & II of the Inspection wing of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

(c) Similar other Services as may be declared technical for the purposes of these regulations.

### II. Non-technical (Gazetted)

(a) I.A.S., I.P.S., I.A. & A.S., Indian Customs Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Medical Stores and Establishment Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the Indian Railways and Railway Protection Force, Chemists and Metallurgists and any other posts not connected with the train working or use of trolley, Income Tax Officers Class I, (Grade II) and Class II Service, Indian Postal Service (Class I), Military Lands and Cantonments Service, Classes I & II, Geological Survey of India, Classes I and II and other Central Civil Services Classes I & II, Technical Officers of Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Organisation, Classes I & II.

#### (b) Indian Police Service.

(These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider, on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified and that their discretion is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way).

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

(b) However, for certain services the minimum standards for height and chest girth without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows :—

	Height	Chest-girth (fully expanded)	Expansion
(1) Railway Engineering Service (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal) Transportation (Traffic), and Commercial Department Railway Protection force and posts on the Marine Establishment and Class I & II posts in the Engineering Branch of the Overseas Communication Services.	5 ft	33"	2"
(2) Indian Police Service.*	5ft 5"	33"	2"

(\*Not applicable to women candidates).

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Assamese Tribals, etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

3. The Candidate's height will be measured as follows : He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard ; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows :—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angle of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33-35, 34-36½, etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than ¼ inch should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds; fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded :

There shall be no limit for minimum naked eye vision. The naked eye vision of the candidates shall, however, be recorded by the Medical Board or other medical authority in every case, as it will furnish the basic information in regard to the condition of the eye.

The standards for distant and near vision with or without glasses shall be as follows :—

	Distant Vision		Near Vision	
	Better Eye	Worse Eye	Better Eye	Worse Eye
1	2	3	4	5

1. Railway Engineering Services (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal), Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department and posts on the Marine establishment, Central Engineering, Classes I & II, Telegraph Engineering Class I, Electrical Engineering Classes I & II, Survey of India, Classes I & II and Class I & II posts in the Engineering branch of the Overseas Communication Services. Technical Officers, Class I & II of the Inspection Wing of the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals . . . . .

6/9          6/9          0.6          0.8

OR

2. I.A.S., I.F.S., I.A. & A.S., Indian Customs Service; Indian Railway Accounts Service; Indian Defence Accounts Service; Medical Stores and Establishment Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the Indian Railways and Railway Protection Force, Chemists and Metall-

6/6          6/12

1	2	3	4	5
<p>lurgists &amp; any other posts not connected with the train working or use of trolley ; Income Tax Officers (Class I, Grade II and Class II) Service; Indian Postal Service Class I, Military Lands and Cantonments Service, Classes I &amp; II, Geological Survey of India, Classes I &amp; II, and other Central Civil Services, Classes I &amp; II; Technical Officers of the Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Organisation, Classes I &amp; II.</p>				
<p>3. Indian Police Service.</p>				

*N.B.*—When the age of the candidate at the time of first appointment is 35 years or more the corrected visual acuity will be reduced by one step *i.e.*

6/12	6/12
	OR
6/9	6/18

NOTE 1.—In respect of Services mentioned at 1 and 3 above, total amount of Myopia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed—4.00D. Total amount of Hypermetropia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed +4.00D.

NOTE 2.—In respect of services mentioned at 2 above, total amount of Myopia shall not exceed—8.00D and total Hypermetropia shall not exceed + 6.00 D in the case of candidates above the age of 20 years and —6.00 D and + 6.00D in the case of those upto the age of 20 years.

NOTE 3.—Fundus Examination:

Wherever possible fundus examination should be carried out and results recorded. The necessity for carrying out such examination is left to the discretion of the Medical Board.

NOTE 4.—Colour vision

- (i) The testing of colour vision shall be essential in respect of services mentioned at 1 and 3 above, as also for medical, Railway Protection Force and Chemist and Metallurgist under the Ministry of Railways.
- (ii) Colour perception should be graded into a higher and a lower Grade depending upon the size of the aperture in the lantern as described in the table below ;

Grade	Higher Grade of colour perception	Lower Grade of colour perception
1. Distance between the lamp and candidate	16'	16'
2. Size of aperture . . . . .	1.3mm.	13 mm.
3. Time of exposure . . . . .	5 Sec.	5 Sec.

For the services concerned with the Safety of the Public higher grade of colour vision is essential but for others lower grade of colour vision should be considered sufficient. The same standards of colour vision should be applicable in respect of all engineering personnel in whose case colour perception is considered essential irrespective of the fact whether their duties involve field work or not.

- (iii) Satisfactory colour vision constitutes recognition with ease and without hesitation of signal red, signal green and white colours. The use of Ishihara's plates, shown in good light and a suitable lantern like Edridge Green's shall be considered quite

dependable for testing colour vision. While either of the two tests may ordinarily be considered sufficient in respect of the services concerned with road, rail and air traffic, it is essential to carry out the lantern test. In doubtful cases where a candidate fails to qualify when tested by only one of the two tests, both the tests should be employed.

**NOTE 5.—Field of Vision :**

The field of vision shall be tested in respect of all services by the confrontation method. Where such test gives unsatisfactory or doubtful results the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.

**NOTE 6.—Night Blindness :**

Night Blindness need not be tested as a routine, but only in special cases. No standard test for the testing of night-blindness or dark adaptation is prescribed. The medical Board should be given the discretion to improvise such rough tests e.g. recording of visual acuity with reduced illumination or by making the candidate recognize various objects in a darkened room after he/she has been there for 20 to 30 minutes. Candidates' own statements should not always be relied upon, but they should be given due consideration.

**NOTE 7.—Ocular conditions other than visual acuity:**

(a) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity should be considered as a disqualification.

(b) Trachoma :

Trachoma, unless complicated shall not ordinarily be a cause for disqualification.

(c) Squint :

For services mentioned at 1 and 3 above where the presence of binocular vision is essential, squint, even if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard should be considered as a disqualification. For other services the presence of squint should not be considered as a disqualification if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard.

(d) For regular class I/II posts *one-eyed* persons are to be regarded as *unfit*. However, *one-eyed* individuals should not be altogether excluded from employment in Class I and Class II Services on a contract basis provided the visual acuity in the functioning eye is 6/6 for distant vision and 0.6 for near vision and the refractive error is not more than + or -4.00D.

The above standards are not intended for the Defence Services personnel.

**7. Blood Pressure.**

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows :—

(i) With young subjects 15-25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.

(ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

*N. B.*—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement etc. or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the Medical Board only.

*Method of taking Blood Pressure*

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient and particularly his arm, is relaxed he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is

supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated, should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 mm. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure when more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the column well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Re-checking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Some times as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level; they may disappear as pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests, the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations, clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit or unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

9. The following additional points should be observed :—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist. Provided that if the defect in hearing is remediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear. (*This provision is not applicable in the case of Railway Services*) ;
- (b) that his/her speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his/her teeth are in good order and that he/she is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose vein or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all joints ;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and
- (m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Screening of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination. Where it is considered necessary a skiagram should be taken.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

**NOTE.**—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above services. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgement in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first Medical Board is communicated to the candidate otherwise no request for an appeal to a second Medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgement in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

#### MEDICAL BOARD'S REPORT

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner :

The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidate concerned.

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government, or the appointing authority, as the case may be, that he has no disease constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidate for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and the rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

The Board should normally consist of three members, (i) a Physician (ii) a Surgeon and (iii) an Ophthalmologist, all of whom should as far as practicable, be of equal status. A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

Candidates appointed to the Indian Defence Accounts Service are liable for field service in or out of India. In the case of such a candidate, the medical board should specifically record their opinion as to his fitness or otherwise for field service.

The report of the medical board should be treated as confidential.

In cases where a medical board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the medical board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another medical board.



## APPENDIX II

*Standard of medical fitness in regard to eyesight of Government servants in the Aerodrome Organisation of the Civil Aviation Department who have to deal with Aircraft Operations*

Category of post	Minimum visual standards required
1. Aerodrome Operators, Grade I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• without glasses 6/60 each eye</li> <li>• with glasses 6/6 each eye</li> </ul>
2. Aerodrome Operators, Grade II } Fire Foreman } Fire Operators }	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>without glasses Better eye 6/6</li> <li>Worse eye 6/60</li> <li>with glasses 6/12 each eye</li> </ul>

- (a) Myopic correction requiring a lens of more than 6 dioptries in any meridian should cause rejection.
- (b) Hypermetropia of more than 4 Dioptries should not be allowed.
- (c) Colour test—Normal or defective safe.
- (d) Night Blindness should be a cause for rejection. No disease of the eyelids likely to become chronic or media or retina producing a visual impairment to constitute a cause for failure in the efficient performance of these duties should be present. Squint, a tendency to undue ocular fatigue or recurrent headaches should also be a cause for rejection.
- (e) The Aerodrome Operators, Grade I, will be examined with reference to these standards annually. Aerodrome Operators Grade II, Fire Foremen and Fire Operators will be examined after every two years.

### APPENDIX III

#### *Medical Report Form for examination of candidates for Gazetted Services*

**(A) Candidate's statement and declaration.**

The candidate must make the Statement required below prior to his Medical Examination, and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the Warning contained in the Note below:—

1. State your name in full (in bolck letters) . . . . .
2. State your age and birth place . . . . .
3. (a) Have you ever had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis? . . . . .

OR

- (b) any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment? . . . . .
4. When were you last vaccinated? . . . . .
5. Have you or any of your near relations been afflicted with consumption, scrofula, gout, asthma, fits, epilepsy, or insanity? . . . . .
6. Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to over-work or any other cause? . . . . .
7. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family:—

Father's age if living, and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health	No. of brothers dead, their ages and cause of death

Mother's age, if living, and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of sisters dead, their ages and cause of death

All the above answers are to the best of my belief, true and correct.

Candidate's signature  
Signed in my presence  
Signature of Chairman of the Board.

**NOTE.**—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claims to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

**B. Report of the Medical Board on (name of candidate)**

**Physical Examination.**

1. General development: Good.....Fair.....Poor .. .  
 Nutrition : Thin.....Average.....Obese.....  
 Height (without shoes).....Weight.....  
 Best Weight..... When? .....Any recent change  
 in weight? ..... Temperature.....

**Girth of Chest:—**

(1) (After full inspiration)

(2) (After full expiration)

2. Skin : Any disease .....
3. Eyes : (1) Any disease.....  
 (2) Night blindness.....  
 (3) Defect in colour vision.....  
 (4) Field of vision.....  
 (5) Visual Acuity.....

Acuity of Vision	Naked eye	With Glasses	Strength of glasses		
			Sph.	Cyl.	Axis
Distant Vision R.E. L.E.					
Near Vision R.E. L.E.					

4. Ears : Inspection.....Hearing : Right Ear.....  
 Left Ear.....

5. Glands.....Thyroid .....

6. Condition of teeth.....

7. Respiratory System; Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs?.....

If yes, explain fully.....

**8. Circulatory System :**

(a) Heart : Any organic lesions?.....Rate : Standing.....  
 After hopping 25 times.....

2 minutes after hopp ng.....

(b) Blood Pressure : Systolic.....Diastolic.....

9. Abdomen : Girth..... Tenderness.....Hernia.....

(a) Palpable: Liver.....Spleen.....Kidneys.....  
Tumors.....

(b) Hemorrhoids.... .. Fistula.... ..

10. Nervous System : Indications of nervous or mental disabilities.....

11. Loco-Motor System : Any abnormality.....

12. Genito Urinary System : Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc.

Urine Analysis :

(a) Physical appearance	(b) Sp. Gr.	(c) Albumin
(d) Sugar	(e) Casts	(f) Cells

13. Report of Screening/X-Ray Examination .....

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate .....  
likely to render him unfit for the efficient dis-  
charge of his duties in the service for which he is .....  
a candidate?

15. In case the candidate is examined for more than .....  
one service/post, state for which services has he  
been examined and found in all respects quali-  
fied for the efficient and continuous discharge .....  
of his duties and for which of them he is consid-  
ered unfit.

NOTE.—The Board should record their findings under one of the following three categories:

(i) Fit

(ii) Unfit

(iii) Temporarily Unfit on account of.....

Place .....	Chairman .....
Date .....	Member .....
	Member.....



II *Physical Examination*

Height.....	Weight.....	
Check for normal.		Describe abnormalities:
Head	Nose	Lungs
Eyes	Pharynx	Heart
Ears	Neck	Abdomen
	Hernia	Reflexes

III. *Lungs*

Comment more fully on condition of applicant's lungs.....  
.....  
.....

IV. *Summary*

I believe this applicant (is) (is not) physically able to carry on a full course of study involving long hours of work in a college or university in the United States/Canada/U.K./Continent of Europe etc.

In my opinion the applicant's health and physical condition is:

Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fair	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>

She/he was successfully vaccinated against smallpox on (Date).....

She/he was successfully inoculated against typhoid on (Date).....

She/he presents no evidence of communicable diseases or of over-fatigue and has no physical defects.....

Remarks:

Signature .....

Address .....

Date.....

Signature of candidate:

Date:

## APPENDIX V

### *Medical Report Form for Commutation of Pension*

FORM—C

MEDICAL EXAMINATION BY THE.....  
(here enter the medical authority)

#### PART I

*Statement by the applicant for commutation of portion of his pension.*

The applicant must complete this statement prior to his examination by the.....  
 .....and must sign the declaration appended thereto in the presence of  
 that authority.

*A. Form to be filled in by applicants governed by Rule 3 of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules.*

1. State your name in full  
(in Block letters).
2. State place of birth.
3. State your age and date of birth.
4. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family:—

Father's age if living and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	Number of brothers living, their ages and state of health	Number of brothers dead their ages and cause of death

Mother's age if living, and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	Number of sisters living their ages and state of health	Number of sisters dead their ages at and cause of death

5. Have any of your near relations suffered from tuberculosis (consumption, scrofula), cancer, asthma, fits, epilepsy, insanity or any other nervous disease?

6. Have you ever been abroad? Where and for what period and how long since?

7. Have you ever served in the Navy, Army, Air Force, or in any Government Department?

8. Have you ever been examined?
- (a) for life Insurance or/and
  - (b) by any Government medical officer or State Medical Board, Civil or Military?

If so, state details and with what result?

9. Have you ever—
- (a) had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, inflammation of lungs, pleurisy, heart disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis, epilepsy, insanity, or other nervous disease, discharge from or other disease of the ear, syphilis, gonorrhoea or

- (b) had any other disease or injury which required confinement to bed or medical or surgical treatment, or
  - (c) undergone any surgical operation, or
  - (d) suffered from any illness, wound or injury sustained while on active service with His Majesty's Forces during the war which began in 1914?
10. Have you rupture?
  11. Have you varicocele, varicose veins?
  12. Is your vision in each eye good?
  13. Is your hearing in each ear good?
  14. Have you any congenital or acquired malformation defect or deformity?
  15. When were you last vaccinated?
  16. Is there any further matter concerning your health not covered by the above questions which should be communicated to the medical authority?

*B. Form to be filled in by applicants governed by Rule 4 of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules.*

1. Name in full (In Block letters).
2. Date of birth.
3. Have you ever been granted leave on medical certificate? If so state periods of leave and nature of illness.
4. Has any application for insurance on your life ever been declined or accepted at an increased premium?
5. Have you ever been told that you had albumen or sugar in the urine?

Do you rise at night to urinate?

Are you now or have you ever been on special diet for your health?

Has there been any marked increase or decrease in your weight within the past three years? If so, how much.

6. Have you been under the treatment of any doctor within the last three months? If so, for what illness.

*Declaration by applicant*

(To be signed in presence of the medical authority)

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

I will fully reveal to the medical authority all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness.

I am fully aware that by wilfully making a false statement or concealing a relevant fact I shall incur the risk of losing the commutation I have applied for and of having my pension withheld or withdrawn under Article 351, Civil Service Regulations.

Signed in presence of.....

Applicant's Signature.

Signature and Designation of Medical Authority.



PART II

(To be filled in by the examining medical authority)

1. Apparent age.
2. Height.
3. Weight.
4. Girth of abdomen at level of umbilicus.
5. Pulse rate—
  - (a) Sitting.
  - (b) Standing.
 What is character of pulse?
6. What is condition of arteries?
7. Blood pressure—
  - (a) Systolic.
  - (b) Diastolic.
8. Is there any evidence of disease of the main organs—
  - (a) Heart.
  - (b) Lungs.
  - (c) Liver.
  - (d) Spleen.
  - (e) .....
  - .....
  - .....
9. Does chemical examination of urine show (i) albumen, (ii) sugar? State specific gravity.
10. Has the applicant a rupture? If so, state the kind and if reducible.
11. Describe any scars or identifying marks.
12. Any additional information.

PART III

I/We have carefully examined A. B. and am/are of opinion that:—

Either he is/is not in good bodily health and has the prospect of an average duration of life/is not a fit subject for commutation or (in the case of an impaired life which is yet considered a fit subject for commutation) "as.....is suffering from.....his age for the purpose of commutation, *i. e.*, his age next birth should be taken to be.....years more than his actual age".

Station.....

Dated.....

Countersigned (in cases where Regulation 7(ii) (b) (2) applies).

Left hand thumb and finger impressions of non-gazetted Government servants.

(Signature and Designation of Examining Medical Authority).

Reviewing Medical authority.

## APPENDIX VI

### Form of Medical Certificate in Hindi to be produced from Vaid, Hakims and Homoeopaths for purposes of Leave

प्रार्थी के हस्ताक्षर.....

अराजक व्रित्त अफसर के छुट्टी लेने, छुट्टी बढ़ाने या उसमें परिवर्तन करने के लिये डाक्टरी प्रमाण-पत्र ।

मैं, ..... भली प्रकार परीक्षण के पश्चात् प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि ..... , जिनके हस्ताक्षर ऊपर हैं, .....से पीड़ित है, और मेरे विचार में स्वस्थ होने के लिये ..... से ..... दिनों के लिये उनका कार्य से अनुपस्थित रहना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ।

हस्ताक्षर.....

सरकारी चिकित्सा परिचर  
अथवा  
रजिस्टर्ड चिकित्सक

तारीख  
स्थान

### प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रार्थी के हस्ताक्षर.....

हम, चिकित्सा समिति के सदस्य

मैं, .....का सिविल सर्जन  
.....का रजिस्टर्ड चिकित्सक

प्रमाणित करते हैं । करता हूँ कि हमने/मैंने विभाग के.....का, जिनके हस्ताक्षर ऊपर हैं, भली प्रकार परीक्षण कर लिया है । आप अब निपेग हैं और सरकारी काम करने के योग्य हैं । हम, मैं यह भी प्रमाणित करते हैं/करता हूँ कि इस निर्णय के पूर्व हमने/मैंने उस/उन मूल डाक्टरी प्रमाण-पत्र (पत्रों) और विवरण (विवरणों) की (या उसकी/उनकी प्रमाणित प्रतियों की) जिसके/जिनके आधार पर छुट्टी मंजूर की गई या बढ़ाई गयी थी, जांच कर ली है, और निर्णय करते समय उसका/उनका ध्यान रखा है ।

तारीख  
स्थान

हस्ताक्षर.....  
पद.....

## APPENDIX VII

*List giving particulars of Administrative Medical Officers in the State and Union Territories.*

S.No.	Name of the state/union territory	Designation of the post and address	Telegraphic address
1	2	3	4
<b>STATES</b>			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Director of Medical Services, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. (Dn.)	Medserand Hyderabad (Dn.)
2	Assam	Director of Health Services, Assam, Shillong.	Hosprisons Shillong.
3	Bihar.	Director of Health Services, Bihar, Patna.	Health Services Bihar Patna.
4	Maharashtra	Surgeon General with the Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.	Hospitals Bombay.
5	Gujerat	Director of Medical Services Gujarat, Ahmedabad.	
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Director, Health Services Jammu and Kashmir Govt., Jammu (Tawi)/ Srinagar.	Hospitals Jammu/ Srinagar.
7	Kerala	Director of Health Services, Kerala State, Trivandrum-1.	Director of Health Services, Kerala State, Trivandrum-1.
8	Madras	Director of Medical Services, Madras-6.	Sericarias Madras.
9	Madhya Pradesh	Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.	Dirhealth Indore.
10	Mysore	Director of Medical Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Senorgen Bangalore
11	Orissa	Director of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	Dirhealth Bhubaneswar.
12	Punjab	Director, Health Services Punjab (4th Floor New Sectt. Building), Chandigarh.	Dirhealth Chandigarh
13	Rajasthan.	Director of Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Rajmedical Jaipur.
14	Uttar Pradesh	Director of Medical & Health Services, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.	Uphospitals or Dis-health Lucknow.
15	West Bengal	Director of Health Services, West Bengal, Calcutta.	Dirhealth Calcutta.
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>			
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Senior Medical Officer, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port, Blair.	Medical Port Blair.

1	2	3	4
17	Delhi . . . .	Superintendent of Medical Services, Delhi Administration Delhi-6.	
18	Himachal Pradesh . . . .	Director of Medical & Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, Simla-4.	Himhosp Simla.
19	Manipur . . . .	Director of Medical & Health Services, Manipur Imphal.	Medmanipur Imphal.
20	Tripura. . . .	Superintendent V.M. Hospital (Health Directorate), Agartala.	Health Agartala.
21	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands are under the administrative control of the Administrator, Kozhikode. There is no Senior or Chief Medical Officer in the Islands.		
22	Pondicherry	Director of Medical Services Pondicherry.	

**APPENDIX VIII**  
**INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT, 1956**

**The First Schedule**

*Recognised Medical qualifications granted by Universities or Medical Institutions in India.*

University or Medical Institution	Recognised Medical qualification	Abbreviation for Registration
1	2	3
University of Allahabad.	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.,B.S. . All.
University of Bombay	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M. S. . Bombay.
	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.,B.S. . Bombay.
	Doctor of Medicine.	M.D. . . Bombay.
	Master of Surgery .	M.S. . . Bombay.
	Diploma in Anaesthesiology.	D.A. . . Bombay.
University of Calcutta	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M. S. . Calcutta.
	Bachelor of Medicine	M.B. . . Calcutta.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.,B.S. . Calcutta.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D. . . Calcutta.
	Master of Surgery .	M.S. . . Calcutta.
	Master of Obstetrics	M.O. . . Calcutta.
	Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	D.O.M.S. . . Calcutta.
Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics.	D.G. O. . . Calcutta.	
University of Lucknow	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B. S. . Lucknow.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D. . . Lucknow.
	Master of Surgery .	M.S. . . Lucknow.
University of Madras	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S. . Madras.
	Bachelor of Medicine & Master of Surgery.	M.B. ,C.M. . Madras.

1	2	3
University of Madras —contd.	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . . Madras.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D. . . . Madras.
	Master of Surgery .	M.S. . . . Madras.
University of Patna .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . . Patna.
	Doctor of Medicine.	M.D. . . . Patna.
	Master of Surgery .	M.S. . . . Patna.
University of Andhra	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . . Andhra.
	Doctor of Medicine.	M.D. . . . Andhra.
	Master of Surgery .	M.S. . . . Andhra.
	Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery.	L.M.S. . . . Andhra.
	Diploma in Laryngology and Otology.	D.L.O. . . . Andhra.
	Master of Surgery (Genl. Surgery.)	M.S (Genl. Surg.) . Andhra.
	Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)	M.S. (Ortho.) . Andhra.
	Diploma in Veneral Diseases.	D.V.D. . . . Andhra.
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.	Membership of College of Physicians and Surgeons Bombay.	M.C. P. S. (Bombay). This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 30th April, 1944.
	Fellowship of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay in Medicine, Pathology Surgery or Dermatology.	F. C. P. S. (Med.) (Bom.) F. C. P. S. (Path.) (Bom.) F. C. P. S. (Surg.) (Bom.) F. C. P. S. (Drm.) These qualifications shall be recognised medical qualifications only when granted after the 1st April, 1954.
	Fellowship of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Bombay in Midwifery and Gyanaecology, Ophthalmology and Diplomas of the said College in	F. C. P. S. (Mid. & Gyn.) F. C. P. S. (Ophth.) D. P. B. (Dip. in Path. & Bact.) D. G. O. (Dip. in Gyn. & Obsts.) D. C. H. (Dip. in Child Health.) These qualifications shall be recognised medical qualifications under this Schedule only when they are held by persons holding any other medical qualifications specified in this Shedule.

1	2	3
	Pathology, and Bacteriology, and Gynaecology and Obstetrics, and Child Health.	
University of Agra	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . Agra.
University of East Punjab.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . East Punjab.
East Punjab State Medical Faculty.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S. East Punjab. This qualification shall be a recognised one only when granted on or after the 15th August, 1947 provided the holders thereof had passed the F. Sc. Examination before taking up medical studies.
University of Delhi	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B. S. . Delhi.
	Diploma in Tuberculosis Diseases.	D.T.D. . Delhi.
University of Gauhati	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . Gauhati.
State Medical Faculty of West Bengal.	Membership of the State Medical Faculty of West Bengal	M.M.F. . West Bengal.
University of Bihar	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . Bihar.
University of Poona	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S. . Poona.
University of Utkal	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . Utkal.
University of Gujerat.	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . Gujerat.
University of Nagpur	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . Nagpur.
University of Osmania	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . Osmania.
University of Mysore	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . Mysore. This qualification shall be a recognised qualification only when granted after the 31st December, 1932.

1	2	3
University of Rajputana.	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . Rajputana.
	Master of Surgery in General Surgery.	M.S. (Genl. Surg.) . . Rajputana.
	Doctor of Medicine in Medicine & Therapeutics.	M.D. (Med. & Thera.) Rajputana.
	Doctor of Medicine in Pathology.	M.D. (Path.) . . Rajputana.
	Master of Science in Physiology.	M.Sc. (Physiology) . . Rajputana.
	Master of Science in Medical Pharmacology.	M.Sc. (Med.) (Pharm.) . . Rajputana.
University of Rajasthan.	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . Rajasthan.
	Master of Surgery in General Surgery.	M.S. (Genl. Surg.) . . Rajasthan.
	Doctor of Medicine in Medicine & Therapeutics.	M.D. (Med. & Thera.) . . Rajasthan.
	Doctor of Medicine in Pathology.	M.D. (Path.) . . Rajasthan.
	Master of Science in Physiology.	M.Sc. (Physiology) Rajasthan. These qualifications shall be recognised medical qualifications only when granted on or after the 1st July, 1957.
	Master of Science (Med.) (Pharm.)	M.S. (Med. Pharm.) . . Rajasthan.
University of Baroda	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . Baroda.
	Doctor of Medicine .	M.D. (Med.) . . Baroda.
	Master of Surgery .	M.S. (Surg.) . . Baroda.
	Master of Science in Physiology.	M.Sc. (Physiology) . . Baroda.
University of Travancore.	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . Travancore.
University of Kerala .	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . Kerala.
University of Karnatak.	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . Karnatak.



1	2	3
University of Aligarh	Diploma in Ophthalmology.	M.B.B.S. . Aligarh. This qualification shall be recognised medical qualification under this schedule only when it is held by persons holding any other medical qualification specified in this schedule.
Vikram University.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. . . Vikram
	Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)	M.D., (Pharmacology). . . Vikram
	Doctor of Medicine (Pathology)	M.D., (Path.) . . Vikram
	Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)	M.D., (Physiology) . . Vikram
	Doctor of Medicine (Medicine)	M.D., Medicine. . . Vikram
	Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)	M.S., (Oph.) . . Vikram
	Master of Surgery (General Surgery)	M.S., (Genl. Surgery). . . Vikram
	Master of Surgery (Anatomy)	M.S., (Anatomy). . . Vikram
	Master of Surgery (Obstetrics and Gynaecology).	M.S., (Obst. & Gyn.). . . Vikram
	Diploma in Tuberculosis Diseases.	T. D. D. . . Vikram
	Diploma in Child Health.	D. C. H. . . Vikram
	Diploma in Medical Radiology & Electrolgy.	D.M.R.E. . . Vikram

### THE SECOND SCHEDULE

*Recognised Medical Qualifications granted by medical Institutions outside the Provinces*

Country	Qualifications
UNITED KINGDOM.	Registrable qualifications admitting primarily to the Medical Register granted by licensing bodies in the United Kingdom, as shown in Table 'E' set out in the Medical Register printed and published from time to time under the direction of the General Medical Council in pursuance of the Medical Acts, 1858, 1886 and 1950.

Other Countries	Registrable Qualifications		Abbreviations
	Title	Nature of qualification as stated on diplomas	
1	2	3	4
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>			
<i>New South Wales—</i>			
University of Sydney (c)	M.B., M.D., Ch. M., B.S.	Medicine & Surgery.	U. Sydney.
<i>South Australia—</i>			
University of Adelaide (a) (c)	M.B., B.S., M.D. M.S.	Medicine and Surgery	U. Adelaide.
<i>Victoria—</i>			
University of Melbourne	M.B., M.D., B.S. M.S.	Do.	U. Melbourne.
<b>BURMA—</b>			
University of Rangoon	M.B., B.S.	Do.	U. Rangoon.
<b>CANADA—</b>			
<i>Alberta—</i>			
College of physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Alberta (b)	Member.	Do.	C. P. and S. Alta.
University of Alberta (b).	M.D.	Do.	U. Alberta.
<i>Manitoba—</i>			
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Manitoba (b).	Member	Do.	C.P. & S. Man.
University of Manitoba (c)	M.D., M.D., C.M.	Do.	U. Man.
<i>North-West Territories—</i>			
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of North-West Territories (b) (When held in conjunction with Licence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Saskatchewan or the Province of Alberta).	Member.	Do.	C.P. & S.N.W. Terr.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>			
Nova Scotia Provincial Medical Board (a) (c).	L.M.S.	Do.	N. Scotia P.M. Bd.
Dalhousie University (a) (c)	M.D., C.M.	Do.	Dalhousie U.
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>			
Prince Edward Island Medical Council (b).	L.M.S. }	Do.	M. Co. P.E.I.
<b>CEYLON—</b>			
Ceylon Medical College (a) (c).	L.M.S.	Do.	Ceylon M. Coll.

1	2	3	4
<b>HONG KONG—</b>			
University of Hong Kong (a) (c).	M.B., B.S., M.D., M.S.	Medicine and Surgery.	U. Hong Kong.
<b>ITALY—</b>			
All Royal Atalia. Universities (d).	M.D.	Do.	..
<b>JAPAN—</b>			
All Imperial Universities (e)	M.B. (Igakushi) M.D. (Igaku Hakushi).	Do.	..
Any Government or Prefec- tural special colleges desig- nated by a Minister of Education of Japan (c).	M.B. (Igakushi)	Do.	..
<b>MALTA—</b>			
Royal University of Malta	M.D.	Do.	U. Malta.
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND—</b>			
Newfoundland Medical Board (b).	L.M.S.	Do.	Medicine and Nffd. M.Bd. Surgery.
<b>NEW ZEALAND—</b>			
University of New Zealand	M.B., Ch.B. Ch.M. M.D.	Do.	U. N. Zealand.
<b>PAKISTAN—</b>			
Punjab University	L.M.S., M.D. M.B.B., M.S. M.B., B.S.	Do.	U. West Punjab.
Panjab State Medical Faculty. (f).	L.M.S.	Licentiate in Punjab. Medicine & Surgery.	
<b>PONDICHERRY—</b>			
Medical School, Pondicherry.	Medicine de L' Ecole de Pon- dicherry (Diplo- ma.)		
<b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—</b>			
University of South Africa (b)	M.B., Ch.B.	Medicine & Surgery.	U.S. Africa.
University of Cape Town (a) (b).	M.B., Ch.B. M.D., Ch.M.	Do.	U. Cape Town.
University of the Witwaters- rand. Johannesburg (a) (d).	M.B., Ch.B. M.D., Ch. M.	Do.	U. Witwatersrand.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND  
FEDERATED MALAYA STATES.—

The King Edward VII College  
of Medicine, Singapore (a)  
(c).

L.M.S.      Medicine & Singapore      Med.  
Surgery      College.

(a) The qualification must be included in Table (F) of the British Medical Register as published from time to time by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

(b) When granted on or before the 31st October, 1937.

(c) When granted on or before the 31st March, 1942.

(d) When granted on or before the 10th October, 1940.

(e) When granted on or before the 8th December, 1941.

(f) This qualification shall be a recognised one only when granted before the 15th August, 1947, provided the holders thereof had passed F.Sc. examination before taking up medical studies.

(g) This qualification shall be a recognised qualification only when granted after the 31st December, 1932.

The Third Schedule

PART I

*Recognised Medical Qualifications granted by Medical Institutions  
not included in the First Schedule*

Name of Medical Institution or licensing authority	Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation
1	2	3
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.	Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.	L.C.P.S. (Bom.).
	Fellowships of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay in Midwifery and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, and Diplomas of the said College in Pathology, and Bacteriology, and Gynaecology and Obstetrics, and Child Health.	F.C.P.S. (Mid. & Gyn.). F.C.P.S. (Ophthalmology) D.P.B. (Dip. in Path. & Bacc.). D.G.O. (Dip. in Gyn. & Obst.). D.C.H. (Dip. in Child Health).
	These qualifications shall be recognised qualifications under this Schedule only when they are held by persons holding any other medical qualifications specified in this Schedule.	
State Medical Faculty, Bombay.	Licensed Medical Practitioner	L.M.P. (Bom.).

1	2	3
State Medical Faculty of Bengal	Licentiate of the Medical Faculty, Bengal.	L.M.F. (Bengal).
	This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947.	
	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (Nat.) West Bengal.	L.M. & S. (Nat.) (West Bengal).
State Medical Faculty of West Bengal.	Licentiate of the Medical Faculty, West Bengal.	L.M.F. (West Bengal).
	Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery (Nat.) (West Bengal).	L.M. & S. (Nat.) (West Bengal).
Government of Bengal	Licensed Medical Practitioner. (Campbell Medical School).	L.M.P. (Campbell Medical School).
	Diploma of Medical College (Bengal).	Dip. Med. Coll. (Bengal).
	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Dacca Medical School).	L.M.P. (Dacca Medical School).
	This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947.	
State Medical Faculty of Uttar Pradesh.	Fellow of the State Medical Faculty (U.P.).	F.S.M.F. (U.P.).
	Member of the State Medical Faculty.	M.S.M.F. (U.P.).
	Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty.	L.S.M.F. (U.P.).
State Board of Medical Examination, U.P.	Licensed Medical Practitioner, (U.P.).	L.M.P. (U.P.).
East Punjab State, Medical Faculty.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S., East Punjab.
	This qualification shall be a recognised one only when granted on or after the 15th August, 1947, to a person other than any person referred to in the entry relating to East Punjab State, Medical Faculty in the First Schedule provided he had passed the pre-medical examination.	
State Medical Faculty of Punjab.	Fellow of the State Medical Faculty (Punjab).	F.S.M.F. (Punjab).
	Member of the State Medical Faculty (Punjab).	M.S.M.F. (Punjab).
	Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty.	L.S.M.F. (Punjab).
Government of Punjab	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Lahore).	M.P.L. (Lahore).
	This shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947.	

1	2	3
Hyderabad Government . . .	Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery (Osmania).	L.M. & S. (Osmania).
	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Hyd.).	L.M.P. (Hyd.).
Government of Mysore . . .	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Mysore).	L.M.P. (Mysore).
Mysore Medical School . . .	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Mysore Medical School).	L.M.P. (Mysore Medical School).
Andhra University . . .	Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery (Andhra U.).	L.M. & S. (Andhra U.).
Assam Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Assam).	L.M.P. (Assam).
	Licensed Medical Practitioner (B. W. Medical School, Dibrugarh).	L.M.P. (B. W. Medical School, Dibrugarh).
Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Madras).	L.M.P. (Madras.)
	Diploma in Medicine & Surgery.	D.M.S. (Madras) Lic. Apoth. (Madras).
C. P. (or M. P.) Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (C.P. or M.P.).	L.M.P. (C.P. or M.P.).
Orissa Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Orissa).	L.M.P. (Orissa).
Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Bihar & Orissa).	L.M.P. (Bihar & Orissa).
	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Temple Medical School, Patna.)	L.M.P. (Temple Medical School, Patna).
King Edward Hospital Medical School, Indore.	Diploma or certificate in Medicine and/or Surgery.	Diploma or certificate in Medicine and/or Surgery.
Travancore University . . .	Ditto.	Ditto.
Rangoon University . . .	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M. & S. (Rangoon U.)
	This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 1st April, 1937.	
Burma Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner.	L.M. P. (Burma).
	This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 1st April, 1937.	

1	2	3
Aligarh University . . . . .	Diploma in Ophthalmology.	D.O. (Dip. in Ophthalmology) (Aligarh University).

This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification under this Schedule only when held by persons holding any other medical qualification specified in this Schedule.

## PART II

### *Recognised Medical Qualifications granted by Medical Institutions Outside India not included in the Second Schedule*

M.D. (Berlin)

M.D. (Paris)

M.D. (Amsterdam)

M.D. (Freiburg, Germany)

M.D. (Vienna)

M.D. (Toronto, Canada)

M.D. (Heidelberg)

M.B.B.S. (Dacca)

M.D. (Bonn). (Specialist for Women's diseases & Obstetrics)

M.B.B.S. (Ceylon)

M.D. (Munich)

Licentiate Diploma of Medico Surgical College of Nova-Gova.

## APPENDIX IX

### *Duties of the Staff Surgeon, Fort William, Calcutta*

The Staff Surgeon, Fort William, Calcutta, is responsible for the grant of medical certificates to the Central Government servants in Calcutta. Medical examination is mainly required for the following purposes:—

- (i) determination of physical fitness for Government service;
- (ii) Leave;
- (iii) invalidation from Government service and the grant of usual and other extraordinary pensions under the Chapter XXXVIII of the Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules or the Superior Civil Service (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 1935, as the case may be; and
- (iv) Commutation of pensions.

2. As regards item (i), the Staff Surgeon shall furnish this certificate on the request of the Head of the Department employing the Government servant and the Staff Surgeon shall not charge any fees.

3. The certificate for purposes of leave falls into two categories, namely, (a) the initial certificate produced by the applicant; and (b) the countersignature of the initial certificate. Non-gazetted Government servants are to obtain this certificate from the medical practitioners who attend on them. The Staff Surgeon is not responsible for examining them free of charge for this purpose and is entitled to his fees. If the Head of a Department sends a non-gazetted employee to the Staff Surgeon for a second medical opinion, no charge is to be levied by the Staff Surgeon for such countersignatures. As regards the gazetted staff the Staff Surgeon is required to examine the officers requiring leave on medical grounds without any charge. The same applies to certificate required by Government servants, before returning from leave on medical grounds.

4. The Staff Surgeon may be allowed to charge a fee of Rs. 16/- when he is required to examine a non-gazetted Central Government servant at the latter's residence in Calcutta and that the fee paid in this connection should be reimbursed to the Government servant concerned. Before however the Staff Surgeon conducts such examination the Government servant should invariably produce a certificate from his attending doctor that he is unable to appear before the Staff Surgeon at Fort William even in an ambulance.

5. The Staff Surgeon is required to examine candidates for usual and extraordinary pensions and Government servants to be invalided from service without any fee.

6. Fees for medical examination for purposes of commutation of pension are paid by the Government servants themselves.

7. In the matter of treatment of Government servants who go for treatment to the Staff Surgeon his position is like the other Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta and he may charge his fees.

8. It is clear that countersignature of an initial certificate after a patient has recovered has no meaning and if the Staff Surgeon feels that he cannot express an opinion at that stage he is free to say so.



## APPENDIX X

*Schedule of fees prescribed for medical examination for physical fitness etc. of the Central Government by medical officers of State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Medical examination by a Civil Surgeon, Presidency Surgeon, or District Medical Officer			Medical examination by a provincial Medical Officer/Asstt. Surgeon, Class I.	Medical examination by a subordinate Medical Service/Officer/Asstt. Surgeon, Class II.	By a Medical Board for all classes of Officers and Officials
		Officers of the All India Service	Other gazetted Officers	Subordinate non-gazetted Officers			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Andhra . . .	16	16	16	5	3	16
2	Assam . . .	16	10	5	3	2	16
3	Bihar . . .	10	10	5	8	2	16
4	Maharashtra . (i) Mofussil (ii) Bombay and Poona	16	10	5	3	2	16
5	Gujarat . . .	16	10	5	5	2	16
6	Jammu and Kashmir.	16	10	5	3	2	16
7	Kerala . . .	16	10	5	8	2	16
8	Madras . . .	16	16	16	5	3	16
9	Madhya Pradesh	16	16	16	5	2	16
10	Mysore . . .	16	10	5	3	2	16
11	Orissa . . .	16	10	5	4	2	16
12	Punjab . . .	16	10	8	5	2	16
13	Rajasthan . . .	16	10	5	3	2	16
14	Uttar Pradesh . . .	16	10	5	4	2	16
15	West Bengal (all places other than Calcutta).	16	10	5	3	2	16

## APPENDIX XI

### *Countries grouped in the same climatic zones*

#### **Group 1**

- (i) Burma
- (ii) Ceylon
- (iii) East Pakistan
- (iv) Singapore
- (v) Malaya
- (vi) Philippines
- (vii) Vietnam
- (viii) Indonesia
- (ix) Thailand
- (x) Hongkong Colony
- (xi) Mauritius
- (xii) Madagascar
- (xiii) Vientiane (Laos)

#### **Group 2**

- (i) Aden
- (ii) Ghana
- (iii) West Indies
- (iv) Muscat
- (v) West Pakistan
- (vi) Nigeria

#### **Group 3**

- (i) U.S.A.
- (ii) Japan
- (iii) Australia
- (iv) New Zealand
- (v) U.K.
- (vi) All countries in Europe except U.S.S.R., Turkey, Yugoslavia, Berne (Switzerland), Sweden, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

#### **Group 4**

- (i) U.S.S.R.
- (ii) China
- (iii) Afghanistan (Kabul only)
- (iv) Turkey
- (v) Yugoslavia
- (vi) Canada
- (vii) Sweden
- (viii) Hungary
- (ix) Czechoslovakia
- (x) Poland

*Group 5*

- (i) Iran
- (ii) Syria
- (iii) Lebanon
- (iv) Iraq
- (v) Egypt
- (vi) Sudan
- (vii) Morocco
- (viii) Central African Federation
- (ix) Saudi Arabia
- (x) East British Africa
- (xi) Kandhar (Afghanistan)
- (xii) Argentine
- (xiii) Jalalabad
- (xiv) Brazil
- (xv) Chile
- (xvi) Mexico.

*Miscellaneous Group 6*

- (i) Ethiopia
- (ii) Switzerland (Berne only)
- (iii) Tibet (Lhasa, Gyantse)
- (iv) Nepal
- (v) Keral and Yatung.

NOTE.—Medical examination in respect of countries listed in Miscellaneous Group-6, has to be done irrespective of the fact whether the transfer takes place from a Mission abroad or from the Headquarters keeping in view the special characteristics of these places or countries.

[Ministry of E.A. letter No. F.1(9)MP/57(Co.432/58), dated the 22nd November, 1958.]

## APPENDIX XII

*\*List of India Missions abroad where locally recruited staff is exempted from producing a certificate of physical fitness on appointment*

1. Saigon.
2. Rabat.
3. Khartoum.
4. The Hague.
5. Kandhar.
6. Kabul.
7. Canberra.
8. Khorramshahr.
9. Btidapest.
10. Stockholm.
11. Norway.
12. Ottawa.
13. Bangkok.
14. Belgium.
15. Geneva.
16. Zahidan.
17. New York.
18. Jalalabad.
19. Phnom Penh.
20. Vientiane.
21. Damascus.
22. Baghdad.
23. Bonn.
24. New Zealand.
25. Ankara.
26. Surabaya.
27. Belgrade.
28. Accra.
29. Muscat.
30. Hamburg.
31. Nairobi.
32. Vienna.
33. Rio-de-Janeiro.
34. Mexico.
35. Peking.
36. Moscow.
37. Karachi.
38. Trinidad.
39. Berne.
40. Buenos Aires
41. Salisbury.
42. Aden.
43. Warsaw.
44. Cairo.
45. Beirut.
46. Kobe.

47. Shanghai. (\*at the discretion of the officer.)
48. Prague.
49. Tokyo.
50. Madrid.
51. Hanoi.
52. Paris.
53. Kuala Lumpur.
54. Lagos (Nigeria)
55. Singapore.
56. Bucharest.

\*(Ministry of External Affairs letter No. F. 10 (1)M.P./56-GA, dated the 3rd October, 1959, as amended from time to time.)