

6. Extraordinary Leave

Extraordinary leave is granted to a Government servant—

- (a) when no other leave is admissible;
- (b) when other leave is admissible, but the Government servant applies in writing for extraordinary leave.

— Rule 32 (1).

Extraordinary leave cannot be availed concurrently during the notice period, when going on voluntary retirement. — GID (2), Rule 32.

Limit.— 1. No leave of any kind can be granted to a Government servant for a continuous period exceeding five years. Subject to this limitation, any amount of EOL may be sanctioned to a permanent Government servant.

— Rule 12.

2. For temporary officials, the limit on any one occasion is—

(a) *All Officials.*— Up to 3 months with or without medical certificate.
— Rule 32 (2) (a).

(b) *Officials with a minimum of one year continuous service.*— Up to 6 months with medical certificate for common ailments.
— Rule 32 (2) (b).

Up to 18 months with medical certificate for cancer, mental illness, pulmonary tuberculosis or pleurisy of tubercular origin, tuberculosis of any part of the body and leprosy. — Rule 32 (2) (d).

(c) *Officials with three or more years' continuous service.*— Up to 24 months, where the leave is required for the purpose of prosecuting studies certified to be in public interest.

— Rule 32 (2) (e).

(d) *Officials belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.*— Heads of Departments may grant leave exceeding three months for attending the pre-examination training course at the centres notified by the Government from time to time. — Rule 32 (4).

3. Two spells of extraordinary leave, intervened by any other kind of leave, should be treated as one continuous spell for the purpose of applying the maximum limit. — Rule 32 (5).

4. EOL may also be granted to regularize periods of absence without leave retrospectively. — Rule 32 (6).