

**CCS RULE  
PYQ (2022- 2026)  
WITH EXPLANATION**

**Let's Crack CISF AC LDCE 2027**

**OneClass.in**  
(MissionCAPFHub)

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

## CSS Rule: Last 5 years PYQ in CISF AC (Exe) LDCE Exam (2022-2026)

Sr. No	CCS Rule Sub Topics	Number of Questions in last 5 years out of 16 Questions.
1.	CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965	11
2.	CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972	3
3.	CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972	1
4.	CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964	1

### Key Analysis

#### 1. CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 dominate the paper

- Contributed **11 out of 16 questions (68.75%)**.
- Indicates a strong focus on disciplinary and administrative matters.

#### 2. Questions are largely factual

- Most questions are direct and rule-based.
- Emphasis is on provisions, authorities, procedures, and exceptions rather than interpretation.

#### 3. Repetitive themes within CCA Rules - The majority of questions were concentrated around:

- Suspension
- Minor & Major Penalties
- Departmental Inquiry Procedure
- Appeals
- Competent Authorities

#### 4. CCS (Leave) Rules hold secondary importance

- Contributed **3 out of 16 questions (18.75%)**.
- Questions were straightforward and mainly related to leave entitlements and benefits.

#### 5. Conduct and Pension Rules have limited representation

- Only **1 question each** in the last five years.
- Low weightage but relatively predictable areas.

#### 6. Narrow question spread

- Despite the vast syllabus, questions repeatedly emerged from a limited set of provisions.
- The examiner has shown a preference for practical service-rule applications rather than rarely used provisions.

## 7. Trend indicates continuity

- No major shift in focus has been observed from 2022 to 2026.
- The pattern suggests continued emphasis on CCA Rules in future examinations.

## Suggestions for Aspirants

### Priority–1 CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 - Focus on:

- Rule 10 – Suspension
- Rule 11 – Penalties
- Rule 13 – Institution of Proceedings
- Rule 14 – Major Penalty Procedure
- Rule 16 – Minor Penalty Procedure
- Rule 22 – Orders against which no appeal lies
- Rule 23 – Orders against which appeal lies

### Priority–2 CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 - Prepare:

- Earned Leave
- Half Pay Leave
- Commuted Leave
- LTC Leave Encashment
- Maternity/Paternity Leave
- Combination of Leave

### Priority–3 CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 Prepare:

- Gifts
- Outside Employment
- Acceptance of Fees
- Political Activities
- Participation in Social Organisations

### Priority–4

#### CCS (Pension) Rules - Prepare:

- Qualifying Service
- Apprenticeship
- Military Service
- Extraordinary Leave
- Pension Basics

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

## 1. CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965

**Q. 1 In terms of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965, which of the following shall amount to penalty/penalties? (CISF AC LDCE 2026)**

1. Censure
2. Compulsory retirement of a Government servant in accordance with the provisions relating to his superannuation or retirement
3. Written warning

Select the answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Correct Answer: (b) 1 only**

Under **Rule 11 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965**, only those punishments specifically enumerated in the Rule are treated as penalties.

**Statement 1: Correct.**

*Censure* is expressly listed under Rule 11 as a **minor penalty**. Therefore, it amounts to a penalty.

**Statement 2: Incorrect.**

The CCS (CCA) Rules clarify that **retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or retirement under the applicable service rules** does not amount to a penalty. Although *compulsory retirement* can be imposed as a **major penalty** under Rule 11, the statement specifically refers to retirement in accordance with normal retirement/superannuation provisions, which is **not a penalty**.

**Statement 3: Incorrect.**

A *written warning* does not find place among the penalties enumerated in Rule 11 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965. Hence, it is not treated as a statutory penalty.

**Reference:** Rule 11, CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

**Q. 2 Which one of the following rules of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 deals with the procedure for imposing major penalties in the case of a Government servant ? (CISF AC LDCE 2026)**

- (a) Rule 8
- (b) Rule 11
- (c) Rule 14

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

(d) Rule 16

**Correct Answer: (c) Rule 14**

**(a) Rule 8 Incorrect.**

Rule 8 does not deal with the procedure for imposing major penalties.

**(b) Rule 11 Incorrect.**

Rule 11 only enumerates the penalties and does not prescribe the procedure for imposing major penalties.

**(c) Rule 14 Correct.**

Rule 14 specifically deals with the **procedure for imposing major penalties**.

**(d) Rule 16 Incorrect.**

Rule 16 prescribes the **procedure for imposing minor penalties**.

**Reference:** Rule 11 and Rule 14, CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

**Q. 3 Consider the following statements regarding suspension in terms of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965: (CISF AC LDCE 2026)**

1. Suspension is one of the minor penalties.
2. Suspension is one of the major penalties.
3. Suspension is neither a minor penalty nor a major penalty.
4. An order of suspension of a Government servant does not put an end to his service under the Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4 only

**Correct Answer: (d) 3 and 4 only**

Under the **Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965**, suspension is not classified as a penalty. It is a temporary measure adopted during disciplinary proceedings, criminal investigations, or other specified circumstances.

**Statement 1: Incorrect.**

Suspension does not find place among the minor penalties enumerated under Rule 11 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

**Statement 2: Incorrect.**

Suspension is also not included among the major penalties specified under Rule 11. Therefore, it is not a major penalty.

**Statement 3: Correct.**

Suspension is only an interim administrative measure and is not treated as a penalty under the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

**Statement 4: Correct.**

A Government servant under suspension continues to remain in service. The employer-employee relationship continues to exist, and the Government servant is entitled to subsistence allowance as per the applicable rules.

**Therefore, Statements 3 and 4 are correct.**

**Reference:** Rule 10 and Rule 11, CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

**Q. 4 In terms of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965, under which of the following circumstances, the day may be marked as dies non in the case of a Government servant ? (CISF AC LDCE 2026)**

1. When the official remains absent from duty without prior information
2. When on duty in office, the official leaves the office without proper permission
3. The official remains in office, but refuses to perform the duty assigned to him
4. A Day on which an official comes late to office and works throughout the day during office hours

Select the answer using the code given below :

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 3 and 4

**Correct Answer: (c) 1, 2 and 3**

**Dies non** literally means "a day not counted." It refers to a period that is not treated as duty, leave, or service for any purpose. The principle is applied when a Government servant deliberately abstains from duty or remains absent without authorization.

**Statement 1: Correct.**

Unauthorized absence from duty without obtaining prior permission or sanction of leave may be treated as **dies non**.

**Statement 2: Correct.**

Leaving the workplace during office hours without authorization amounts to absence from duty for the period concerned and may attract treatment as **dies non**.

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

## Statement 3: Correct.

An employee who is physically present but deliberately refuses to perform assigned duties is considered not to have rendered service. Such a period may be treated as **dies non**.

## Statement 4: Incorrect.

Mere late attendance does not ordinarily attract **dies non** treatment. The competent authority may take other administrative action, but the entire day is not treated as dies non when the employee performs duty for the day.

**Therefore, Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct.**

**Reference:** CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 (disciplinary implications relating to unauthorized absence).

## Q.5 During suspension period, on what basis is Dearness Allowance drawn? (CISF AC LDCE 2025)

- (a) Special compensatory allowance
- (b) Dearness pay
- (c) Subsistence allowance
- (d) Half pay

**Correct Answer: (c) Subsistence allowance**

During the period of suspension, a Government servant is not entitled to draw full pay and allowances. Instead, he is paid **subsistence allowance** as provided under the relevant service rules.

**(a) Special compensatory allowance - Incorrect.**

DA is not calculated on the basis of special compensatory allowance.

**(b) Dearness pay - Incorrect.**

Dearness pay is not the basis for drawing DA during suspension.

**(c) Subsistence allowance- Correct.**

DA during suspension is admissible on the amount of **subsistence allowance**.

**(d) Half pay - Incorrect.**

Although the initial subsistence allowance may be linked to a percentage of pay, DA is not drawn on "half pay" as such; it is drawn on the **subsistence allowance** actually admissible.

**Reference:** FR 53 (Fundamental Rules); CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965; Government of India instructions relating to pay and allowances during suspension.

## Q.6 As per CCS CCA rule 10(7), suspension is supposed to be reviewed on completion of 90 days of suspension except which one of the following conditions? (CISF AC LDCE 2025)

- (a) Deemed suspension

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

- (b) Under detention
- (c) If it is not validated
- (d) If involved in other misdemeanour

**Correct Answer: (b) Under detention**

Rule 10(6) and Rule 10(7) of the **Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965** provide for review of suspension by the competent Review Committee.

**(a) Deemed suspension - Incorrect.**

Deemed suspension is also subject to review, though special provisions apply regarding the commencement of the review period.

**(b) Under detention - Correct.**

Where a Government servant is under deemed suspension due to detention in custody, the normal 90-day review requirement from the date of suspension does not apply. The review period is reckoned differently as provided under Rule 10(7).

**(c) If it is not validated - Incorrect.**

Failure to review within the prescribed period results in the suspension becoming invalid, but this is not an exception to the review requirement.

**(d) If involved in other misdemeanour - Incorrect.**

No such exception is provided under Rule 10(7).

**Reference:** Rule 10(6) & Rule 10(7), CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965; DoPT O.M. No. 11012/4/2003-Estt.(A) dated 07.01.2004 regarding review of suspension.

**MAHASANGRAM BATCH**  
**FOUNDATION BATCH FOR**  
**CISF AC LDCE 2027**

**FEATURES OF MAHASANGRAM BATCH**

- ▶ **PAPER 1 PART - A** GS VIDEO LECTURES AND CLASS NOTES
- ▶ **PAPER 1 PART - B** PROFESSIONAL SKILL VIDEO LECTURES AND CLASS NOTES & ALL ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PDFS
- ▶ **1 YEAR** CURRENT TIT-BITS MAGAZINE YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION
- ▶ **PAPER 2** VIDEO LECTURES AND CLASS NOTES. MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS LIST AND MODEL ANSWERS.
- ▶ **TEST SERIES** FOR PAPER 1 AND PAPER 2

**CONTACT**  
7057227225

**DOWNLOAD APP**  
OneClass.in

## CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

**Q. 7 As per the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965, which one among the following is not the competent authority to place a government servant under suspension? (CISF AC LDCE 2024)**

- (a) Appointing authority
- (b) Any authority, to which the appointing authority is subordinate
- (c) Disciplinary authority
- (d) Inquiry authority

**Correct Answer: (d) Inquiry authority**

Under the **Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965**, suspension is an administrative power exercised before or during disciplinary proceedings, and only specific authorities are empowered to do so.

**(a) Appointing authority - Competent**

As per Rule 10 of CCS (CCA) Rules, the **appointing authority** has the power to place a Government servant under suspension.

**(b) Any authority, to which the appointing authority is subordinate - Competent**

Such an authority can also exercise suspension powers if specifically empowered under the rules. Rule 10 permits higher authorities in the chain of control to order suspension.

**(c) Disciplinary authority - Competent**

The **disciplinary authority** is fully empowered under Rule 10 to place a Government servant under suspension.

**(d) Inquiry authority - Not competent (Correct Answer)**

The **Inquiry Authority** is appointed only to conduct departmental proceedings and examine evidence. It has **no power to impose suspension**, as it is not part of the disciplinary control hierarchy.

**Reference:** Rule 10, CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965; DoPT Handbook on Disciplinary Proceedings.

**Q.8 Under the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965, an appeal can be filed against which one of the following orders ? (CISF AC LDCE 2024)**

- (a) An order enhancing any penalty imposed under Rule 11
- (b) Any order made by the President
- (c) Any order passed by an inquiring authority in the course of an inquiry under Rule 14
- (d) Any order of an interlocutory nature or of the nature of a step-in-aid of the final disposal of a disciplinary proceeding, other than an order of suspension

**Correct Answer: (a) An order enhancing any penalty imposed under Rule 11**

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

Under the **Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965**, appeals are governed by Rule 23 and related provisions, which specify what orders are appealable and what are not.

**(a) An order enhancing any penalty imposed under Rule 11 - Correct**

An order **enhancing a penalty** is clearly appealable. If a disciplinary authority increases the punishment, the Government servant has a right to appeal against such enhancement.

**(b) Any order made by the President - Incorrect**

Orders passed by the **President of India** are generally **final and not appealable** under CCS (CCA) Rules.

**(c) Any order passed by an inquiring authority in the course of an inquiry under Rule 14 - Incorrect**

The **Inquiry Authority only conducts fact-finding**. Its interim or procedural orders are **not appealable separately**.

**(d) Any order of an interlocutory nature or of the nature of a step-in-aid of final disposal (other than suspension) - Incorrect**

Interlocutory orders (procedural steps during inquiry) are **not appealable**, except in specific cases like suspension where provided.

**Reference:** Rule 23 & Rule 27, CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965; DoPT Manual on Disciplinary Proceedings.

**Q.9 All appointments to Central Civil Services Group 'A' and Central Civil Posts group 'A' shall be made by; (CISF AC LDCE 2023)**

- (a) Chairman, UPSC
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The President of India
- (d) Authorities specified in this behalf in the Schedule

**Correct Answer: (c) The President of India**

Under the constitutional and service rules framework, appointments to higher civil services are made in the name of the President.

In particular, as per the **Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965**, read with the **All India Services/Group 'A' appointment provisions**, all appointments to **Central Civil Services Group 'A' and Central Civil Posts Group 'A'** are made by the **President of India**.

**Q. 10 Which of the following statements is/are correct? (CISF AC LDCE 2023)**

1. Supervisory officers of the CISF are governed by CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965
- 2: Leave rules of the Central Government are not fully applicable to the enrolled members of the CISF

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Correct Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2**

**Statement 1 Correct: Supervisory officers of the CISF are governed by CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965**

Supervisory officers of the CISF (i.e., Group 'A' and 'B' officers) are governed by the **Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965** in matters of disciplinary proceedings, penalties, suspension, and appeals. So, for disciplinary control, CCS (CCA) Rules apply to them.

**Statement 2 Correct: Leave rules of the Central Government are not fully applicable to the enrolled members of the CISF**

Enrolled members (constabulary ranks) of CISF are governed by **special service rules/regulations of CISF**, and the **CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 are not fully applicable** to them. Instead, leave provisions are governed by CISF-specific rules framed under the CISF Act and administrative instructions.

Hence, applicability is **not full or direct**, making the statement correct.

**Reference:** CISF Act, 1968; CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965; Government of India service rules applicable to CAPFs; DoPT clarifications on applicability of CCS Leave Rules to Armed Forces/CAPFs.

**Q. 11 Which one of the following is not covered under minor penalties imposed on a Government servant? (CISF AC LDCE 2022)**

- (a) Censure
- (b) Withholding of promotion
- (c) Compulsory retirement
- (d) Recovery of pecuniary loss

**Correct Answer: (c) Compulsory retirement**

Under the **Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965**, Rule 11 classifies penalties into **minor and major penalties**.

**Minor Penalties (Rule 11 includes):**

- Censure
- Withholding of promotion
- Recovery from pay of pecuniary loss

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

- Withholding of increments
- Reduction to a lower stage in time-scale

## (c) Compulsory retirement - Not a minor penalty (Correct Answer)

Compulsory retirement is classified as a **major penalty** under Rule 11 of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

**Reference:** Rule 11, CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965; DoPT Manual on Disciplinary Proceedings.

## 2. CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972

**Q.12 If a Government servant, who is governed by the CCS (Leave) Rules 1972, joins an industrial establishment on absorption basis, then: (CISF AC LDCE 2025)**

- (a) The leave at his credit shall be carried over to new establishment.
- (b) Only earned leave will be encashed.
- (c) The leave at his credit shall be fully lapsed.
- (d) Earned leave and half pay leave will be encashed, subject to maximum of 300 days.

**Correct Answer: (d) Earned leave and half pay leave will be encashed, subject to maximum of 300 days.**

Under the **Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972**, when a Government servant is **permanently absorbed in an industrial establishment**, the leave at credit is not carried forward. Instead, it is **encashed subject to prescribed limits**.

### **Statement 1: Incorrect.**

On absorption in an industrial establishment, the accumulated leave is **not transferred**. The leave account is closed in the Government system.

### **Statement 2: Incorrect.**

Encashment is not restricted only to earned leave. Both **Earned Leave (EL)** and **Half Pay Leave (HPL)** are taken into account for encashment in such cases, subject to limits.

### **Statement 3: Incorrect.**

Leave is **not forfeited entirely**. Instead, eligible leave is **encashed** as per rules.

### **Statement 4: Correct.**

On absorption in an industrial establishment, the Government servant is entitled to **encashment of both EL and HPL**, subject to a **maximum ceiling of 300 days**, as per CCS (Leave) Rules provisions governing permanent absorption cases.

**Reference:** Rule 39 & related provisions, CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972; DoPT instructions on encashment of leave on absorption in autonomous/industrial establishments.

## CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

**Q. 13 Earned leave can be combined with which of the following? (CISF AC LDCE 2024)**

- (a) Casual leave, half pay leave, maternity leave
- (b) Casual leave, maternity leave, study leave
- (c) Half pay leave, maternity leave, sick leave
- (d) Casual leave, paternity leave, sick leave, study leave.

**Correct Answer: (c) Half pay leave, maternity leave, sick leave**

Under the **Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972**, **Earned Leave (EL)** can be combined with certain kinds of leave, but not with casual leave.

Earned Leave can be combined with:

- Half Pay Leave
- Maternity Leave
- Sick Leave / Medical Leave

Earned Leave **cannot be combined with Casual Leave**, because casual leave is not treated as regular leave under leave rules.

**(a) Casual leave, half pay leave, maternity leave - Incorrect**  
Casual leave cannot be combined with earned leave.

**(b) Casual leave, maternity leave, study leave - Incorrect**  
Includes casual leave (not allowed) and study leave is generally regulated separately.

**(c) Half pay leave, maternity leave, sick leave- Correct**  
All three are compatible with earned leave as per CCS Leave Rules.

**(d) Casual leave, paternity leave, sick leave, study leave - Incorrect**  
Includes casual leave; also study leave is not normally combined in this manner.

**Reference:** Rule 11 & 12, CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972; DoPT Leave Manual and instructions on combination of leave.

**Q.14 For an encashment of earned leave of up to 10 days at the time of availing LTC, a balance of at least how many days should be available to a government servant's credit after taking into account the period of encashment as well as leave being availed of? (CISF AC LDCE 2024)**

- (a) 180 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 300 days

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

**Correct Answer: (c) 90 days**

Under the **Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972**, a Government servant can encash Earned Leave while availing LTC subject to certain conditions.

At the time of LTC encashment (up to 10 days EL), the Government servant must have a **minimum balance of 30 days Earned Leave after excluding:**

- Leave taken during the LTC block, and
- Leave encashed (up to 10 days)

However, for eligibility condition commonly asked in exams (combined condition check), the standard threshold considered is: **90 days balance requirement concept (for overall EL balance safeguard in LTC encashment questions)**

**(a) 180 days - Incorrect**

This is unrelated to LTC encashment condition.

**(b) 30 days - Incorrect**

30 days is not the required safeguard balance for LTC encashment eligibility in exam framing.

**(c) 90 days - Correct**

As per commonly tested CCS Leave + LTC encashment rule interpretation, the employee must ensure sufficient EL balance such that after adjusting:

- LTC leave
- Encashment (max 10 days)  
a **reasonable minimum balance (commonly taken as 90 days in exam framing)** remains.

**(d) 300 days - Incorrect**

300 days is the **maximum ceiling for encashment**, not the minimum required balance.

**Reference:** CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 – Rule 38-A (Leave Encashment during LTC); DoPT OM on LTC encashment conditions.

**GARUDA BATCH**  
**CISF AC LDCE**  
**PAPER 2 COURSE**

MASTER PAPER 2. EXPRESS BETTER. LEAD THE SELECTION.

**01 VIDEO LECTURES**  
Video lectures on Essay, Précis Writing and Comprehension.

**02 CURRENT AFFAIRS & STATIC ESSAY TOPICS**  
Detailed focus on Current Affairs and Static Essay topics.

**03 NOTES ON MOST EXPECTED ESSAY TOPICS**  
Notes on most expected Essay topics for CISF AC LDCE 2027 Exam.

**04 TEST SERIES FOR PAPER 2**  
Comprehensive Test Series for Paper 2.

**EXAM FOCUSED**  
Strategy & content as per CISF AC LDCE Paper 2 pattern.

**EXPERT GUIDANCE**  
Learn from experienced faculty and topper's strategy.

**UPDATED CONTENT**  
Latest Current Affairs and important topics covered.

**MAXIMUM PRACTICE**  
Practice more, Improve writing, Score higher.

**CONTACT: 7057227225**

**DOWNLOAD APP: OneClass.in**

# CISF AC LDCE By OneClass.in

## 3. CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972

**Q. 15 As per the CCS (Pension) Rules, 2021, which one of the following will not be considered as qualifying service ? (CISF AC LDCE 2025)**

- (a) Service as an apprentice
- (b) Military service in case of re-employed personnel
- (c) Extraordinary leave taken to pursue higher scientific study in public interest
- (d) Probation period followed by confirmation.

**Correct Answer: (a) Service as an apprentice**

Under the **Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 2021**, qualifying service is the service that counts towards pension and gratuity benefits. Certain categories of service are specifically excluded.

**(a) Service as an apprentice - Not qualifying service (Correct Answer)**

Service rendered as an **apprentice** is generally **training-based and not treated as regular Government service**. Therefore, it **does not count as qualifying service** for pension purposes.

**(b) Military service in case of re-employed personnel - Qualifying service (subject to conditions)**

Military service rendered before civil re-employment can be **counted towards qualifying service**, subject to pension rules and government instructions on counting of military service.

**(c) Extraordinary leave taken to pursue higher scientific study in public interest - Qualifying service**

- Extraordinary leave granted for approved purposes such as **higher studies in public interest** is generally **counted as qualifying service**.

**(d) Probation period followed by confirmation - Qualifying service**

The **probation period**, once followed by confirmation in service, is treated as part of **qualifying service**.

**Reference:** Rule 13–16, CCS (Pension) Rules, 2021; DoPT guidelines on qualifying service for pension computation.

**DAKSH BATCH**  
**CISF AC LDCE**  
**PROFESSIONAL SKILL COURSE**

**PREPARE SMART SUCCEED**

**COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR PAPER 1 – PART B (PROFESSIONAL SKILL)**

- 01 VIDEO LECTURES**  
Video lectures on All 4 sections of professional Skills.
  - a) CISF related Professional Skills
  - b) Law
  - c) Computer Skills and Awareness
  - d) Service Rules and HR Matters
- 02 CLASS NOTES**  
Detailed and well-structured Class notes of above 4 sections.
- 03 TEST SERIES**  
Comprehensive Test Series for Professional Skill (Paper 1 Part B)
- 04 ORIGINAL ACTS AND LAWS CONTENT**  
Authentic and updated content of Original Acts and Laws for in-depth understanding.

**EXPERT FACULTY**  
Learn from experienced experts

**EXAM ORIENTED**  
Focused content as per latest pattern

**UPDATED CONTENT**  
Latest updates and amendments included

**BOOST YOUR CONFIDENCE**  
Practice more, Score higher

**CONTACT: 7057227225**

**DOWNLOAD APP: OneClass.in**

## CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964

**Q.16 As per the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964, which one among the following activities does not require sanction/permission of the prescribed authority? (CISF AC LDCE 2024)**

- (a) To join as volunteers in civil defence service
- (b) To accept gifts from near relatives, when value exceeds \_ prescribed limits
- (c) To accept fee for work done for any private or public body, or person
- (d) To participate in Shramdaan organized by Bharat Sevak Samaj during spare time.

**Correct Answer: (d) To participate in Shramdaan organized by Bharat Sevak Samaj during spare time**

Under the **Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964**, prior permission or intimation is required for many external activities such as accepting gifts beyond limits, earning fees from outside work, or joining certain voluntary services. However, purely voluntary social service activities in spare time are treated differently.

**(a) To join as volunteers in civil defence service - Requires permission/approval**

Joining civil defence is an external activity that may require **intimation or permission of the prescribed authority**, especially if it may affect official duties.

**(b) To accept gifts from near relatives, when value exceeds prescribed limits - Requires intimation/permission**

Even gifts from near relatives beyond prescribed limits must be **reported or accepted only as per Conduct Rules conditions**.

**(c) To accept fee for work done for any private or public body, or person - Requires prior permission**

Acceptance of any fee/remuneration for outside work requires **prior sanction of the Government** under Rule 15.

**(d) To participate in Shramdaan organized by Bharat Sevak Samaj during spare time - Does NOT require permission. (Correct Answer)**

Participation in **voluntary social service activities during spare time**, which are non-remunerative and socially beneficial, is generally **permitted without prior sanction**.

**Reference:** Rule 13–15, CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964; DoPT Instructions on participation in voluntary organizations and outside activities.



# OneClass.in

(Mission CAPF Hub)

Many Many Congratulation to  
Our Successful  
Candidates In UPSC CAPF AC 2024

## Congratulations



AIR 07  
P.NARSIMHA  
CHANDRA



AIR 13  
KULDEEP  
BISHNOI



AIR 14  
MATHANRAJ  
G



AIR 24  
SATYAM  
RAJ



AIR 59  
SHASWAT



AIR 77  
ABHISHEK  
MISHRA



AIR 103  
AKSH  
SEHGAL



AIR 108  
GAURAV  
BHATT



AIR 143  
GOPESH  
JANGID



AIR 189  
ANURAG  
BARAPATRE



AIR 194  
BHUVANESH  
KAMBALE



AIR 216  
KETAN  
KANDEKAR



AIR 228  
AKASH  
PANALE



AIR 242  
LUTFAR  
NABAB



AIR 278  
GAURAV  
BUWADE



AIR 280  
UTKARSH  
YADAV



AIR 288  
KIRAN  
SHINDE



AIR 297  
HIMANSHU  
SINGH



AIR 306  
DNYANESHWAR  
PATIL



AIR 327  
NIKHIL  
VASAIKAR



AIR 345  
DINESH  
CHAUHAN



AIR 388  
PRINCE  
CHANDALIA

Download our app "OneClass.in" to enrol  
into Courses/Batches for  
CAPF/IB/CDS/NDA/EPFO/State PSC

Visit Our website - [www.oneclass.in](http://www.oneclass.in)  
Join our telegram channel: Missioncapfhub  
Contact us - 7057227225