GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

All India Services (MA) Rules, 1954 - Constitution of Committee for fixation of standard reference/costs for reimbursement of medical expenditure to the AIS Officers borne on the cadre of A.P. and working in connection with the affairs of the State- Orders -Issued.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (SC.X) DEPARTMENT

Dated: 01.06.2013.

Read the following:

ORDER:


As per Govt. of India orders under Rule 2 of the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954, the schedule of fee prescribed in the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, is also applicable to All India Service Officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Union under Rule 2(a) of the AIS Conditions of Service (Residuary Matters) Rules, 1960. So far as the All India Service Officers serving in connection with the affairs of the States are concerned it is for the State Government to prescribe under Rule 2(d) read with Rule 2(a) of the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954, fees for medical attendance and treatment to be rendered by the Authorised Medical Attendants to such officers. If no such specific rates of fees are prescribed by the State Government, the rates of fees, etc., prescribed for Class I Officers of the State concerned will apply in respect of All India Service Officers serving in connection with affairs of the State under rule 2(b) of the All India Services (Conditions of Service-Residuary Matters) Rules, 1960. If the State Government has not prescribed the rates of fees, etc., for Class I Officers of the State, they may issue suitable orders adopting the rates of fees, etc., prescribed for Central Services in respect of All India Services (AIS) Officers serving in connection with the affairs of the State.

2. In the G.O. 1st read above, while designating the Secretary to Govt. (Political), G.A.D., as the competent authority for the purpose of sanction of medical reimbursement to members of All India Services borne on A.P. Cadre, it was ordered that full reimbursement of cost of treatment obtained as in-patient and as out-patient in private hospitals recognised by the State Government shall be allowed to members of All India Services borne on A.P. Cadre and their family members.

3. In the G.O. 5th read above, while decentralising the processing and sanction of medical claims of AIS Officers by permitting Heads of Secretariat Departments concerned, District Collectors concerned, D.G.P. (HoPF) and P.C.C.F (HoFF) to process and sanction the claims, it was ordered that reimbursement of medical expenses for the treatment secured in private hospitals recognised by the Government as referral hospitals shall be allowed to AIS Officers without imposing 10% cut for non-submission of referral letter from the Government hospitals and that the decentralised sanctioning authorities may process and sanction the medical bills in accordance with the instructions contained in the G.Os 3rd and 4th read above which form the framework of rules and guidelines for processing medical claims of State Government employees.
4. Accordingly, the medical bills of AIS Officers are now being scrutinised by the Authorised Medical AttendanU D.M.E., on par with Class I Officers of State Government ie., with reference to the ceiling limits/ package rates that are in vogue for State Government officers keeping in view the orders issued in G.0.5'h read above.

5. While claims within the ceiling limits ie., State Government package rates are being processed and sanctioned by the competent authorities based on the scrutiny by the concerned Medical Attendant, claims costing more than the admissible amount in terms of rules applicable to State Government employees are being circulated for relaxation. A doubt has arisen in this regard whether the AIS Officers are entitled to full reimbursement of medical expenses in the light of Government orders 2nd to 5th read above and whether there should be a standard reference for cost comparison like NIMS rates/ CGHS rates for the purpose of reimbursement of medical expenses.

6. Accordingly Government hereby constitute a Committee with the following officers to study the existing Government orders and make its recommendations as regards the fees for medical attendance and treatment to be rendered by the Authorised Medical Attendant to AIS officers borne on A.P. Cadre that may be prescribed by the State Government, under Rule 2(d) read with Rule 2(a) of All India Services (MA) Rules, 1954.

1. Principal Secretary to Govt.,
   HM& FW Dept.,
   A.P.Secretariat, Hyd.

2. Principal Secretary to Govt., (R&E),
   Finance Department,
   Secretariat, Hyd.

3. Secretary to Govt. (Poll.),
   Genl. Admn. Dept.,
   Secretariat, Hyd.

4. Chief Executive Officer,
   Arogyasri Trust,
   A.P., Hyderabad.

5. Director of Medical Education,
   A.P., Hyderabad.

7. The Chief Executive Officer, Arogyasri Trust, A.P., Hyderabad shall be the Member-Convener of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall submit its report to Government within a period of two months.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

Dr.PRASANNA KUMAR MOHANTY
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Principal Secretary to Govt.,
HM& FW Dept., A.P.Secretariat, Hyd.
The Principal Secretary to Govt., (R&E),
Finance Department, Secretariat, Hyd.
The Secretary to Govt. (Poll.),
ENI. Admn. Dept., A.P. Secretariat, Hyd.

The Chief Executive Officer,
Arogyasri Trust, A.P., Hyderabad.

The Director of Medical Education,
A.P., Hyderabad.

SC/SF.

1/FORWARDED::BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER (SC).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA’S ORDERS UNDER RULE 1

1. Members of the family of the AIS officers, serving with the affairs of the Union and on ex-India deputation or leave, may avail medical facilities under the AIS (MA) Rules: - The Government of India have decided that members of families in India of All India Services Officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Union proceeding ex-India on deputation or leave, including study leave and deputation-cum-special leave under the various training and fellowship schemes may avail themselves of the medical facilities as admissible under these Rules. If the family members left behind in India are resident in an area covered by the Contributory Health Service Scheme, the grant of medical facilities to them under the Scheme will be conditional on the Government servant concerned paying the prescribed contributions.

2. The State Governments may extend these concessions to members of the Service serving in connection with the affairs of the State.

[G.I.M.H.A. letter No. 7/10/60-AIS (Ill), dated 30-7-1960].

2. AIS officers whose headquarter is not in Delhi, shall get medical facilities under these rules while in Delhi and not under Contributory Health Service Scheme: - All India Services Officers whose headquarters are elsewhere than in Delhi/New Delhi and who visit Delhi/New Delhi on leave or on tour shall get medical facilities not under the Contributory Health Service Scheme but under the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954. The authorised medical attendants for these officers will be the medical officers designated as such by the Delhi Administration for their employees.


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA’S ORDERS UNDER RULE 2

1. Authorised Medical Attendant is determined at the place where the moS falls ill; treatment of kidney stone can be taken at the place first noticed; and reimbursement will be admissible to the moS or his wife if they go outside his/her ordinary place of residence: - The Govt. of India have held that under rule 2(a)-

   (i) The authorised medical attendant of a member of the Service is determined with reference to the place where he falls ill and not where he takes treatment, etc.

   (ii) Treatment for stones in kidney can be taken at the place where the stones are first noticed or at the place where the trouble suddenly occurs.

   (iii) Reimbursement of medical expenses will be admissible if the member of the All India Service or his wife goes outside the ordinary place of her/his duty/residence for the purpose of confinement.

2. In order to ensure genuineness of the claims relating to cases of confinement at a place other than the ordinary place of duty/residence, it would be desirable to obtain a declaration from the member of the Service of her/his intention of going herself or sending out his wife to a particular station for the purpose.

[G. I. MHA letter No. 7/18/62-AIS (III), dt. 5-4-63 read with DP & AR letter No. 11023/7n7-AIS (III) date 10-10-1977.]
2. It is not binding that only Class I Medical Officers should be declared as Authorised Medical Attendants: Under rule 2(a), it is not binding that only Class I Medical Officers working in a particular place should be declared as Authorised Medical Attendants. The phrase "Principal Medical Officer" used therein refers to the "Principal Medical Officer" in charge of each Independent Hospital/Dispensary in that place. Under the provisions of General Clauses Act, 1978 the words in the singular shall include the plural and vice-versa. Accordingly, "Principal Medical Officer" means "Principal Medical Officers."

[G.I. MHA letter No. 7/14/65-AIS (III), dated 29-11-1965]

3. State Governments are competent to appoint any govt. doctor working as Principal Medical Officer to act as an Authorised Medical Attendant: Under Clause (a) read with clause (d), the State Governments are themselves competent to appoint any Government doctor working in any place in the State as Principal Medical Officer to act as an Authorised Medical Attendant for All India Services officers.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 7/14/62-AIS(III), dated 30-10-1962 and No.7/1/64-AIS (III), dated 9-1-1964]

4. State Governments are competent to declare "Hony. Medical Officers" as Authorised Medical Attendants: The Govt. of India have held that the practice followed in the case of Central Civil Services employees according to which "Honorary Medical Officers" outside the hospital precincts are treated just like private medical practitioners is not applicable to All India Service Officers serving in connection with the affairs of the State.

2. Under rule 2(a) read with rule 2(d), the State Governments are competent to declare "Hony. Medical Officers" as Authorised Medical Attendants for the purposes of medical attendance of the members of the Service and the members of their families.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 7/5/63-AIS (III), dated 15-3-1965.)

5. Reimbursement of medical expenditure is admissible to widowed/divorced daughter wholly dependant on the moS: The Govt. of India have held that sub-rule 2(c) (ii) stipulates, that the children (including step children) are included in the family, provided they are wholly dependent on the member of the Service. The fact of marriage, divorce, widow-hood, or the age of the child is not relevant. If the circumstances of the case so warrant and the officer certifies that the widowed/divorced daughter is wholly dependent on the member of the Service and the controlling authority is satisfied, claim for reimbursement of the medical expenditure is admissible.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 7/16/64-AIS (III), dated 15-2-1965.]

6. Fees prescribed in Central Service (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 are applicable to the AIS offices serving in connection with the affairs of the Union. The State Governments are to prescribe fees for AIS officers working with the affairs of the States: The Govt. of India have held that the schedule of fee prescribed in the Central Service (Medical Attendance) Rule, 1944, is also applicable to All India Services Officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Union under rule 2(a) of the All India Services (Conditions of Service-Residuary Matters) Rules, 1960. So far as the All India Services Officers serving in connection with the affairs of the States are concerned it is for the State Government to prescribe, under rule 2(d) read with rule 2(a) of the A.I.S. (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954, fees for medical attendance and treatment to be rendered by the Authorised Medical Attendance to such officers. If no specific rates of fees are prescribed by the State Government for such officers, the rates of fees, etc. prescribed for Class I officers of the State concerned will apply in respect of
Hospital/Dispensary or at the Police Hospital/Dispensary and needs further facilities which are not available there and have to be obtained elsewhere.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 6//59-AIS(III), dated 2-11-1959.)

10. State Govts may declare any hospital other than a Railway Hospital as a recognised hospital for the purpose of treatment:- The Government of India have decided that, under this rule, it is for the State Government to declare any hospital other than a Railway Hospital as a recognised hospital for the treatment of members of the Service serving in connection with the affairs of State.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 7/6/60-AIS (III), dated 4-4-1960]

11. State Govts may declare any hospital other than a Railway Hospital as recognised hospital for the purpose of treatment:- The Government of India have decided that, under this rule, it is for the State Government to declare any hospital other than a Railway Hospital as a recognised hospital for the purpose of treatment of All India Services officers serving in connection with the affairs of the State.


12. Fee for consulting in consulting room and the cost of medicine is reimbursable:- Under rules 2(f), 3 and 2(k) (iv), medical attendance includes medical attendance in the consulting room maintained by the authorised medical attendant. Any fee for consultation in consulting room and the cost of medicines prescribed in consulting room will be reimbursable.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 7/3/63-AIS(III), dated 11-4-63.]

13. A member appointed to Public Service Commission is not covered under this rule:- Members of the Service, on appointment to Public Service Commissions, shall be governed in all respects by the rules regulating the conditions of service of Members of Public Service Commissions framed by the President/Governors. Such regulations may, however, be amended to include any facilities that may be available to the members of the All India Service.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 6/11/58-AIS (III), dated 6-10-1958.]

14. The word "Patient" under the rule includes a member of the family of the member of the Service:- Under rule 2(i) read with rule 4, the word 'patient' includes a member of the family of the member of the Service, for the purposes of benefits admissible under the A.I.S. (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954, except when treatment is taken in a non-government hospital or by a non-government specialist.


15. Dental treatment is not permissible unless it indicates that teeth are the real source of disturbance:- Under rule 2(k) (ii), dental treatment, even when it is obtained at a Government hospital under the advice of the authorised medical attendant, is not permissible unless the diagnosis of the physiological or other disability from which a member of the Service is suffering indicates that teeth are the real source of disturbance. It does not include sealing of teeth or free supply of artificial dentures, or treatment from private Dentist, or outside the hospital even on the advice of the authorised medical attendant.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 7/2/64-AIS(III), dated 10-2-1964, [G.I. MHA letter No. 7/13/64-AIS (III), dated 20-1-1964.]
A.I.S. Officers serving in connection with affairs of the State under rule 2(b) of the All India Services (Conditions of Service-Residuary Matters) Rules, 1960. If the State Government has not prescribed the rates of fees etc. for Class I officers of the State, they may by issue of suitable orders, adopt the rates of fees etc. prescribed for Central Services in respect of All India Services Officers serving in connection with the affairs of the State.


7. A member of the family of the moS is entitled to medical attendance if he/she falls ill in a State which is not the State of allotment of the moS:- The Govt. of India have held that a member of family of the member of the Service is entitled to medical attendance and treatment in the State in which he or she falls ill though the State may not be the State of allotment of the member of the Service. The facility will be subject to the provisions of the M.A. Rules. Such cases could be covered straight away by the proviso to rule 2(d) read with rule 7(1) (a) or rule 4 and 7(1) (a) of these rules and no special sanction of the State Government to cover such cases under rule 14 or otherwise would be necessary.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 7/26/62-AIS(III), dated the 10th January, 1963.]

8. All Police Hospitals and Dispensaries are recognised for the purpose of medical attendance and treatment of Indian Police Service officers and members of their families:- The Government of India have decided that, for the purpose of these rules:

(i) all Police Hospitals and Dispensaries may be deemed as recognised for the purpose of medical attendance and treatment of Indian Police Service officers, and members of their families; and

(ii) the medical officers in charge of Police Hospitals/Dispensaries shall be regarded as the authorised medical attendants of Indian Police Service officers, so long as they receive treatment in these Hospitals/Dispensaries.

2. As far as possible, Indian Police Service officers should avail themselves of the facilities provided at the Police Hospitals/Dispensaries. If, in any particular case, any facility which is not available in a Police Hospital/Dispensary, is essentially required the same may be had at the nearest Government recognised hospital on the advice of the appropriate authorised medical attendant under the provisions of these Rules. In such cases, the medical officer in charge of the Police Hospital/Dispensary should certify that the necessary facilities required for the treatment are not available in the Police Hospital/Dispensary.

[G.I. MHA letter No. 6/3/58-AIS (II), dated 22-11-1958]

9. It is not mandatory for IPS officers and their members of the family to receive medical treatment only from police hospitals/dispensaries, they can avail treatment from Authorised Medical Attendants under these rules:- The Government of India's decision (8) above enables Indian Police Service officers to receive, as far as possible, treatment from Police Hospitals/Dispensaries, as that is considered more convenient for them. It is not to be interpreted as meaning that Indian Police Service officers must necessarily consult police medical officers in the first instance and receive treatment, only in Police Hospital/Dispensaries. They are entitled to receive treatment, if they so desire, from the authorised medical attendants under this rule without first consulting the police medical officers. The certificate referred to in the concluding sentence of the said decision is necessary in a case where the patient has started receiving medical attendance/treatment from the Medical Officer of the Police.