

No. 31011/8/89-Estt. (A)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

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New Delhi, the 8-5-1990

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Admissibility of LTC when both husband and wife are Government servants and are residing together.

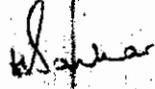
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The undersigned is directed to say that according to the definition of family as given under SR 2(8), which is applicable, inter-alia, for the purpose of admissibility of LTC, the family of a Government servant includes wife or husband, as the case may, residing with the Government servant and children residing with and wholly dependent upon the Government servant. In addition, it includes the parents, sisters and minor brothers, if residing with and wholly dependent upon the Government servant.

2. According to the existing position where both husband and wife are Government servants and are residing together, they constitute one family unit for the purpose of LTC and only one of them can claim this concession and the other spouse travels as a member of his/her family. In such a case, the Government servants are required to make a joint declaration of a common home town, which can be the home town of either of the spouses or a third place. Therefore, the spouse who avails the LTC as member of family of the other could not claim the benefit separately for his/her own parents or dependent minor brothers and sisters even if they were residing with him/her. On the other hand, where a couple, both being Govt. servants, are residing separately can claim the benefit of L. T. C. individually for their dependent parents, minor brothers and sisters and also declare two separate places as their respective home towns. Therefore, the husband and wife when both are Government employees and are staying together suffer from certain disadvantages in as much as they have to declare common home town and only one of them can claim the benefit of LTC. The matter has been considered in consultation with Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) and it has been decided that where husband and wife both are Government servants, they could, at their option, choose to declare separate home town and both of them may claim the concession separately under the normal provisions of CCS(LTC) Rules in respect of the members of their respective families subject to the condition that if husband or wife avails the facility as a member of the family of the other, he or she will not be entitled for claiming the concession for self independently. Similarly, the children shall be eligible for the benefit

in one particular block as members of the family of one of the parents only. All other conditions for admissibility of the LTC shall continue to be applicable as per normal provisions of the scheme.

3. The above decision will be applicable to the journeys performed for availing the LTC against the block years 1990-1991 onwards.

4. So far as personnel serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department are concerned, these orders issue in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.


(K. SARKAR)

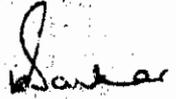
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

No. 31011/8/89-Estt. (A)

New Delhi, the 6 May, 1990

Copy to:-

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India (with usual number of spare copies).
2. Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi.
3. Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.
4. Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi.
5. Registrar, Supreme Court, New Delhi.
6. Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Allahabad.
7. Lok Sabha Sectt. and Rajya Sabha Sectt.
8. All Union Territories Administrations.
9. All attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry of Personnel, P. G. and Pensions.
10. All Officers and Sections of the Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances & Pensions.
11. Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, Faridkot House, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi.


(K. SARKAR)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India