

I

- ① 160 km - (C)
- ② 800 km - (C)
- ③ 8 km - (A)
- ④ 60 - (C)
- ⑤ Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission  
(C)
- ⑥ 9 years (C)
- ⑦ 90 days (d)
- ⑧ 12 months (C)
- ⑨ Public accounts committee (B)
- ⑩ 6 months - (C)
- ⑪ 10 days - (B)
- ⑫ 20 days - (b)
- ⑬ 30 days - (d)
- ⑭ above 12 hours - (C)
- ⑮ 5 years - (C)
- ⑯ non conventional energy sources - (C)
- ⑰ 7 years - (d)
- ⑱ 15 days - (C)
- ⑲ 746 Watts - (C)
- ⑳ 01.07.1957 - (g)

II

- ① 20 years - (d)
- ② 5 years - (e)
- ③ 180 days - (c)
- ④ 24 months - (b)
- ⑤ 240 days - (a)
- ⑥ 01.04.2003 - (c)
- ⑦ two increments - (b)
- ⑧ 10 years - (a)
- ⑨ 6 years - (a)
- ⑩ 240 months (a)
- ⑪ 58 years - (d)
- ⑫ 3% - (b)
- ⑬ 30 years - (c)
- ⑭ 540 days - (d)
- ⑮  $\frac{1}{11}$  - (b)
- ⑯ General Provident fund - (e)
- ⑰ contribution Provident fund - (e)
- ⑱ Pension Payment order - (c)
- ⑲ Last pay certificate - (e)
- ⑳ 10% - (d)

30)

Distinguish between (i) mileage allowance and

Daily allowance :-

(i) Mileage allowance :-

Mileage allowance is an allowance calculated on the distance actually travelled by motor car or motor cycle/scooter. It is given to meet the cost of a particular journey. No such allowance is admissible unless reaches a point outside a radius of 8 km from headquarters. This allowance shall be paid subject to the limits prescribed. (T.A. Rule 18 & 23)

Daily allowance :-

Daily allowance is a uniform allowance granted for each completed period 24 hours absence from headquarters. It is intended to cover the ordinary charges incurred by a govt. employee in consequence of such absence. It is admissible for journeys and halts on tour. This allowance is not admissible unless reaches a point outside a radius of 8 km from headquarters or returns to his headquarters from a similar point and while on casual leave or availed holidays on tour. (T.A. Rule. 39, 42 & 43)

## Distinguish between Re-appropriation and supplementary appropriation

### Re-appropriation:

Reappropriation means the transfer by a competent authority of savings from one unit of appropriation to meet additional expenditure under another unit within the same grant or charged appropriation (Para 17 (62) B).

### Supplementary appropriation:-

Supplementary appropriation means the statement to be laid before the legislature showing the estimated amount of further expenditure necessary in respect of a financial year over and above the expenditure authorised in the annual financial statement for that year. The demand for supplementary grant may be token or substantive. (Para 17 (71) of BM).

Distinguish between the following

(i) Compensation Pension and Invalid Pension

### Compensation Pension :-

Compensation pension is granted to a person who is discharged from service after 3 months notice owing to the abolition of his permanent post. If the Govt. employee refuses to accept another appointment on such pay as may be offered, no compensation pension is payable for the period in respect of which he receives pay and allowances in lieu of notice. (Pen. Rule 39).

### Invalid Pension:

Invalid pension is granted to a person who is declared by the appropriate medical authority to be permanently incapacitated for further service. The date of effect of retirement will be the date of medical certificate. If the Govt. servant was on duty, or on the date on which he will be returning to duty, if he was on leave when the medical certificate was granted. (Pen. Rule 38, note)

4 (ii)

How the joining time is regulated

பக்கவாசி போட்டு கணம் சாப்பாடு சாப்பாடுபுக்கிட்டு.

Joining time is admissible to a Govt. employee on transfer shall be regulated as follows

(i) Preparation time : 6 days

(ii) Journey time

① By Rail - for every 400km. (or) any part thereof } 1 day.

② By River steamer or motor or steam launch for every 130km or part thereof } 1 day

③ By Ocean steamer - for every 320km or any part thereof } 1 day

④ motor vehicle or horse drawn conveyance for every 130 km or part thereof } 1 day

⑤ If any other way for every 25km or any part thereof } 1 day

[Instn. (2) under F.R. 106]

(1x10=10)

5 (i)

Calculate the joining time and unavailed portion of joining time ~~of an officer~~

Officer relieved on Friday : 14.12.2014 A.M.

Saturday & Sunday - Excluded: 15.12.2014  
16.12.2014

Preparation of time - 6 days :  
17.12.2014 to 22.12.2014

Journey time :-

By Rail - 401 km - 2 days

By bus - 68 km - 1 day.

[23.12.2014 to 25.12.2014] 3 days

The officer is eligible to join duty at Madurai on 26.12.2014, whereas, the official concerned joined duty on 13.12.2014 F.N. Therefore, the unavailed portion of joining time is 7 days.

~~5 (i)~~

~~Calculation of an officer~~

[x10=10]

5 (ii)

Transit pay of an officer on

transfer:

	<u>Pay drawn at old station</u>	-	<u>Pay payable new station</u>	-	<u>Transit pay</u>
Pay.	Rs. 31,000 -		Rs. 33,000 -		Rs. 31,000 -
Gr. pay.	Rs. 6,200 -		Rs. 7,000 -		Rs. 6,200 -
Dearness pay	Rs. 38,000 -		Rs. 42,000 -		Rs. 38,000 -
H.R.A	Rs. 3,200 -		Rs. 1,800 -		Rs. 1,800 -
C.C.A.	Rs. 600 -		Rs. 400 -		Rs. 400 -
Cash allowance	Rs. 360 -		Rs. 600 -		Rs. 360 -



⑥

Pay fixation as per option

Pay of the officer as on

07.09.2013 A.N.	Rs. 3000/-
Grade pay	Rs. 6200/-
	Rs. 39200/-

The officer was promoted on 07.09.13 A.N. in the pay band of Rs. 15700 - Rs. 39100 with grade pay of Rs. 7000/-. The officer opted his fixation on his accrual of annual increment which falls on 01.01.2014.

Provisional fixation as on 07.09.13 A.N.

Basic pay of the officer	Rs. 33000/-
Grade pay	Rs. 7000/-
	Rs. 40,000/-

Provisional fixation upto 01.01.2014

Revised Promotion fixation as on 01.01.2014

<u>Basic pay</u> as on <u>31.12.2013 A.N.</u>		Rs. 33,000 -
		6200
Grade pay		Rs. 7000 -
		Rs. 40,000 -
<u>Add:</u> Annual increment as on		35200 -
(Rs. 33,000 + Rs. 6200)	01.01.2014 - 3%	Rs. 1200 -
		1180 -
<u>Add:</u> Promotion increment - 3%		Rs. 40380
(Rs. 34180 + Rs. 6200)		
<u>Add:</u> Grade Pay difference		Rs. 800 -
(Rs. 7000 - 6200)		Rs. 41180

Pay fixed in the promoted post as

[Pay Rs. 34180 + Grade pay Rs. 7000]

[The next increment due on 01.01.2015.]

[1\*20=20]

⑦

various kinds of leave at credit of govt. servant as on 31.12.2010 :-

Joined in the service afternoon of

31.12.2000  
AN.

Duty Period:

01.01.2001 to 03.02.2003 -  $\frac{764}{11} = 69(5)$  days

Earned leave

04.02.2003 to 28.02.2003 -  $\rightarrow 25$

Balance - 44(5) days

Duty

01.03.2003 to 21.05.2004 - [44+5]

-  $\frac{453}{11} = 41(2)$

Balance - 85(2)

UEL on M.C

22.05.2004 to 30.06.2004 - 40 days

Duty

01.07.2004 to 31.12.2004 - [184+2]

-  $\frac{186}{11} = 16(10)$

Surrender leave

balance - 101(10) days

as on 01.01.2005

$\rightarrow 30$  days

Duty

balance - 71(10) days

01.01.2005 to 16.03.2005 - [15+10]

-  $\frac{85}{11} = 7(8)$  days

Earned leave

balance - 78(8) days

17.03.2005 to 31.03.2005 -

$\rightarrow 15$  days

Duty

63(8) days

01.04.2005 to 31.12.2005 - [275+8]

-  $\frac{283}{11} = 25(8)$

balance - 88(8)

⑦

88(8) days

Surrender as on 01.01.2006 - 15

73(8) days

Duty

01.01.2006 to 16.03.2007 - [624 + 8]

- 632  
11 - 57(5) days

balance - 130(5) days

UEL on private affairs

17.03.2007 to 31.10.2007 - 45 days

Duty

01.11.2007 to 31.12.2007 - [61 + 5]

- 66  
11 - 6 days

Surrender leave as on balance - 136 days

01.01.2008 - 30 days

Duty

balance - 106 days

01.01.2008 to 03.12.2009 - ~~303~~ days

703  
11 - 63(10)

UEL on MC

balance - ~~106~~  
169(10) days

~~03.12.2009~~ to 31.12.2009 - 28 days

Surrender leave as on 01.01.2010 - 30 days

Duty

139(10) days

01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010 - [365 + 10]

- 375  
11 - 34(1) days

Earned Leave as on 31.12.2010 - 173 days

173(1) days

UEL on medical certificate - 472 days  
(540 - 68)

UEL on private affairs - 135 days  
[180 - 45]

[1x20=20]

⑧

Calculate the net qualifying service, Pension, DCRG, Commuted value of Pension and family pension from the following Particulars:-

Date of birth : 02.04.1957

Date of entry into service: 10.07.1980

Date of retirement : 30.04.2015

(i.e.)

02.04.1957

58

30.04.2015

10.07.1980

Y. M. D

Gross qualifying service : 24.09.20.

Less:

non qualifying service

(i) LLP without M.C 00.00.23

(ii) Period of suspension.

- as Punishment : 00.03.00

net qualifying service : 24.05.27

(i.e.) [69 half years]

Annual increment as on 01.04.2015

Pay -	29850-
Grade Pay -	7000-
	<u>Rs. 36850-</u>
Annual increment 3%.	Rs. 1110-
	<u>Rs. 37960-</u>

Pay -	Rs. 30960-
Grade Pay -	Rs. 7000-
	<u>Rs. 37960-</u>

<u>LAST PAY DRAWN PARTICULARS</u> <sup>2</sup>		<u>Pension</u>
<u>DCRG</u>		<u>Family pension</u>
Pay	- Rs. 30960 -	Rs. 30960 -
Gr. pay	- Rs. 7000 -	Rs. 7000 -
D.A. 1% 113% }	- Rs. 42895 -	-
	<u>Rs. 80855 -</u>	<u>Rs. 37960 -</u>

Pension : A.E x Service in half years -  
- Ltd. to 60

$$\frac{2 \times 60}{(or)}$$

$$\frac{LPD. \times \text{Service in half years Ltd to 60}}{2 \times 60}$$

[whichever is higher]

Here LPD is higher :-

$$\text{Pension} : \frac{Rs. 37960 \times 60}{2 \times 60} = \underline{Rs. 18980/-}$$

Family pension : 30% of LPD :-

$$Rs. 37960 \times 30\% = \underline{Rs. 11388/-}$$

Commutation value : 1/3rd of pension

$$Rs. \frac{18980}{3} = Rs. 6326$$

1/3rd Pension x Purchase value of age x 12 next birthda

$$Rs. 6326 \times 8.371 \times 12 = \underline{Rs. 6,35,459 -}$$

$$Rs. 18980 - Rs. 6326 = \underline{Rs. 12654}$$

DCRG:  $\frac{LPD \times \text{Service in half years Ltd to 66}}{4}$

(i.e)  $\frac{RS. 80855 \times 66}{4} = RS. 13,34,108$   
 Ltd. to  $= RS. 10,00,000$

DCRG - RS. 10,00,000

Pension - RS. 18980/-

Family Pension - RS. 11388/-

Commutation Pension - RS. 6,35,459/-

DCRG - RS. 10,00,000/-

RS. 16,65,827-