

15 -ാം കേരള നിയമസഭ

4 -ാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്ര ചിഹ്നം ഇല്ലാത്ത പോദ്യം നം. 2467

17-03-2022 - ൽ മറുപടിയ്ക്ക്

പ്രോ-റാറ്റാ പെൻഷൻ

പോദ്യം		ഉത്തരം	
ശ്രീ. അനൂപ് ജേക്കബ്		null (ധനകാര്യ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രി)	
(എ)	സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് പ്രോ-റാറ്റാ പെൻഷൻ നിലവിൽ നൽകി വരുന്നുണ്ടോ; വിശദമാക്കാമോ;	(എ)	ഉണ്ട്; 30/12/1978 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ [അച്ചടി] നം 893/78/ധന, 02/06/1986 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ [അച്ചടി] നം 397/86/ധന എന്നിവ പ്രകാരം പൊതു താല്പര്യർത്ഥം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സ്വന്തം താല്പര്യപ്രകാരം ഒരു ജീവനക്കാരൻ സർക്കാർ സർവീസിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു പൊതുമേഖല സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ അന്യത്ര സേവനത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുകയും തുടർന്ന് ടി സ്ഥാപനം പ്രസ്തുത ജീവനക്കാരനെ ആഗിരണം [absorb] ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ, പ്രസ്തുത പൊതുമേഖല സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ പെൻഷൻ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷവും, ടി ജീവനക്കാരന് 10 വർഷത്തിലധികം സർക്കാർ സർവീസ് ഉള്ള പക്ഷവും, ടിയാൻ പൊതുമേഖല സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ നിന്ന് വിരമിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം ടിയാന്റെ സർക്കാർ സർവീസിനു ആനുപാതികമായി കൊടുക്കുന്ന പെൻഷനെയാണ് പ്രോ-റാറ്റാ പെൻഷൻ എന്ന് പറയുന്നത്.
(ബി)	ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പ്, ഹൈക്കോടതി വിധി എന്നിവ ലഭ്യമാക്കാമോ;	(ബി)	പ്രോ-റാറ്റാ പെൻഷൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട 30/12/1978 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ [അച്ചടി] നം 893/78/ധന, 02/06/1986 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ [അച്ചടി] നം 397/86/ധന എന്നീ ഉത്തരവുകളും, 04.12.1999 തീയതിയിലെ 74/99/ധന നമ്പർ പരിപത്രവും ഇതോടൊപ്പം അറ്റാച്ച് ചെയ്ത് ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നു. ബഹു. ഹൈക്കോടതി വിധി ലഭ്യമല്ല.
(സി)	പ്രസ്തുത പെൻഷൻ ഏത് കാലയളവ് വരെയുള്ളവർക്കാണ് നിലവിൽ നൽകി വരുന്നത്;	(സി)	01/04/2013 ന് മുൻപ് ട്രൂവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചവർക്കാണ് പ്രോ-റാറ്റാ പെൻഷൻ നൽകി വരുന്നത്.
(ഡി)	പ്രസ്തുത പെൻഷൻ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനായി നിലവിൽ എത്ര അപേക്ഷകൾ തീർപ്പാക്കാനുണ്ട്; വിശദമാക്കാമോ;	(ഡി)	പ്രോ-റാറ്റാ പെൻഷൻ നൽകുന്നതിനായി അതത് പെൻഷൻ സാംഗ്ഷനിംഗ് അതോറിറ്റി മുൻപാകെയാണ് അപേക്ഷ സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടത് എന്നതിനാൽ ട്രൂക്കാരിൽ വിവരം ലഭ്യമല്ല.

<p>(ഇ) അപേക്ഷിച്ച എത്ര പേർക്ക് പ്രസ്തുത പെൻഷൻ അർഹത നിഷേധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്; ലിസ്റ്റ് ലഭ്യമാക്കാമോ?</p>	<p>(ഇ) പ്രോ-റാറ്റാ പെൻഷൻ നൽകുന്നതിനായി അതത് പെൻഷൻ സാംഗ്ഷനിംഗ് അതോറിറ്റി മുൻപാകെയാണ് അപേക്ഷ സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടത് എന്നതിനാൽ സ്രക്കാരിൽ വിവരം ലഭ്യമല്ല.</p>
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സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

FINANCE (PENSION) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(P)893/78/Fin. ✓

Dated, Trivandrum, 30th December, 1978.

Abstract.- Permanent transfer of Government servants to Government Companies/Corporations — Grant of retirement benefits — Orders issued.

Read:— 1. Office Memorandum No.26(18)/EV/(B)/75 dated 8-4-1976 of Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).

2. G.O.(P) 1795/61/Fin. dated 26-7-1961.

3. G.O.(P) 174/68/Fin. dated 2-5-1968. ✓

4. G.O.(P) 898/70/Fin. dated 22-12-1970.

5. G.O.(P) 400/71/Fin. dated 10-7-1971.

6. G.O.(P) 211/76/Fin. dated 20-7-1976.

7. Letter No.PRI/GI/6-107/76-77/359 dated 1-2-1977 from the Accountant General, Kerala.

ORDER

In the Office Memorandum read above, the Government of India have issued orders consolidating all the instructions/Orders issued from times to time to govern grant of retirement benefits to Government servants transferred permanently to Autonomous Bodies/Public Undertakings. Government have examined the question of issuing similar orders and they are pleased to issue in supersession of all the orders cited above, the following orders to regulate the grant of retirement benefits to Government employees transferred to Autonomous Bodies/Public Undertaking, which include a body corporate owned or controlled by the Government such as Government Companies, Corporations, Public Enterprises etc.

(i) Basis of Calculation of Retirement Benefits

Such of the Government servants as were deputed or transferred to a body corporate owned or controlled by Government or whose services were lent to such a body should, in the event of their permanent absorption in service under that body, with effect from a date prior to 2-5-1968 be paid an amount equal to what Government would have contributed had the officer been on Contributory

Provident Fund terms under Government together with simple interest thereon at 2% for the period of his pensionable service under Government. In such cases the interest (2%) on the total balance of contribution should be calculated for the entire period of pensionable service of the Government servant rendered prior to his permanent absorption in an Autonomous Body/Public Undertaking. The amount is to be credited to his Contributory Provident Fund Account with the Autonomous Body/Public Undertaking as an opening balance on the date of permanent absorption and Government's liability in respect of the officer's pensionable service under them would be treated as extinguished by this payment. This decision applies, however, only where the permanent transfer from Government service to an Autonomous Body/Public Undertaking is in the public interest and the transfer is to a Government or to a Quasi-Government Corporation or an autonomous body and not to a private institution. In all other cases, Government will not accept any liability to pay any retirement benefits for the period of service rendered by the Officer before his transfer. The concession is not to be claimed as a matter of right but is sanctioned at the discretion of Government in individual cases where it is merited, and each case should be referred to Government in the Finance Department.

The retirement benefits granted to a Government servant who is permanently absorbed in an Autonomous Body/Public Sector Undertaking have been reviewed and the following revised terms were sanctioned in respect of those absorbed on or after 2-5-1968.

(i) A Government Servant on absorption in a Public Undertaking is eligible for pro-rata pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity based on the length of his qualifying service under Government till the date of absorption. The pension will be calculated on the basis of average emoluments for 12 months preceding the date of absorption and the Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity on the basis of the emoluments immediately before absorption. Temporary Increase/Adhoc Increase/Minimum Pension are not admissible to the persons to whom pro-rata pension is given on their permanent absorption in an Autonomous Body/Public Undertaking.

Note:- The expression 'emoluments' and average emoluments referred to in sub para (1) means the emoluments and average emoluments for the purpose of Pension and Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity as defined in Rule 70 read with Rule 62 and Rule 63 respectively of Kerala Service Rules, Part III.

(ii) Payment of service gratuity in lieu of pension.

In cases where a Government employee at the time of absorption has less than 10 years service and is not entitled to pension, the question of proportionate pension will not arise; he will only be eligible to proportionate service gratuity in lieu of pension and to Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity based on length of service.

(ii) The amounts of pension/gratuity and death-cum-retirement gratuity would be concurrently worked out and will be intimated to the Government servant concerned as well as to the undertaking as and when an Officer is absorbed.

(iii) Exercise of option

(iii) A Government servant who has been permitted to be absorbed in a service or post in an Autonomous Body/Public Undertaking shall, if such absorption is declared by the Government to be in the public interest, be deemed to have retired from service from the date of such absorption. Each such Government servant is required under the relevant orders applicable to him to exercise an option within six months of his absorption for either of the alternatives indicated below:—

(a) Receiving the monthly Pension and Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity already worked out, under the usual Government arrangements.

(b) Receiving the gratuity and a lump sum amount in lieu of pension worked out with reference to commutation tables obtaining on the date from which the pro-rata pension, gratuity etc., will be disburseable.

Where no option is exercised within the prescribed period, the officer will automatically be governed by alternative (b) above, option once exercised shall be final. The option shall be exercised in writing and communicated by the Government employee concerned to the Undertaking/Autonomous Body.

(iv) Commutation of pension

A person opting for alternative (iii) (a) above is entitled to commutation of a portion of the pension admissible to him in accordance with the rules in force at the time of such commutation.

When a Government servant elects alternative (iii) (b) above he shall be granted on an application made in this behalf the admissible gratuity plus a lump sum amount in lieu of pension not exceeding the commuted value of pension works out with reference to the commutation tables obtaining at the time the incumbent becomes eligible for the amount. An undertaking should also be obtained from the pensioner (the applicant) to the effect that he surrenders his right of drawing pension for the service under Government. The commutation shall become absolute and the title to receive the commuted value shall accrue on the date on which the Medical Board (Authority) sign the Medical Certificate.

[The date of effect for the reduction in pension shall be the first of the month in which the Commuted Value is drawn by the pensioner or the first of the fourth month of the issue of authorisation by the Accountant General including the month of issue of authorisation whichever is earlier.] †

(v) Cases of resignation from a public undertaking/autonomous body will for the purpose of these orders be treated as resignation from Government service entailing forfeiture of earlier service under Government and loss of the pensionary benefits under these orders. This will apply only in cases of employees who were absorbed permanently during the period from 2-5-1968 to 10-7-1971.

(vi) For the period of service rendered in a Public Undertaking/Autonomous Body the absorbed officers will be entitled to all the benefits admissible to other corresponding employees of the organization.

† Sub para to Rule (iv) incorporated by G.O.(P)657/82/Fin. dated 05-11-1982 see on page 322.

(vii) The total gratuity admissible in respect of the service rendered under the Government and that under the public undertaking/autonomous body should not exceed the amount that would have been admissible had the Government employee continued in Government service and retired on the same pay which he drew on retirement from the public undertaking/autonomous body.

(viii) Non-admissibility of liberalisation of Pension Rules after absorption.

Any further liberalisation of pension rules decided upon by Government after the permanent absorption of a Government servant in Public Undertaking/Autonomous Body would not be extended to him. However, the benefit of further liberalisation in pension shall also be allowed to a Government employee after his permanent absorption if, in any case, such liberalisation is sanctioned retrospectively with effect from a date prior to the date of such absorption.

(ix) Public Interest

The above decisions will apply only when the permanent transfer from Government service to a Public Undertaking/Autonomous Body is in the public interest. In all other cases, Government will not accept liability to pay any retirement benefits for the period of service rendered by the Government servant before his transfer.

(x) Carry forward of leave

In respect of the deputationists who opt for absorption in an Autonomous Body/Public Undertaking, the Autonomous Body/Public Undertaking should take over the liability in regard to Earned Leave that the optee has to his credit at the time of leaving Government service and in return the Government should pay to the Enterprise a lump sum equal to leave salary for earned leave due to the Government servant on the date of his permanent absorption in the public undertaking/autonomous body. While issuing the final sanction for the absorption of the optee in the autonomous body/public undertaking, the authority concerned should also incorporate the provision with regard to payment of a lump sum equal to leave salary by Government. This benefit will be available only in cases where the permanent transfer from Government service is in public interest. These orders take effect from 10-7-1971 and cases already decided otherwise will not be re-opened.

(xi) Refixation of pay

The pay of the Government servant permanently absorbed in an Autonomous Body will be re-fixed as re-employed pensioner with effect from the date from which he becomes entitled to draw the pro-rata retirement benefit.

(xii) Family Pension

Government have no liability for Family Pension.

(xiii) Consultation with Parent Department

In all cases where a Government servant is to be absorbed permanently by the foreign employer under his organisation it would be incumbent to consult the parent employer and orders of permanent absorption should be issued only after the acceptance of permanent absorption by the parent employer. While accepting the permanent absorption the parent employer shall state whether the absorption is in public interest.

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(xiv) Date of payment of pro-rata retirement benefits

A Government servant who is permitted to be absorbed in the public interest in a Public Sector Undertaking is deemed to have retired from Government service from the date of his absorption in public sector undertaking and his retirement benefits are determined with reference to the length of qualifying service rendered under Government till the date of his absorption.

(xv) Procedure for drawal of pro-rata retirement benefits

Since the Government Servants are deemed to have retired from Government service on the date of absorption the procedure which applies to Government servants who retire in normal course, should *mutatis mutandis* apply in the case of Government servants who are absorbed in public interest in a Public Sector Undertaking. In the case of such absorption, the retirement benefits become payable from the date of their absorption Public Sector Undertaking.

Payment of the retirement benefits will be received by the employee concerned from the treasury of his own choice.

(xvi) Central or other State Government employees absorbed in State Autonomous Bodies

Normally, when a Central or other State Government servant is absorbed in the State Government Autonomous Bodies, the liabilities for the benefits accruing for the past service rendered by him under the Central or State Government as the case may be falls on that Government and should be discharged by them. However, in case the Central Government or the concerned State Government refuses to bear the liability, the question whether it should be taken over by the autonomous body will arise only if the absorption is considered inescapable. In such cases the autonomous body should in their proposal relating to the initial appointment or absorption of the Central or other State Government employee, bring out specifically and clearly the extra expenditure involved in absorbing the employee so that this factor is given due weight by Government before it is decided to absorb him.

By order of the Governor,

F. PIUS,

Deputy Secretary.

of Officers working on deputation till retirement, the liability should be settled and intimated to the Head of the Department within one month from the date of retirement. This will be possible if action to assess and settle the liability is started 18 months prior to the date of retirement.

2. The Non-liability Certificate of the retired Officer will be issued by the Competent Authority within two months of the retirement if the liability is not settled and intimated within the time schedule mentioned above by the Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies.

3. The issue of such Non-liability Certificate will be at the risk and cost of the Public Sector Undertaking/Autonomous Bodies. The Officer who issued the Non-liability Certificate will not be held responsible for any liability reported later.

4. The Public Sector Undertaking/Autonomous Bodies can initiate suitable action against pensioner for the realisation of the liabilities if detected within a period of 4 years from the date of retirement.

JOSEPHINE ANNE CLARANCE,
Additional Secretary.

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FINANCE (PENSION — B) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(P)397/86/Fin.

Dated, Trivandrum, 2nd June, 1986.

Abstract.- Permanent absorption of Government Employees in Public Sector Undertaking/Autonomous Bodies after seeking voluntary retirement from Government — Terms and conditions fixed — Orders issued.

Read:— D.O. No.123/DIR/IMG/84, dated 24th October 1984 from Smt. Padma Ramachandran, Director, Institute of Management in Government.

ORDER

As per the existing Rules those who seek voluntary retirement/retirement on superannuation and get absorbed in the Institute of Management in Government and other Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies etc., will be eligible for the pay drawn at the time of retirement minus pension and pension equivalent of gratuity. In the letter read above the Director, Institute of Management in Government has informed that experienced and efficient faculty members will not be willing to serve the Institute of Management in Government on the above condition. It is requested that specific orders may be issued exempting the faculty members of the Institute of Management in Government from the operation of Rule 100, Part III, Kerala Service Rules.

2. The Government after examining the case in detail are pleased to order that all Officers taking voluntary retirement and who get absorbed in the Institute of Management in Government will be allowed to draw their full

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salary from the Institution without any reduction for pension; but payment of terminal benefits due from Government in such cases will be made only after the employment in the Institution is over.

3. Government are also pleased to order that:

(a) In the case of Government servants who are re-employed in Government after they attain the age of superannuation, the re-employment salary will be the last gross salary drawn minus pension i.e., the total emoluments (including pension) on re-employment is the same as the emoluments drawn at the time of retirement.

(b) Government servants employed in Quasi- Government Institutions (Public Sector Undertakings and those registered under the Societies and Charitable Endowments Act as well as Co-operative Institution controlled by Government) will be governed by re-employment terms as mentioned above, provided they are employed after the age of superannuation in Government. **Those who retire voluntarily ahead of the date of superannuation and who are absorbed in the Quasi- Government Institutions, will be allowed to receive the full salary under the Institution, but their pensionary benefits from Government will be kept in abeyance until the end of their service in the institution.**

4. The above rules will not however apply to cases where the employment in the Quasi-Government Institutions is a contract appointment or for a period up to one year and for which an honorarium is paid and not a regular salary.

5. This Order will take effect from 1st April 1986 and will also be applicable to those on re-employment as on 1st April 1986.

6. Amendments to Rule 100, Part III, Kerala Service Rules will be issued separately.

By Order of the Governor,
K. MOHANACHANDRAN,
Secretary (Expenditure).

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FINANCE (PENSION — B) DEPARTMENT

Dated, Trivandrum, 31st March, 1987.

G.O.(P)369/87/Fin. †

Abstract.- Pension — Mobility of Personnel between Central Government/ State Government Department and Autonomous Bodies — Counting of service for pension — Orders Issued.

- Read:— 1. Govt. of India O.M.No. 28-10-1984 Pension Unit dated 29-8-1984.
2. Letter No. 28/10/84/PA&PW Vol. II dated 17-2-1986 from Government of India.
3. Letter No. 28/10/84/P & PW/Vol. II dated 17-12-1986 from Government of India.

† This order take with effect from 07-02-1986 vide G.O.(P)533/87/Fin. dated

Abstract.- Permanent absorption in Public Sector Undertakings — *Pro rata* Pension — Payment of Dearness Relief to *pro rata* Pensioners — Orders issued.

- Read:— 1. G.O.(P)893/78/Fin. dated 30-12-1978.
2. Letter No.PRI/GI/6-107/88-89/110 dated 13-9-1988 from the Accountant General (A&E), Kerala.

ORDER

As per para 2 (i) of the G.O. read as first paper above temporary increase/*ad hoc* Increase/Minimum Pension are not admissible to the persons to whom *pro rata* pension is given on their permanent absorption in Autonomous Bodies/Public Undertakings. Accordingly Dearness Relief on pension is also not being granted to *pro rata* pensioners.

2. The Accountant General in his letter read as second paper has requested to consider whether the *pro-rata* pensioners of the State Government may be granted DR on pension as in the case of re-employed pensioners. It was also pointed out that in Central side the *pro-rata* pensioners are granted DR on pension when they finally quit service from Autonomous Bodies/Public Undertakings.

3. Government after examining the matter in detail are pleased to order that *pro rata* pensioners will be granted Dearness Relief on pension from the date of their final quittance from the Autonomous Bodies/Public Undertakings. In case the *pro rata* pension is below Rs. 100 p.m. the rate of percentage at which Dearness Relief is payable to the pension of Rs. 100 from time to time will be admissible to *pro rata* pension below Rs. 100 as well.

4. This will take effect from the date of issue of this order.

By Order of the Governor,
P. S. DHARMARAJAN,
Additional Secretary (Finance).
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FINANCE (PENSION — B) DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

No.74/99/Fin.

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 4th December, 1999.

Sub:— Mobility of personnel between Central Government/Central Autonomous Bodies to State Government/State Public Sector Undertakings etc., — Sharing of pensionary liability on *pro rata* basis — Clarification.

- Ref:— 1. G.O.(P) No.893/78/Fin. dated 30-12-1978.
2. G.O.(P)No.369/87/Fin. dated 31-3-1987.
3. G.O.(P)383/89/Fin. dated 29-8-1989.

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TO GOVERNMENT COMPANIES/CORPORATIONS/AUTONOMOUS BODIES

In the Government Orders referred to above, Orders/Guidelines were issued for reckoning the service rendered in Government of the India Departments/Central Autonomous Bodies for counting pensionary benefits consequent on permanent absorption in State Government Departments/State Autonomous Bodies and *vice versa*. Pro rata pension is payable in cases of permanent absorption of Government Employees in State/Central Public Sector Undertakings and *vice versa*. When persons are deputed to these organisation in public interest and the employee and the foreign employer are willing to absorb permanently, then only the question of sharing *pro rata* pension/service gratuity arises. If the deputation and appointment is on one's own volition and the foreign employer is willing to absorb the employee, *pro rata* pension/service gratuity are to be shared. This is the intention and purport of the term 'mobility' and sharing of *pro rata* pensionary liability used in the context mentioned in the Government Orders referred above. When a Government servant is deputed to a foreign service, the foreign employer has to pay the pension contribution from the funds of the organisation. Leave salary and pension contribution are calculated at 10% + 15% respectively of the maximum of the scale of pay. This will not mean payment of the pensionary benefit on retirement. It is only a token gesture to count the service as "qualifying service" and to satisfy the general condition that service should be paid from the General Fund of the State. Hence it is purely a qualificatory one. But many are taking it as a substitute for *pro rata* pension and interpret that once pension contribution is paid by the organisation or the employee himself, that service can be counted for pension.

2. The guiding principle of shouldering *pro rata* pension is on the premises of the facts mentioned above. It is hereby clarified that if one gets appointment in a Public Sector Undertaking, Local Body or University while in State service, after applying with reference to the Notification, the role of the employer is very limited. He issues only an N.O.C. to the effect that the Department has no objection in sparing the service if selected and the application is routed through the Head of the Office. That does not mean and purport to the effect that Government will share the pensionary benefits for the period spent in State Service. Similar is the case when one comes from Government of India Service or *vice versa* as a fresh recruit to State Services or Autonomous Bodies. It cannot be taken as an appointment by transfer or mobility of personnel referred in the G.Os. cited. Such mobility of personnel are guided purely by personal consideration and convenience and no public interest is involved.

3. As per rules, service paid out of the funds outside the consolidated fund of the State or Central like, Local Body funds, grant-in-aid, funds of Public Sector Undertakings will not qualify for pension. There is no bar to count the past service as far as Government of India service are concerned. **The employer like Universities, Panchayats, Municipalities and other Autonomous Bodies can take their own decisions to count the past State Service/Central Government Service as qualifying services, for the terminal benefits of their employees who have got past State Service.**

RETIREMENT BENEFITS OF GOVT. SERVANTS ON PERMANENT TRANSFER
TO GOVERNMENT COMPANIES/CORPORATIONS/AUTONOMOUS BODIES

4. If appointment is made based on Notifications issued and the employee applies for one's own convenience, then for the past service in Central or the State Service, it is not obligatory on the part of the former employer to share the *pro rata* pensionary liability of such employer.

5. Above guidelines will be in force from the date of the order. Cases which have already been settled/decided otherwise will not be re-opened for any reason whatsoever.

VINOD RAI,

Principal Secretary (Finance).

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FINANCE (PENSION — B) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(P)1288/2000/Fin. Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 4th November, 2000.

Abstract.- Pension — Pension to *Pro-rata* Pensioners — Revised — Orders Issued.

Read:— 1. G.O.(P) No. 893/78/Fin. dated 30-12-1978.

2. G.O.(P) No. 710/84/Fin. dated 3-12-1984.

3. G.O.(P) No. 369/87/Fin. dated 31-3-1987.

4. G.O.(P) 405/92/Fin. dated 21-5-1992.

ORDER

As per G.O. read as 1st paper above a personnel absorbed permanently in a Autonomous Body, Public Sector Undertakings etc., is treated as deemed to have retired from service and pensionary claims are settled with reference to the pay drawn qualifying service etc., at the time of such permanent absorption. They can opt for either monthly pension or a lump amount in lieu of monthly pension. They are also put on a par with a re-employed pensioner for regulating the pay and allowance in the later service. Temporary increase/*ad hoc* increase or minimum Pension or Family Pension were not admissible as per this order.

As per G.O. read as 2nd paper, permanent State Government Employees who are deputed to State Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies and permanently absorbed therein will be allowed the *pro-rata* pensionary benefits Family Pension was also extended to them.

The *pro-rata* pensioners were not allowed any periodical revision of pension as in the case of other pensioners on the ground that they are deemed retires and are re-employed in Civil Service or elsewhere and is getting salary. In most of the Public Sector Undertakings or Autonomous Bodies there are no monthly Pension Scheme. Those who were absorbed into the service of Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies prior to 1987 will be getting very meagre amount as monthly Pension which was determined with reference to the pay received years back. This