

Q.1 (a)

(i) When an asset is created and put to use after technical clearance, it is called commissioning of an asset. When upon completion an asset is first put to use and the expenditure incurred is transferred from work-in-progress to fixed asset accounts, this process is called capitalization of an asset.

(ii) Rate of cost means the rate per unit arrived at by dividing total cost of material/item by total quantity of the material/item. When cost of a work/material is divided into many sub heads, then Inclusive rate of cost is arrived at by dividing total cost under all subheads divided by total quantity of the work/material.

(iii) Total expenditure incurred upon construction or repair of a work is called works expenditure. The expenditure which is capitalized out of total expenditure so incurred is called works outlay.

(iv) Some expenditure is incurred on up-keeping of store items such as store rent, store labour etc. This expenditure is recovered at the time of issue of store items at a fixed per cent rate is called Storage charges. Storage rate means the percentage of rate at which storage charges are recovered/levied at the time of issue of store items.

(v) Operation means total of all such expenses which are incurred to manufacture an item in workshop. Out-turn means sum total of all expenses incurred on an item in its manufacturing and finishing, when the item is finally ready for sale.

(2+2+2+2=10)

Ans:1 (b)

- (i) Service Connections- Temporary supply of Power
- (ii) Cheque Issued A/c
- (iii) Security Deposit from Suppliers /Contractors-in cash
- (iv) Reconnection Fees
- (v) Pensionary charges.

(2+2+2+2=10)

Ans:2 (a)

Completion report is prepared after completion of a work in form CE-32 and contains details of expenses incurred on the work concerned. It is prepared for all types of const./mtc. works whether total expend.on such a work is as per the estimated or less/higher than its estimated cost when:

- (i) difference between estimated cost and actual expenditure is 5% or above.
- (ii) difference between estimated cost and actual expenditure is less than 5% but the divisional officer has no powers to approve it.
- (iii) when actual expenditure is more than the revised estimate.

Procedure for Prep.of completion Report: Detailed completion report is prepared for all Major Works in form CE-32 with Sub- head wise details. Actual expenditure and rates of expenditure are compared with estimated rates/expend. For any difference between actual and estimated details, reasons have to be explained. Names of officers/officials responsible for execution of work concerned are also mentioned in it. For minor works also, this report is prepared in form-32. This report is prepared when sub-head wise record is not required to be maintained. Comparison is made between actual expend. and estimated cost.

Disposal of Completion Report: Completion reports of works, where actual expenditure incurred is more than the estimated cost and the divisional officer concerned is not competent to sanction the excess expenditure, is required to be sent to CAO. After auditing the report by CAO, it is sent to concerned SE. If SE is competent to regularize the excess expenditure, he will take action to sanction the excess expenditure. If it is beyond his powers, he will sent this report to next higher authority. If it is still beyond the powers of next higher authority, he will send the report to the Corporation through Company Secretary of the Corp. The Company Secretary will take action to get is approved by the Board of Directors and send the same to CE concerned.

Ans:2(b) IWR

Initial Works Register is prepared for all works costing above Rs.1 lac in form CE-26. In this register record is kept for all the material issued, used and unused on the completion of the work. It is a six part register and is to be prepared under following principles:

Part-I: Upto date record of material issued, receive, cost of material, transportation, labour charges etc. is kept in this part.

Part-II: In this part record of all the petty items and their cost is maintained.

Part-III: In this part record of measurements of work done by daily/work charged labour, and payments of their wages is kept. Bills for payment to labourers, workcharged estt. etc. are passed as per progress/measurements of recorded in this part.

Part-IV: In this part measurements of material used is recorded.

Part-V: This part is used for renewal, replacement or augmentation works. Record of dismantled material is also kept in this part.

Part-VI: In this part reports/comments of inspecting officers are recorded.

IWR is an important record and is issued in duplicate in the name of official/officer entrusted with the job of execution of work. Original copy is kept by the official and duplicate is sent to divisional office every month alongwith labour bills. After passing labour bills this copy is returned back to Sub-Divn.office. No entry is to be erased and all kinds of cuttings must be got attested. Upon transfer of an official this register is to be returned and the new official will get fresh register issued in his own name. Entries in this register must be checked by SDO concerned. All entries must also be checked by Supdt. (Divnl.Accounts). In case this register is lost, immediate report must be sent to senior officers.

Ans:3(a)

A tender is a document in which quotations are invited from contractors to execute a work or for supply of material. In a tender estimated cost of work, earnest/security money to be deposited and other terms and conditions are mentioned under which quotations will be accepted or rejected. In a tender the place, date and time upto which quotations will be accepted is mentioned.

Tenders are of three types:

1.Open tenders: Tenders where estimated cost of work/supply is above Rs.1,00,000/-. These tenders are invited through press giving wide publicity and normally a period of 4 weeks is given. In emergency cases this period can be reduced to 2 weeks.

2.Limited tenders: Tenders where estimated cost of work/supplies is less than Rs.100000/-, and quotations are invited from registered contractors/suppliers. If the number of registered contractors/suppliers is less than five, tenders can be invited from regd. contr./suppliers of other board/companies. In emergency cases tenders can be invited for works/supplies upto 50 lacs with prior approval of competent authority.

3.Single tenders: These tenders are invited for special types of equipments or machinery from suppliers of proprietary items/articles. (10)

Ans:3(b)

Transformer covered under warranty period when damaged is required to be repaired by the firm from whom it was purchased. When such a transformer gets damaged during warranty period, intimation is sent by SDO/DS concerned to his Sr.Xen/CE-MM with full details of damaged transformer. On receipt of intimation from his SDO, Sr.Xen/DS shall send letters to SE/TRW and CE/MM for repair of the transformer by the supplier of the transformer. SE/TRW as well as CE/MM shall direct the supplier of the transformer to get it repaired by his technicians. In case the supplier fails to get the transformer repaired within stipulated period, the concerned SDO/DS will send the damaged transformer to COS for its repairs. After repair of damaged T/F covered under warranty period, cost of repairs to be recovered from the concerned supplier will be intimated to CE/MM for recovery from the bills of the firm. The cost to be recovered from the supplier includes cost of material, spares, labor charges, storage charges, other departmental charges etc.etc. (10)

Ans:4 (a)

When a loss is caused to the Company due to negligence or fraud by an employee of the company, following principles must be followed to fix responsibilities:

1. Any official/officer due to whose negligence or fraud a loss is caused to the Board/company, the concerned official/officer will be held personally responsible.
2. Responsibilities must be fixed without any delay.
3. If loss is caused by a higher officer, he must also be held responsible.
4. While giving punishment to the guilty person, his financial position must be kept in view.
5. If required, the matter should be reported to the police department.
6. If a fraud is committed by an employee, the loss must be recovered from the guilty. However, if the loss is caused due to negligence on the part of the senior officer, he should also bear a part of loss.

(10)

Ans:4(b)

(i) When the Board/Company executes a work on behalf of another Board/agency against advance payment and after its completion becomes the property of another Board/agency it is called deposit work.

(ii) When the Board/Company executes a work on behalf of another Board/agency against advance payment and after its completion does not become the property of another Board/agency it is called contributory work.

(iii) An agreement is a written document in which full details of the work to be done, rates and other terms and conditions are mentioned, signed between the representative of the Company and the Contractor.

(iv) A cheque which is not encashed within 6 months (now 3 months) from the date of its issue is called a stale cheque.

(iv) When a cheque presented to the bank for payment is not honoured/paid and returned by the bank, it is called dishonoured cheque.

(2+2+2+2+2=10)

Ans:5(a)

1. An officer's accounts should be correct not only to his own satisfaction, but he should see that the expenditure as per rules and regulations and their correctness could satisfy audit also.
2. All payments, measurements must be so clear and self speaking that it can be produced in a court of law, if required.
3. All types of receipts and payments must immediately be recorded in the books of account with full details and classified correctly and immediately
4. It is the responsibility of divisional officer to check time to time the basic accounts records.
5. It is the responsibility of divisional officer to ensure timely submission of monthly account.
6. It is the responsibility of divisional officer to ensure that for all expenses proper budget grant is available.
7. Divisional officer being the primary disbursing officer is responsible for all kinds of mistakes.

(10)

Ans:5 (b)

U-chèque is a bank cheque shaped paper instrument issued by one accounting unit to another accounting unit to settle inter-unit book-transfer transactions. It can't be encashed within or outside the Corporation. U-chèque means an un-encashable cheque.

Custody of U-Cheque: Blank u-cheques are required to be kept in safe custody like bank cheques. In head office blank U-chèque books are kept in the custody of officer incharge of Broadsheet Section. Its record is kept in Broadsheet section in prescribed register. These U-cheques are issued by Broadsheet section to concerned accounting units as and when so required by them.

In accounting units/DDOs offices record of U-cheques is kept in prescribed register in Accounts Branch. Blank U-cheques remain in the custody of incharge of accounting unit. A proper record of counterfoils of used u-cheques is kept by the Supdt./Divnl.Accounts.

Use of U-Cheques: U-cheques are used in following cases:

1. To accept an IUT Bill received from another accounting unit.
2. To accept transfer of money from another accounting unit.

Accounting of U-Cheques: Proper account of U-cheques issued is kept in U-chèque Cash Book. Like normal cash book, when ever a transaction is settled through U-chèque, entries will be recorded in U-chèque cash Book. This cash book is kept in the custody of incharge of Accounts Branch in accounting unit concerned. Entries recorded in this cash book are also authenticated under the initials of DDO concerned.

(10)

Model Solution EO, S-5/2012, P-II

1/5

Q.No.1(A) Pay fixation of Mr.X

Appointed U.D.C 17-12-77

6300/10700 unrevised scales

31-12-05 11050

10900/34800+4500 Revised scale of 2006

1-1-06 25060 (Fitment table)

1-12-06 25820

1-12-07 26600

1-12-08 27400 Promoted as Supdt Grade-II

10900/34800+4800 in revised scales

5-2-09 27400 27700 (27400+300 G PAY)

1-12-09 28530 (27400x3%+300 difference of g pay)

Q.1(B) Pay fixation of Mr.'s' JE

DNI 1-12-06 29260

Two AGIs Stopped without future effect vide O/O 556 Dt. 10-12-06

1-12-07 29260 (30140)

1-12-08 29260 (31050)

1-12-09 31050 (31990) One AGI Stopped vide O/O No 557 Dt 10-12-06

1-12-10 32950

Q.No.2(a) The scale of Pay and Identical time Scale . Time scale means Pay which subject to any Conditions prescribed in Regulations rises by periodical increments from a minimum to Maximum.

Where as identical time Scales are the Scales where minimum and maximum of two scales are same and the rate of increment and period of increment also identical . Identical time scales are governed by Civil Services Rules & other by M.S.R can be treated as identical where two posts are on identical timescales . It is reasonable to hold that the duties and responsibilities of the posts are not very different in nature.

Q.No.2(b) Fee :- Fee means recurring or nonrecurring payment to an employee from a Source other than the one to which his pay is charged such as any payment received from Govt./Court/University or any other institution is termed as fee.

Where as Honorarium means recurring or non recurring payment made to an employee from the Board,s/Corporation revenue for the work of occasional or intermittent character such a payment made to examiners.etc.

2(C) Probationer and Probation

Probationer means a Corporation employee employed on probation in or against a substantive post in the Cadre . A corporation employee who holds Substantively permanent post in the Cadre is merely appointed on probation to another post is not treated as probationer. The Probationer must have some definite conditions attached to his appointment.

When an employee is appointed substantively to a permanent post in a cadre with certain Conditions of probations attached to his appointment to determining his fitness for eventual substantive appointment to that post will be known as on probation .

2(D) Superannuation Pension and Retiring Pension

A superannuation Pension is granted to a corporation employee entitled or required by rule to retire at particular age.. The present age of retirement in the cases of class I,II & III employee is 58 years where as in the cases of class IV employees it is 60 years.

Retiring Pension :- A retiring Pension is granted to a Govt employee who retires or is require to retire under the premature retirement rules. A Govt employee Compulsory retired as penalty may be granted by the authority Competent to impose such penalty pension or gratuity or both at a rate not less than 2/3 & not more than full compensation pension or gratuity or both admissible to him on the compulsory retirement.

Q.No.3 (A) What are the various kinds of recoveries to be made from subsistence allowance.

Ans. There are four kinds of recoveries from an employee suspended from service

1) Compulsory recoveries which includes Income Tax, Quarter rent, water charges, loans and advances etc. These recoveries are to be decided by the competent authorities of the board/corporation.

2) Optional recoveries :- Recoveries such as deduction of LIC, PIS, G.P.F. etc. These are generally not to be made until & unless the concerned official requests for the same.

3) Govt./Corporation Recoveries :- No recoveries should be made from subsistence allowance.

4) Miscellaneous recoveries :- Misc. recoveries such as over payment of dues, pay & allowances can be deducted from the subsistence allowances but should not exceed 1/3 of Gross amount of subsistence allowance and other allowances admissible under rule 7.2 of CSR/MSR.

3(B) Who is the competent authority to sanction extra ordinary leave & to what extent.

Ans :- As per Sr.No.28 of Chapter XV of MSR Vol-1 Part I and MSR Vol-I Part-II D.D.O can sanction extra ordinary leave upto 90 days under regulation 8.71 after that Head of Deptt ie Secretary/CE, CAO, Chief Controller Finance etc. can sanction EOL upto one year As per O/Ono.20 dt 24-2-11 Director H.R PSPCL can sanction with due recommendations of member incharge upto two year More than two years by the approval of Director H.R with the concurrence of Finance is required.

Q.3(C) What is the restriction of maternity leave on A/c of miscarriage/abortion and how it can be allowed.

Ans. As per instructions issued by regulation Section vide memo No.25406/26091 dated 8-2-96, the total power of maternity leave on A/c of miscarriage/abortion should be restricted to 45 days in the entire Career of a female employee. In calculation of number of days such leave availed in a post before issue of instructions is not to be taken into account. However in cases requiring longer duration of rest, leave of the kind due and admissible can be availed to cover the particulars absence.

Q.3(d) What is paternity leave what is the maximum ceiling & restriction. Can it be refused.

Ans A male Board employee with less than two surviving children on his request may be granted paternity leave for maximum 15 days (After commuting 30 days half pay leave) during the confinement of his wife.

This leave should normally be not refused.

Q.No.4(A) Can an advances be allowed from G.P Fund for setting up the business of the children of employee If yes what are the conditions & restrictions & what is maximum amount which can be allowed.

As per Regulations Section circular No.9/07 dated 7-6-07 non refundable advances can be allowed out of G.P fund. for setting up of the business of members of his family. It will be restricted to 75% and it will only be allowed once during his entire Service. or his service remains less than 10 years.

It will be the responsibility of the drawing and disbursing officer to ensure that the advances applied by the office is almost necessary for this purpose specified and after drawl of advances an employee will furnish. utilization certificate within one month of drawl. This advance under G.P Fund Regulation 13.14(3) will be considered as obligatory expenses.

4(B) Who is Competent to sanction purchase of non recurring contingency where material is not covered by any specific prescribed specifications.

Ans As per delegation of power of PSEB at Sr.No.95, in case where the purchase has to be made at the spot after examining the quality and articles are not covered by any specific prescribed specifications CE HRD/ Deputy Secretary/ Chief Engineer/CAO/FA/CA ius authorized to accord sanction in effecting such purchases up to Rs.1000/- in each case by inviting competitive quotations provided it is certified that the rates have been ascertained from the market and are reasonable. The official authorise may co-opt One other officer with him if possible.

4(C) Can the financial power be redeligated further. If yes ? under which instructions and to whom it can be redeligated and what are the conditions.

Ans yes as per explanation notes 7 delegation of Powers of PSEB.

Head of Department may redeligate the financial powers delegated to them in the delegations of powers to any officer, subordinate to them at their Head Quarter officers on their own responsibility and subject to such restrictions as they may like to impose. Provided that the financial powers redeligated shall hovers be exercised subject to the supervision and Control of the delegation officer.

Provided further that such redeligation powers shall be exercised personally by such officer and shall be no circumstances be further delegated. On change of officer, the new officer will again review the power already delegated by old incumbent officer.

Q 5A:- Whether medical fitness certificate on first appointment on adhoc basis is required and whether an official reemployed after resignation or an employment on temporary basis is also required to produce fitness certificate.

Ans. yes As per regulation 3.3 of MSR Vol-I part I and memo no. 22338 Reg/249 dated 19-2-76. No person is appointed on adhoc basis without a medical fitness certificates of health unless the vacancy is of less than six months duration. Only person appointed on a temporary vacancy for a period not exceeding six months is exempted to produce medical fitness certificate.

An official reemployed after resignation shall be exempted from producing medical fitness certificate if the resignation was for taking any other appointment under Govt./Quasi Govt/body for which he applied with the approval of and through the appropriate authority & provided he was medical examined by the competent Medical authority & declared fit.

An temporary appointment less than six months needs not to produce medical fitness certificate.

Q.5(B) What joining time is admissible if a Board/corporation employee is transferred during transit & what pay and allowance are admissible during the joining time.

Ans. As per 9.12 of MSR Vol-I part I if a corporations employee appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another his joining time begins on the day following that on which he receives the orders. A Second period of Six days for preparation shall not be included in calculating/joining time of a Board employee. Whose appointment is changed while in transit Pay & allowances during joining time.

As per 9.14 of MSR Vol-I Part II the pay which an employee would have drawn if he had continued in the old post or the pay which he will draw on taking the charge of the new post whichever is less will be given when joining time is availed after availing earned leave will be allowed pay as per leave salary drawn. In case of Remote locality then he will be allowed pay which he would have in remote locality. The Joining time will be allowed only if the transfer is in the public interest.

Q.5(C) Whether Regulations of Business Conduct of PSEB are equally applicable to the Board Corporation. Employee when they are on deputation with Punjab Government.

As per employees Conduct Regulations 1971 of PSEB the employees of Punjab State Electricity Board /Corporation employees when on deputation to any State Govt during the period deputation, shall be governed by the corresponding rules of borrowing authority i.e Punjab Govt.

A.1: (a)

i)

Store Return Warrant :

Surplus material lying at site of work is returned to stores by this document. It gives the name of work/Estimate no. from which the material is returned. Name of material, material code, quantity of material returned from work & that accepted by store is also recorded in the SRW. SR. No. & date vide which the material was originally drawn from store is also shown in the S.R.W.

When material is accepted by store-its entry is recorded in the Goods Receipt Note & Stock card.

ii)

Stock Verification Report:

Stores/Materials lying in stores are checked regularly by the SDO/XEN In charge, other inspecting officers & Stock Verifiers. Whenever an officer verifies the stores, he prepares a Stock Verification Report. The SVR shows name of article material code, actual balance in stores & balance as per stock card. The difference is the material found short or surplus. On the basis of SVR the surplus is recorded as receipt & shortage as issues. The value of material found short or surplus is adjusted in accounts by J.V (T.E.O).

iii)

Good Receipt Note:

This is a Measurement Book used to record the receipt of all stock articles received from suppliers, other Divisions or Departments or by return from works.

After receipt of material, it is checked & inspected. If it is found good condition, it is counted, weighed or measured and entry is recorded in stock M.B (now it is known as Goods Receipt Note -GRN). Basic price, Sales tax/Excise Duty, freight if payable by PSPCL is also recorded for each item of receipt. This for is the basis of fixing issue rate.

Expenses recoverable from suppliers are also noted in the GRN, so that recoveries are made from the Bills. A copy of GRN is given to store keeper for posting of stock cards and one copy is sent to the paying agency.

iv) **Defective Goods Receipt Note:**

All materials received from suppliers are checked, counted, weighed or measured. If the material received is in good condition and as per specification of the purchase order it is accepted and its entry is recorded in Goods Receipt Note. But in case the material received is not as per specifications or is deficient is not accepted. Its entry is recorded in the Defective Good Receipt Note and copy of the DGRN is sent to the supplier, one copy to the controlling officer, one copy to the purchasing authority and one copy is sent to the paying authority with a request not to make the payment to the supplier.

v) **Departmental Charges:**

When we execute some works, the direct cost i.e. cost of the material issued, payment to labour engaged on the work is debited to the accounts of the work. Besides the direct material & direct labour there are many components of cost that are not accounted for such as T&P used on the work, supervision/inspection carried out by JE/SDO/XEN/Other Officers. The cost of such components is not charged to the work but treated as General Expenditure. When we carry out some works on behalf of consumer or other departments we charge 27.5% departmental charges on the cost booked to the work. This is done to cover the indirect expenses in procuring material, indirect labour and supervision. These charges are called departmental charges.

A.1: (b)1. Storekeeper is responsible for safe custody, preservation & issue of Stores & for maintenance of quantity accounts.

2. The S.K should keep the stores well arranged & properly stacked in their respective bins.
3. The store keeper should record the transactions of receipt/issue in the Qty. card immediately. Balance after issue should be recorded in each S.R./Store Challan.
4. The SDO is equally responsible for the Maintenance & upkeep of stores. He shall also be held responsible for the losses due to negligence of staff or for other reasons.
5. Officers in charge should verify receipts recorded in G.R.N. with the relevance stock card.
6. The officer incharge should check:
 - (i) 10 to 20 items of stock at random.
 - (ii) Record the result of verification in S.V.R.

(ii) Posting of shortages/surpluses in the quantity card.

7. The Divisional Officer should inspect the stores once in two months to ensure proper stacking & accounting. He should check a few items at random to satisfy himself that the physical balances/ground balances agree with the book balances.

A.1: (c) As per Material Accounting Manual, the SDO/XEN incharge of one store should assess his requirement of an item of store & if necessary should draw an indent for drawl of that item from the main store. The indent should be approved by SDO/XEN incharge of stores after which the JE stores should be deputed to collect these items from the main store.

The SDO/XEN Incharge of the main store (issuing store) should look into the stock balance & approve full or lesser quantity to be transferred keeping in view the criticality of the item. After the indent is approved, the store keeper shall issue the stores on store Challan.

A.1: (d) The value of all receipts & issues from stores are done by the computer centre on the basis of input data sent to it. The computer prints separate lists of items for which there have been no transaction for over one year /two years. SDO/Stores shall get prepared half yearly in January & July lists of non moving /dead & slow moving items showing complete details & send it to the CE/S&D. The Sr. XEN/SE shall review the list & make recommendation. These lists are put up to the CE/Stores for scrutiny for declaring the obsolete and surplus to requirement. All stores shall thereafter sent list of un-serviceable/surplus (to requirement) obsolete items to the Disposal Cell. It shall circulate the list of various stores so that these can be got transferred for utilization if necessary. If these cannot be utilized anywhere these are disposed off by auction as scrap.

A.2 (a)

TERMS & CONDITIONS FOR TUBEWELL CONNECTIONS TO BE RELEASED UNDER ARTC SCHEME.

1. The applications/ option under proposed ARTC scheme shall be available to applicants already registered under General Category & pending for issue of Demand Notice.
2. The upper limit for accepting option shall be 45,000 Nos. which will be in addition to connection to be released for the pending TRs under various categories and connection to be released under general category as per tubewell policy for 2011-2012 to be issued by State Govt.
3. The connections under ARTC shall be released on turnkey basis through open tender process or departmentally. The material conforming to standard specification of PSPCL will be purchased / procured by the Contractors from approved suppliers of PSPCL.
4. The release of tubewell connection under the policy shall commence after July/Aug-2011.
5. The scheme may be opened in the first phase for AP applications registered upto 31.12.1992 for two weeks and if the response is less than target of 45,000. No then the scheme will be extended to AP Applications registered upto 31.12.1994 for another two weeks and if still short of target it will be extended upto 31.12.1996 for another two weeks. The scheme may close within six weeks from its start to enable timely floating of tenders etc.
6. 10% of total number of connections checking will be carried out by TA & I and Enforcement as per existing procedure.
7. The applicant will deposit presently applicable per BIP service connection charges @ Rs. 3600/- per BIP or the actual expenditure. (Comprising of extending high voltage line, step down substation and cost of service lines) incurred in providing the connection load which ever to higher.

A.2(b)

Service Connection charges for release of Tubewell Connections.

The Service connection charges are recoverable from the applicants seeking a new tubewell connection or extension in load/ demand under AP

category as prescribed by Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission in the Electricity Supply Code. As per an amendment made by Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission vide its Notification dated 24.5.2010, an applicant for new connection seeking out of turn release of connection will be required to pay per BHP / KW/ KVA charges or the actual expenditure incurred in providing the connection whichever is higher.

Accordingly Service Connection Charges for release of new connection or extension in load / demand under AP category will be recovered as under:-

- i) Service Connection charges @ Rs. 3600 per BHP (upto service line of 500 meter) from General category consumers.
- ii) Application for new connection seeking out of turn release of connection/ load/ demand will pay actual cost of release of connection of PSERC prescribed per BHP / KW/ KVA service connection charges whichever is higher.

A.2 (C)

- | | | |
|------|---|---------------------|
| i) | Mobile Towers | (HRS Tariff) |
| ii) | Bed and Breakfast scheme. | (DS Tariff) |
| iii) | Hospital run by charitable Institutions approved under Section 80 G of the Income Tax Act | (DS Tariff) |
| iv) | Depots of Oil and Gas companies | (Industrial Tariff) |

A.2 (d)

EXEMPTION FROM PEAK LOAD HOURS RESTRICTIONS – LEVY OF PEAK LOAD EXEMPTION CHARGES:

- 1) MS and LS consumers except essential services may be required to observe peak load hours restrictions. The PSPCL may, with the prior approval of the Commission, also impose such restrictions on other categories of consumers. The duration of peak load restrictions will not be for more than 3 hours in the evening between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. The PSPCL will not increase the duration of peak load hours restrictions without prior approval of the commission. Any change of timing or duration of the peak load hours restrictions will be intimated to the consumers well in advance through a public notice.
- 2) The entitlement of a consumer to run a part of connected load/Contract Demand (converted into load in KW) called restricted load without payment of additional charges will be worked out as under:-

- a) MS consumers with connected load of 50 KW or above: 10% of the connected load.
- b) LS consumers (other than Arc/Induction Furnaces) : 10% of sanctioned Contract Demand or 50 KW, whichever is less.
- c) Induction furnace consumers : 5% of sanctioned Contract Demand or 50 KW per furnace, whichever is less.
- d) Arc furnace consumers: 5% of sanctioned Contract Demand.

However, a consumer will be entitled to seek permission from the PSPCL to use higher load during peak load hours on payment of additional charges as approved by the Commission.

3) Peak Load Exemption to MS and LS consumers may be allowed on the consumer's request subject to availability of power as below:-

- i) Peak Load exemption to MS consumers shall be granted by SEs/Dy.CEs/DS. In case of MS consumers charges will be leviable @ Rs.100/- per KW or part thereof per month of sanctioned load in addition to the normal electricity bill.
- ii) Peak Load Exemption of more than 100KW shall be granted to Large Supply consumers by CE / PP&R. In case of LS Consumers, charges will be leviable @ 120/- per KW of permitted load less restricted load per month if the permitted load during peak hours is up to 100 KW. If the permitted load exceeds 100 KW, charges will be calculated on the load permitted less restricted load for peak hours @ Rs.1.80 per KW per hour up to 65% of Contract Demand and Rs. 2.70 per KW per hour for exemption allowed beyond 65% of Contract Demand. PLEC charges will be calculated for a minimum of 3 hours per day. These charges will be over and above the normal electricity bill.

The penalty for violation of Peak Load Hours Restrictions on consumers on whose premises Electronic Energy Meters have been installed shall be as per sub clauses given below:-

- i) Rs. 50/- per KW of the maximum load used in excess of the Peak Load Exemption Limit per day of first default in a block of 2 months and Rs. 100/- per KW in the 2nd block of 2 months immediately after the first default block.
- ii) If the default occurs either during the first 'half hour' or the last half hour' of Peak Load Hours Restrictions period on any day, the penalty will be levied at half the rate. If, however, the default occurs both during first 'half hour' as well as last 'half hour' of Peak Load Hours Restrictions period, the penalty shall be levied at full rate.
- iii) If there is no default in any time block of two months, the next time block in which a default occurs will be treated as the 'First Time Block' and penalty levied accordingly.

A.3 (a)

The Licensee will, with reference to the declared voltage, maintain voltage at the point of commencement of supply to a consumer within the limits stipulated hereunder:

- (i) In the case of LT supply: +6%
- (ii) In the case of HT supply: +6% and -9%; and,
- (iii) In the case of EHT supply: +10% and -12.5%.

A. 3(b)

Where the consumer requests for shifting of a meter and/or service connection to a new premises or for diversion of existing lines and has deposited cost therefor, the following time schedule will be observed for completing these works :-

- i) Shifting of meter/service connection : 7 days
- ii) Shifting of LT/HT lines : 20 days
- iii) Shifting of transformer : 30 days

A.3 (c)

In the case of multi storey buildings/apartments, meter/metering equipment may be installed near the entrance of the consumer premises or at any other convenient common space provided that the cost of infrastructure from the premises of a consumer to the common space is borne by the owner/promoter or an association/society of occupant/ owners that may be formed in the complex. In such a case, the owner/ promoter or association/society would also be required to ensure protection of the meter/metering equipment from theft or damage

A. 3 (d)

Temporary Supply: An applicant in this category will pay for the expenditure for providing temporary connection as under:

- (a) Cost of erection and dismantling of relevant works including consumables.
- (b) Service line/electrical plant rentals as approved by the Commission

Temporary supply will be permitted to an applicant under regulation 6.5 of the Supply Code for a period not exceeding two years in the first instance.

However, for construction phase of a large projects period may be extended further upto 3 years by Chief Engineer (DS) and beyond three years by CE/ Commercial.

A.3 (e)

AVAILING OF SANCTIONED LOAD/CONTRACT DEMAND IN PHASES –BILLING THEREOF.

An applicant of DS/NRS with connected load upto 100 KW and SP/MS Categories may avail the sanctioned load in phases, within a period not exceeding six months. The billing of such a consumer, in the interim 30 period, will be on the basis of load actually availed of. The PSPCL will, through a notice inform the applicant to build up the sanctioned load or surrender the unavailed load before the expiry of six months from the date of release of the first phase. If the load is not built up as required, the sanctioned load of the consumer will be reduced to the load actually availed of and billed under the relevant category. In the case of LS, BS and DS/NRS consumers with load exceeding 100 KW, building up of the Contract Demand in phases will be allowed by the load sanctioning authority of PSPCL and the consumer billed accordingly.

A 3 (f)

i)	Lamps	= 110 No.	4400 W
ii)	Tubes	= 40 No.	1600 W
iii)	Plugs	= 30 No.	600 W
iv)	Fan	= 20 No.	1200 W
v)	Power Plugs (single phase)	= 15 No.	8000 W
vi)	Three phase power socket	= 2 No.	6000 W
vii)	Window type AC (non-standard)	= 8 No.	20000 W
viii)	Geyser	= 1 No.	-
Total:			41800 W or
			41.800 KW

A.4 (a)

Voltage Surcharges leviable to DS/ NRS/ BS/ LS category of consumers.

It has been decided as per Tariff Order 2011-12 issued by PSERC applicable w.e.f. 1.4.2011, to specify voltage surcharge rates for DS/NRS/BS/LS consumers whose load/demand are released at a voltage lower than that specified in Conditions of Supply as under:-

- i) DS/ NRS/ LS consumers catered at 400 volts against specified voltage of 11 kV be levied surcharge at the rate of 15%.
- ii) DS/NRS/LS/BS consumers with Contract Demand exceeding 4000 kVA catered at 11 kV against specified voltage of 33/66 kV be levied surcharge at the rate of 10%. However, surcharge @ 10% shall be applicable to LS consumers w.e.f. 1.4.2009 as already circulated vide CC 12/2011 dt. 29.3.2011.
- iii) DS/ NRS/ BS/ LS consumers catered at 33/66 kV against specified voltage of 132/220 kV be levied surcharge at the rate of 5%.
- iv) LS consumers with Contract Demand exceeding 2500 kVA and upto 4000 KVA, catered at 11 kV against specified voltage of 33/66 kV be levied surcharge at the rate of 7%. However, surcharge @ 7% shall be applicable to LS consumers w.e.f. 1.4.2009 as already circulated vide CC 12/2011 dt. 29.3.2011.
- v) All these surcharges will be leviable on the consumption charges including Demand Charges, if any or monthly minimum charges.
- vi) The exemptions from levy of surcharges as already specified in the Conditions of Supply para (5.2) shall continue as under:-
 1. Supply to an applicant/consumer will invariably be released at the voltage linked to Contract Demand as specified in Conditions of Supply.
 2. In case there is any constraint in releasing a connection at the specified voltage, the Licensee may cater the supply at a lower voltage on payment of surcharge as specified in the General Conditions of Tariff.
 3. (a) All existing LS consumers availing supply at a voltage less than that specified above, may convert their system so as to receive the supply at the specified voltage. Till conversion to the specified supply voltage, or in case there is any constraint in such conversion, a consumer will continue to be levied surcharge(s) related to supply voltage as specified in the General Conditions of Tariff.

- (b) Existing LS consumers availing supply at 66 KV but required to convert their system so as to receive supply at 132/220 KV will not be levied any surcharge related to supply voltage, till such consumers request for enhancement of their Contract Demand
- (c) Existing DS, NRS & BS consumers may get their Contract Demand sanctioned upto their existing sanctioned connected load converted into kVA (by assuming 0.90 power factor) or the existing sanctioned Contract Demand (transformer capacity) as on 31.3.2010, whichever is higher. All such consumers catered at a voltage lower than specified above, will be liable to pay surcharge only in case of any enhancement in Contract Demand.
- (d) The Licensee may effect supply at a lower voltage on payment of surcharge as specified/may be specified in the General Conditions of Tariff if specified voltage for supply to an existing consumer for release of additional load/demand (total load/demand) is HT/EHT but there is a constraint in effecting supply at these voltages.

A 4. (b)

Compounding

- (a) The State Government or any Officer authorized by it may accept from any consumer/person who has committed or is reasonably suspected of theft of electricity, a sum of money as compounding fee at rates notified by the State Government. In the event of such rates not having been notified, rates as in Section 152 of the Act will apply.
- (b) On receipt of such amount, all criminal proceedings against the consumer/person under this Act shall be dropped. The payment of compounding fee will be in addition to any civil liability accruing under Regulation 37.2.
- (c) The compounding of an offence of theft of electricity shall be allowed only once to any consumer/person.

PROVISION OF 11KV INDEPENDENT FEEDER FOR CONSUMERS.

1 Consumers running Essential Services and/or continuous process industries irrespective of their load/contract demand or other Industrial consumers with a Contract Demand exceeding 2500 KVA may apply for an independent 11 KV feeder to avail of the benefit of uninterrupted supply of electricity provided they agree to pay the cost of the independent feeder, Circuit Breaker (CB) and establishment charges.

2 When a consumer obtaining supply from an existing common feeder is allowed an independent feeder, the cost incurred in converting the existing feeder into an independent feeder including the cost of shifting the supply system of other consumers connected to the existing feeder will be payable by that consumer. A consumer requiring supply from an independent feeder who has initially paid only prorata cost of switchgear as per Reg. 9 of the Supply Code will be further liable to pay remaining cost of Circuit Breaker after adjusting the prorata cost already paid.

3 The independent feeder provided at the cost of a consumer will not be tapped/extended to provide supply to any other dissimilar consumer. However, if such tapping has to be resorted to on account of technical constraints, then it will be effected in such a way that an independent feeder of essential service consumer is tapped/extended for another essential service consumer only. Similarly an independent feeder of a continuous process industrial consumer shall be tapped/extended for another continuous process industrial consumer only. An independent feeder of a general industrial consumer shall be tapped/extended for a general industrial consumer only.

4 In the event of tapping/extending an independent feeder, the consumer getting the benefit of independent feeder by tapping/extending shall be liable to pay proportionate cost (duly updated by applying Wholesale Price Index for all commodities) of common portion of line/feeder including Circuit Breaker at the sending end in addition to entire cost of independent portion/section.

5 The proportionate cost of common portion of feeder/line recoverable from 2nd and/or subsequent consumer alongwith interest at SBI's base rate (compounded annually) on this proportionate cost shall be adjustable against the expenditure incurred for augmentation of feeder which might be necessitated in the event of the consumer(s) who has borne the entire cost initially coming up for enhancement in his Contract Demand.

It shall be ensured to intimate the original consumer regarding congestion in and around the substation and the proposal of tapping his independent feeder. The cost of common portion payable by 2nd and or subsequent consumer shall also be intimated to the concerned consumer. It shall also be ensured that where double circuit supports are provided for erecting a single circuit independent feeder the concerned consumer is charged the cost of single circuit supports only.

A 5. (a)

INSTALLATION OF STAND BY DG / TG SETS:

1. The consumers of the PSPCL can install stand by DG / TG sets for meeting their own requirement of electricity during breakdowns / power cut / peak load hours restrictions. The following information/documents shall be supplied to the PSPCL by the consumer.
 - i) Name and complete address and account no. of the connection, where DG / TG set is proposed to be installed.
 - ii) Name of Sub-Division/Division/Circle in whose jurisdiction the set is proposed to be installed.
 - iii) Sanctioned connected load / contract demand and supply voltage of the connection.
 - iv) Nature of Industry/Business.
 - v) Particulars of DG / TG Set(s).
 - vi) Key diagram of the Electrical Installation of the DG/TG Set and change over arrangement.
2. Fool Proof arrangements shall be made to avoid mixing of PSPCL supply with that to be generated by the DG/TG Set(s). It shall be ensured that the neutral of PSPCL supply is isolated during the changeover to DG/TG Set supply. All relevant provisions of the IE Rules, 1956 or Regulations notified by CEA under Section 53 of the Act shall be complied with in respect of the installation and test report shall be furnished.
3. An undertaking that a proper meter shall be provided to measure the energy generated from the DG/TG set and the data shall be supplied to PSPCL as and when asked for monitoring/energy audit.
4. Notice to CEI to Govt. Punjab:

The following details of installation shall be supplied to CEI Punjab also.

 - i) Particulars of the electrical installation and plan thereof.
 - ii) Test Report of the licensed wiring contractor.
 - iii) Single Line Diagram indicating the arrangement of connections of the Generator installation to the existing electrical installation.
 - iv) Clearance from CEI Punjab shall be required, in case the capacity of DG / TG Set is above 10 kW.
5. Technical Clearance shall be given within 30 days by the following Officers of the PSPCL and no permission fee shall be payable by the consumer:

Capacity of DG Set(s)	Competent Authority
Upto 10 KW (11 kVA)	No clearance / prior sanction of CEI shall be required.
Exceeding 10 KW (11 kVA) and upto 250 kVA	Add. S.E. / Gen. (DG)
Exceeding 250 kVA upto 1 MVA	Dy. CE / S.L. (DG)
Exceeding 1 MVA & upto 2.5 MVA	EIC / CE (DS)
Exceeding 2.5 MVA & upto 5 MVA	EIC / CE (Commercial)
Exceeding 5 MVA	Director-In-charge Commercial

In this case the total capacity of DG sets becomes 5050 KVA i.e. more than 5 MVA hence the competency to approve this case lies with Director/Commercial.

A.5(b)

Instructions regarding refund of arrears pertaining to the audited period are as under:

1. Refund up to average of three bills of the consumer be adjusted in the following bills of the consumer.
2. Refund of amount exceeding the average of three bills of the consumer be given to the consumer through Account Payee Cheque in the name of the consumer.
3. Refund pertaining to the audited period be allowed after the approval of competent authority. The competent authority shall be as per details given below:

	Authority to approve	Amount involved	Period for deciding case
1.	Committee consisting of Addl. SE/Sr. Xen/DS concerned as Chairman alongwith A.O./Field and concerned Xen/AEE/AE/DS.	Up to Rs.50,000/-	2 Months
2.	Committee consisting of Dy.CE/SE/DS concerned as Chairman alongwith Dy.C.A.O/Dy. CA and Addl. SE/Sr. Xen/Sales.	Above Rs.50,000/- and up to Rs.2,00,000/-	2 Months
3.	Committee consisting of EIC/CE/DS /DS concerned alongwith C.A.O/CA of Finance and Dy.CE/SE/Sales of commercial wing.	Above Rs.2,00,000/-	3 Month

A.5 (c)

KWH = $260000 \times 1.5 \times 100/105$	= 371428 KWH
KVAH = $295000 \times 1.5 \times 100/95$	= 465789 KWH
Power Factor = KWH / KVAH	= 0.797
MDI	= $3000 \times 1.5 = 4500$
Monthly Minimum charges (MMC)	= $3000 \times 383 = 1149000$
Energy Charges	= 18,08,293/-
Rebate	= NIL
Demand Surcharge	= $1500 \times 750 = 1,12,500$
Service Charges	= 450
Voltage Surcharge @ 7 %	= $.07 \times 1868283 = 1,30,780$
p.f. surcharge	= $(0.9 - 0.8) \times 10\% \times (\text{energy charges} + \text{Rebate} + \text{Voltage Surcharge}) = 0.1$ $(1868283 + 130780) = 19,99,066 \times 0.1$ = 1,99,907
Total due towards PSPCL	= Energy Charges + Demand Charges + Service Charges + Voltage Surcharge + p.f. Surcharge = 23,11,920
Electricity Duty	= 13% (Energy Charges + p.f. surcharge + Voltage Surcharge) = 2,85,865
Octroi @ 10 Paise per KWH =	= 37143
Gross Bill	= 26,34,929
Late payment surcharge within 7 days @ 5%	= 1,15,596
Late payment surcharge after 7 days @ 10%	= 2,31,192

Note: Tariff for LS category i.e. Rs. 4.95 / Kwh for the year 2011-12 has been taken for calculation alongwith fuel surcharge @ 8 paise per Kwh. All the amounts calculated above are in Rupees.

Paper – IV (Acts and Labour Laws)

Ans: 1 (A)

As per Section-62 of Electricity supply act of 1948 Restriction on unbudgeted expenditure (1) Save where in the opinion of the Board circumstances of extreme urgency, have arisen, no sum exceeding (seventy five thousand) rupees on account of recurring expenditure or exceeding (three lakhs) of rupees on account of non-recurring expenditure shall be expended by the Board in any year of account unless such sum has been included in a statement submitted under sub-section (1) or sub-section (5) of section 61.

(2) Where any such sum is expended under circumstances of extreme urgency 'I, shall be expended in accordance with the regulations made by the Board with the previous approval of the State Government and a report thereon indicating the source from which it is proposed to meet the expenditure shall be made as soon as practicable to the State Government.

Ans:-1 (b)

As per section 23 of the Factories Act 1948 (a) No young person shall be required or allowed to work on any machine to which this section applies unless:

- i) He has been fully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with the machine and the precautions to be observed and
 - ii) He has received sufficient training to work on the machine or is under adequate supervision by a person who has a through knowledge and experience of the machine.
- (b) Machines dangerous for young persons to be specified by the State Government . The State Government shall specify machines which in its opinion are of such a dangerous character that young person ought not to work at them unless the foregoing requirements are complied with.

Ans: 1 C

As per Section 66 of the Factories Act. 1948 The following additional restrictions have been imposed with regard to women workers:-

- (a) No exemption from the provisions of section 54 (Which lays down that the maximum daily hours of work shall be nine) shall be granted in respect of any woman.
- (b) No woman shall be employed in any factory except between the hours of 6 a.m to 7 p.m. The state government may, by notification in the official gazette, vary the limits with regards to any class, or classes of factories, however, such variation shall not authorize the employment of women between the hours 10 A.M to 5 P.M.
- (c) There shall be no change of shifts for women except after a weekly holiday or any other holiday.

The State Government, may however, make rules providing for the exemption from the aforesaid restriction (wholly or patially or conditionally) of woman working in fish-curing or fish-canning factories, where the employment of women beyond the hours specified is necessary to prevent danger to or deterioration in any raw material, The rules so made shall remain in force for a period not more than years at a time.

Paper – IV (Acts and Labour Laws)

Ans:2 (a) Adult and adolescent

As per Factories Act 1948 Adult means a person who has completed his eighteenth year of age whereas adolescent means a person who has completed his fifteenth year of age but has not completed his eighteenth year.

Ans: 2 (b) Employer and Managing Agent

As per the workmen's Compensation Act 1923 employer" includes any body of persons whether incorporated or not and any managing agent of an employer and the legal representative of a deceased employer, and, when the services of a workman are temporarily lent or let on hire to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship, means such other person while the workman is working for him whereas

"managing agent" means any person appointed or acting as the representative of another person for the purpose of carrying on such other person's trade or business, but does not include an individual manager subordinate to an employer.

Ans 2 C Lay off and Lock out

Ans: As per the Industrial disputes Act. 1947 lay off (with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions) means the failure, refusal or inability of an employer on account of shortage of coal, power or raw material or the accumulation of stocks or the breakdown of machinery " (or natural calamity or for any other connected reason) to give employment to a workman whose name is borne on the muster rolls of his industrial establishment and who has not been retrenched whereas

Lockout means the (temporary closing of a place of employment) or the suspension of work or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him

Ans 2 (d) Total Disablement and partial disablement

Ans: As per the employees State Insurance Act. 1948 permanent total disablement means such disablement of a permanent nature as incapacitates an employee for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of the accident in such disablement whereas

Permanent partial disablement means such disablement of a permanent nature as reduces the earning capacity of an employee in every employment which he was capable of undertaking at the time of the accident resulting in the disablement.

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Q 3 a

Ans: As per section 2 (q) of Industrial dispute Act, 1947 strike means a cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal, under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment where as lock out means the temporary closing of a place of employment, or the suspension of work or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him.

Prohibition of strikes and lock out 1) No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike in breach of contract:

- a) without giving to the employer notice of strike as hereinafter provided, within six weeks before striking or
- b) within fourteen days of giving such notice: or
- c) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice as aforesaid: or
- d) during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and seven days after the conclusion of such proceedings.

2) No employer carrying on any public utility service shall lockout any of his workmen

- a) without giving them notice of lockout as hereinafter provided with in six weeks before locking out or
- b) within fourteen days of giving such notice or
- c) before the expiry of the date of lock out specified in any such notice as aforesaid or
- d) during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and seven days after the conclusion of such proceedings.

3) The notice of lockout or strike under this section shall not be necessary where there is already in existence a strike or as the case may be lock out in the public utility service, but the employer shall send intimation of such lock out or strike on the day on which it is declared to such authority as may be specified by the appropriate Government either generally or for a particular area or for a particular class of public utility service.

4) The notice of strike referred to in sub section 1) shall be given by such number of person to such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed.

5) The notice of lockout referred to in sub section (2) shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed.

6) If on any day an employer receives from any person employed by him any such notices as are referred to in sub section (1) or gives to any persons employed by him any such notices as are referred to in sub section (2) he shall within five days thereof report to the appropriate Government or to such authority as that Government may prescribe the number of such notices received to be given on that day.

Illegal strike and lock outs (1) A strike or a lockout shall be illegal if:

- i) It is commenced or declared in contravention of section 22 or section 23 or
- ii) It is continued in contravention of an order made under subsection (3) of section 10 (or sub section (4 A) of section 10 A)
- (2) Where a strike or lockout in pursuance of an industrial dispute has already commenced and is in existence at the time of the reference of the dispute to a Board, (an arbitrator or a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal,) the continuance of such strike or lock out shall not be deemed to be illegal, provided that such strike or lock out was not at its commencement in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the continuance thereof was not prohibited under sub section (3) of section 10 (or sub section (4 A) of section 10 A)
- (3) A lock out declared in consequence of an illegal strike or a strike declared in consequence of an illegal lock out shall not be deemed to be illegal.

Ans 3 (b) Standing provisions regarding grant of weekly rest to workman are as under:-

1) A workman will be granted paid rest in a fixed week day, if he has worked for 4 days or more in a week in conjunction with leave with or without wages. In the interval of work, fixed rest day may be changed by the Divisional officer in-charge at his discretion.

2) A workman may be permitted to prefix and suffix religious holidays, with weekly rest.

2) Rest in lieu of overtime work on holidays previous weekly rest deferred by the sub Divisional officer incharge in the interest of the work and holidays. on the national and religious occasions and leave with wages will be counted in arriving at four working days for the purpose of weekly rest.

Paper – IV (Acts and Labour Laws)

Q 4 (A)

As per section 4 of the the workmen's Compensation Act 1923 Subject to the provisions of this Act, the amount of compensation shall be as follows namely:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Where death results from the injury | <p>An amount equal to (fifty percent) of the monthly wages of the deceased workman multiplied by the relevant factor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>an amount of (eighty thousand rupees) which ever is more.</p> |
| (b) Where permanent total disablement results from the injury. | <p>An amount equal to (sixty percent) of the monthly wages of the injured workman multiplied by the relevant factor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>an amount of (ninety thousand rupees) whichever is more.</p> |
| c) Where permanent partial disablement result from the injury | <p>i) in the case of an injury specified in part II of Schedule I, such percentage of the compensation which would have been payable in the case of permanent total disablement as is specified therein as being the percentage of the loss of earning capacity caused by that injury; and</p> <p>ii) in the case of an injury not specified Schedule I, such percentage of the compensation payable in the case of permanent total disablement as is proportionate to the loss of earning capacity (as assessed by the qualified medical practitioner) permanently caused by the injury.</p> |

Explanation II In assessing the loss of earning capacity for the purpose of sub clause ii) the qualified medical practitioner shall have due regard to the percentages of loss of earning capacity in relation to different injuries specified in Schedule I:

d) Where temporary disablement whether total or partial results from the injury

a half monthly payment of the sum equivalent to twenty five percent of monthly wages of the workman to be paid in accordance with the provisions of sub section (2).

Q 4 (b)

Ans As per section 42 of the Electricity (supply) Act 1948

Powers to Board for placing wires, poles etc,- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 12 to 16 and 18 and 19 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (9 of 1910) but without prejudice to the requirements of section 17 of that act where provision in such behalf is made in a sanctioned scheme, the Board shall have, for the placing of any wires, poles, wall-brackets, stays apparatus and appliances for the transmission and distribution of electricity, or for the transmission of telegraphic or telephonic communications necessary for the proper co-ordination of the works of the Board, all the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under Part III of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 (13 of 1885), with regard to a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

Provided that where a sanctioned scheme does not make such provision as aforesaid, all the provisions of sections 12 to 19 of the first-mentioned Act shall apply to the works of the Board.

(2) A Generating Company may for the placing of wires, poles wall brackets, stay apparatus and appliances for the transmission of electricity or for the transmission of telegraphic or telephonic communications necessary for the proper co-ordination of the work of the Generating Company, exercise all or any of the powers which the Board may exercise under sub-section (1) and subject to the conditions referred to therein)

Paper - IV (Acts and Labour Laws)

Ans: 5 (a)

Ans: As per section 21 of the air prevention and control of pollution Act. 1981 The Powers of State Govt. to declare air pollution control areas are as under:-

(1) The State Government may, after consultation with the State Board, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare in such manner as may be prescribed, any area or areas within the State as air pollution control area or areas for the purposes of this Act.

2) The State Government may after consultation with the State Board, by notification in the Official Gazette:-

- a Alter any air pollution control area whether by way of extension or reduction:
- b declare a new air pollution control area in which may be merged one or more existing air pollution control areas or any part or parts thereof.
- (3) If the State Government, after consultation with the State Board, is of opinion that the use of any fuel, other than an approved fuel, in any air pollution control area or part thereof, may cause or is likely to cause air pollution, it may by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit the use of such fuel in such area or part thereof with effect from such date (being not less than three months from the date of publication of the notification) as may be specified in the notification.
- 4) The State Government may after consultation with the State Board, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that with effect from such date as may be specified therein, no appliance, other than an approved appliance shall be used in the premises situated in an air pollution control area:
Provided that different dates may be specified for different parts of an air pollution control area or for the use of different appliances.
- 5) If the State Government after consultation with the State Board, is of opinion that the burning of any material (not being fuel) in any air pollution control area or part thereof may cause or is likely to cause air pollution, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit the burning of such material in such area or part thereof.

Ans 5 (b)

Offences are dealt with by Government Departments are as under:-

(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of Government, the Head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render such Head of the Department liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any officer, other than the Head of the Department, such officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.