

The demand for the old pension scheme (OPS) is growing especially after a few States announced that they would be reverting to it. Old Pension Scheme (OPS) is a retirement scheme approved by the central government which provides a monthly pension to the beneficiaries till the end of their life service. Under this, the amount of monthly pension is equal to half of the last salary drawn by an individual. New Pension Scheme (NPS) is the latest retirement scheme in which the beneficiaries will be able to withdraw 60% of the amount invested after retirement. The Government bears the expenditure incurred on the pension. The scheme was discontinued in 2004. In 1998, the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment commissioned a report for an Old Age Social and Income Security (OASIS) project. An expert committee submitted the report in January 2000. The primary objective of OASIS was targeted at unorganised sector workers who had no old age income security. The OASIS report became the basis for the New Pension Scheme, which was notified in December 2003. The Central Government introduced the National Pension System

(NPS) with effect from January 2004 (except for armed forces). The NPS was launched as a way for the government to get rid of pension liabilities. NPS is being implemented and regulated by PFRDA (Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority) in the country. National Pension System Trust (NPST) established by PFRDA is the registered owner of all assets under NPS. Issues with the NPS:

Unlike OPS, the NPS requires employees to deposit 10% of the basic pay, along with the dearness allowance. There is no GPF advantage and the amount of pension is not fixed.

The major issue with the scheme is that it is market-linked and return-based. In simple terms, the payout is uncertain.

Q 1. What is the base if NPS

- A. Government employee**
- B. Private sector Employee**
- C. Old Age Social and Income Security**
- D. Both A and B**

Q 2. How much pension provide in OPS

- A. 50 % of the salary**
- B. 50% of the last salary**
- C. Full amount of salary**
- D. None of them**

Q 3. How much Pension benefit will GIVE in NPS ?

- A. 60%**
- B. 100 %**
- C. 40%**
- D. 70%**

Q 4. What is the problem with NPS

- A. It is not beneficial for Government Employess**
- B. its return is uncertain**
- C. It is too much Risky**
- D. None of them**

Q 5. What is the mean of 'Revert'

A. Develop

B. Keep

C. Return

D. Annoy

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