

कास्ट एवं शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए रिजर्व्ड पदों की भरती नहीं की जाती है, उन युनिवर्सिटीज को युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ग्रांट न दे। तब तक युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ग्रांट जारी नहीं करे जब तक इन पदों को जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एवं शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए हैं, उन्हीं लोगों द्वारा न भरा जाए, इसी की ओर मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

### RE : OUTBREAK OF KALA-AZAR IN BIHAR

श्री जनार्दन यादव (बिहार) : मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जो 10 जिले हैं गंगा के उस पार के, उनमें काला अजार से अभी तक 5000 आदमी मर चुके हैं और अभी एक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट आई है कि 10,000 आदमी काला अजार से पीड़ित हैं और उस काला अजार की जो दवा है, वह बाजार में नहीं मिल रही है। चोर-बाजारी में वह दवा बहुत अधिक कीमत पर मिलती है। गरीब लोग उस दवा को खरीद कर बीमार को नहीं दे पाते हैं। अभी तो उत्तरी बिहार में हाजीपुर, सीतामढ़ी, वैशाली, समस्तीपुर, मधुबनी, दरभंगा, कटिहार, पूर्णिया अररिया, किशनगंज ये सब जिले ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं। लेकिन बिहार के कुछ सटे हुये जिले जैसे भागलपुर, संचाल परगना, छोट नागपुर इन जिलों में भी काला-ज्वर का प्रवेश हो चुका है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से डाक्टर्स को एक सर्वेक्षण टीम वहां पर जाये और सर्वेक्षण करे कि लगातार काला-ज्वर से जो आदमी मर रहे हैं उनकी जान बचाने के लिए वह तुरन्त सर्वेक्षण करके उपचार करें। वहां पर जो काला-ज्वर से पीड़ित लोग हैं, जिनको दवा नहीं मिल रही है, उनको केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से मुफ्त दवा देने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

श्री जलालुद्दीन अंसारी : मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

[[ شری جلال الدین انصاری : میں

ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔ ]]

श्री नरेन्द्र यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं इसको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

उपसभापति : आपको एसोसिएट कर लिया। डा. वाई राधाकृष्ण मूर्ति....

### RE: INJUSTICE BEING DONE TO REGIONAL RURAL BANK EMPLOYEES

DR. Y. RADHAKRISHNA MURTY (Andhra Pradesh) : Madam, my first submission is that we, new Members, have not yet learnt the skill of squeezing a matter into three-minutes' time. So we want your consideration.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: May I beg your pardon?

DR. Y. RADHAKRISHNA MURTY: We have not yet learnt the skill of squeezing a matter into three-minutes' time. So, we want your consideration. This is what I said.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the new Members are better. They know the three-minute limit. the old Members continue beyond. So, please do not learn it from your old colleagues as to how to overcome this three-minute limit. I would like you not to learn any such thing from your old colleagues.

DR. Y. RADHAKRISHNA MURTY: Madam, my submission is regarding the Regional Rural Banks, otherwise called the Grameena Banks, which are the products of the Garibi Hatao Programme of 1975 of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Then it was found that the Grameena Banks were one of the instruments for alleviating the conditions of the rural poor. It was particularly considered as a welfare mechanism. But now, of course, this Garibi Hatao Programme has become outdated because market economy and social Darwinism have become a fashion of the time. There are 196 Grameena Banks covering 400 districts of the country with 14,500 branches. There are 30,000 employees who are working in these banks. These banks secure deposits to the extent of Rs. 12,000 crores and credits to the extent of Rs. 6,000 crores to Rs. 7,000 crores. There were some anomalies in the working conditions of the employees of these banks. They want to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court directed the Central Government to constitute a committee to go into the matter, and a National Industrial Tribunal was constituted with Mr. Justice Obul Reddy as its Chairman. He held deliberations for a number of years, toured all over the country, studied the matter very deeply and gave an award. The essence

of the award is that there should be parity in salaries and allowances and other working conditions of the rural banks with those of the sponsoring banks. They also include cadre status, payment of allowances, increments, pension, pay revision, provident fund, etc., and also payment of arrears from 1987 onwards. But what happened was that though the Government accepted the award on paper, it did not implement it. The Government adopted some dilatory tactics of forming another committee to go into the matter. This committee was headed by the General Manager of NABARD, Shri K. Basu, and was only to suggest the modalities of payment of arrears leaving aside the other factors which had been agitated by the employees of the banks.

The Committee also gave some awards. It said that the payment should be made in instalments. Now the Government says that the profitability of these banks has gone down and the paying capacity has also gone down. They have again refused to pay the amount to the staff. It is true that these banks are running into losses. But a number of reasons are there for these losses. One is, they charge 4 per cent interest on advances, but give more on deposits. The operational cost is high because a large number of clientele take small amount of credits. Then the other factor is overdues which even our commercial banks have got to the extent of Rs. 27,000 crores. This House discussed it the other day. Then, of course, the surplus funds which these banks have got, cannot be utilised for high interest purposes. That is the mandate. Now the second thing is, SLRs which are kept with the sponsoring banks get nominal interest and the CRR which is kept with the RBI, does not attract any interest.

These are some of the causes for the losses sustained by rural banks. My submission is, in view of all these things, profitability should not be the criterion and the purpose for which these banks have been launched, that is, the social purpose, has to be taken into consideration and justice has to be done to the staff of these banks in accordance with the NIT award as well as the award given by other Committees. Thank you.

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान (नामनिर्देशित) : मैडम में दो बातें

पूछ सकता हूँ?

उपसभापति: हां आप दो बातें पूछ लीं, आपका नाम मेरे पास है।

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान: मैडम उसमें कुछ डिस्क्रिपेन्सी नजर आती है क्योंकि चेयरमैन ने मुझे एलाउ किया था जीरो हावर में और वह था एक हजार डेड बाडीज पंजाब में सीक्रेटिवली जला दी गई है, उसके संबंध में था। मैडम एक हजार डेड बाडीज जला दी गई और यह इतना सीरियस मामला है।

उपसभापति: आपके नाम पर पावर क्राइसेस है। यह जो मेरे पास लिखा है पावर क्राइसेस इन पंजाब।

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान: यह कोई क्लेरिकल मिस्टेक हुई है। चेयरमैन साहब से मैंने कहा और उन्होंने मान लिया। ये 984 डेड बाडीज जो सीक्रेटिवली जला दी गई हैं उसके बारे में वे एलाउ करने वाले हैं। उसके बाद मैं आ गया। मेरे आने के बाद पता नहीं क्या हुआ? मैडम, गलती हुई है। .... (व्यवधान)

श्री बलबीर सिंह : मैडम .... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति: अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। एक मिनट आप बैठेंगे सुरजेवाला जी। पहले मैं इनका मामला सैटल कर दूँ। Mr. Mann, your name was there for Zero Hour submission. But this matter was not allowed. Later on you were permitted to make a Special Mention by the Chairman. अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि 984 डेड बाडीज की बात करें तो ठीक है मैं आपका वह सब्जेक्ट चेन्ज कर देती हूँ स्पेशल मेन्शन में।

## RE: DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN 12 DISTRICTS OF HARYANA

SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA (Haryana) Madam, monsoon, which is delayed, has almost failed in the State of Haryana. So the worst drought conditions are prevailing in 12 out of 16 districts of Haryana. In four districts, neighbouring Delhi, there is heavy flood. In the districts of Central Haryana and western part of Haryana and bordering Rajasthan, in most of the areas paddy is growing and the standing paddy crop has already started withering away due to acute shortage of canal water and power. Other crops which are mostly grown in the dry belt of Haryana, i.e. cotton, jawar, bazra, etc. and the sugarcane crop which