



ഇത് നമ്മുടെ പ്രണയം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണോ അതോ ദ്രോഹം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണോ, എന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കേണ്ട - പ്രണയത്തിൽ അനുഭവം വെച്ച് നോക്കി  
 യാതൊരു യന്ത്രവും അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നില്ല - അങ്ങനെയൊരു സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ  
 അപ്പോഴേക്ക് ചെന്നു എത്തി നമ്മുടെ ചുമതലയെക്കുറിച്ച് ചർച്ച ചെയ്യേണ്ടി വന്നു - PAY INCLUDES NOTIONAL PAY എന്ന് തീരുമാനിച്ചു. പ്രണയം  
 ചെയ്യാതെ ദ്രോഹം നടത്താൻ സാധ്യമാണ് - കർമ്മങ്ങൾ കൃത്യമായി  
 ചെയ്താൽ സർക്കാർ കോടതി ചട്ടം നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചതു കൈമാറ്റം STATUS QUO  
 തുടരാൻ ബാങ്കിൽ ബാധ്യതയുണ്ട് - പക്ഷേ റോൾബാക്കാണ് അധികാരി  
 ചെയ്തതെന്ന് സൂചന - ~~എന്നെപ്പറ്റി~~ തീരുമാനങ്ങൾ എടുക്കുന്നതിനായി  
 ശ്രീ P.R.R. NAYAR ബാങ്കിനെപ്പറ്റി കർമ്മങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാൻ - Para 1 & 2 introductory

3. I wish to state that as per the High Court order under reference, the Bank's circular dated 10 October 2008 has been set aside and that therefore in the eyes of law it stands erased. Any outcome on the petitioner's representation adverse to them cannot ipso facto resurrect the said circular. The Court's order is not one having only an eclipsing effect implying its automatic revival on mere completion of a step as directed by the Court. If the Bank wants to upset the status quo, it will have to go through legal procedures, invoking lawful powers and authority. I need hardly point out that in case the issue again goes to a court of law, the first question that will require to be answered will be under what authority and powers the unsettling is being done.

4. In this connection, I quote below certain significant admissions and clarifications contained in the Government order under reference:

Paragraph 4.1. ".....The Central Government has not given any directions to the RBI under Section 7 (1) of the RBI Act, 1934. The Central Government has only pointed out that Regulation 28 of the RBI Pension Regulations, 1990, clearly lays down that the rate of....."

Paragraph 4.2. ".....The Government has only pointed out that it contravenes...."

Paragraph 6. ".....A copy of this letter is also marked to the Reserve Bank of India as directed by the Hon'ble Court"

5. Needless to say, the Government of India order, representing the conclusive step insofar as the matter concerns them, marks the finality of the proceedings hitherto. In view of the position stated in paragraph 4 above all interim communications from the Government will have to be ignored. More so, since, in the final advice, the Government do not ask the Bank to take any specific step. As the Government have not adduced any new point except a repeated and self-harming admission that they have not issued any direction to the Bank (nor is there, for that matter, any indication they will be issuing some in future), **the Bank is absolutely free to act in ways which will be legally proper and just, duly taking into account the fact that as of now, there is no statutorily binding direction from the Government or an order from a court of competent jurisdiction putting fetters on such freedom.**

6. It follows that the only course of action open to the Bank is to allow the status quo to continue, so that it would be in conformity with the stand it has all along been taking during these 4 or 5 years. Further, such a stand has been vividly elucidated in the affidavits filed by it in the Bombay High Court. The salient features of these affidavits are, you will recall, that for the updating of basic pension effected, an Administrative Circular would suffice since there was no necessity for amending the Pension Regulations for the purpose and that it has fortified itself by obtaining expert

**Payment of Savings Bank A/c Interest on Daily Basis**  
 Urban co-operative banks (UCBs) have been advised to calculate interest on balances in savings bank accounts on a daily product basis from April 1, 2010. Accordingly, UCBs should put in place the requisite infrastructure to ensure a smooth transition to the revised procedure.  
 It may be recalled that in June 1987, UCBs were instructed to calculate interest on savings deposits on the minimum balance to the credit of the deposit account from the 10th to the last day of each calendar month. ~~Ms Cr 1007 Rev 10/08/09~~

**The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 grants protection to depositors of all commercial banks (including regional rural banks and co-operative banks) which are registered as insured banks. Each depositor of an insured bank which goes in liquidation is entitled to receive from the Corporation, an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh). MONITOR: INFOSERVE Sep 2009**

ഡി.പി.സി. 1200 ക്ക് ഇടയിൽ സെൻ്റർ ബോർഡ് പ്രോഗ്രാം കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നും കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിക്കാൻ ബോർഡ് അംഗങ്ങൾക്ക് അനുമതി നൽകണമെന്നും സെൻ്റർ ബോർഡ് റോൾബാക്ക് പ്രോഗ്രാം കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിക്കാൻ പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.



