

BANK FLAG

Monthly Organ of All India Bank Employees Association

web site: www.bankflag.in

VOL XXXI No. 08

August 2025

31 Pages



Founder Editor - in - Chief : Late Tarakeswar Chakraborti

Editorial Board : Kamal Bhattacharyya, Rajen Nagar, C.H. Venkatachalam, Sonali Biswas

Celebrated Enthusiastically Through Social Identification Programme

BPBEA proudly observed the 79th Independence Day on 15th August 2025 with patriotic fervour and solemnity.

National Flag hoisting was done at 7 AM at BPBEA Office. It was done by Com. Durgasree Basu Roy, Chairperson of Women Council of BPBEA in presence of General Secretary of BPBEA, other Office-Bearers of BPBEA and Members of Women Council of BPBEA with great enthusiasm.



Women Council of BPBEA and Nadia District Committee of BPBEA jointly observed the 79th Independence Day in a very extra ordinary manner by extending help to Swami Pranabananda Seva Niketan, Village – Ukil Para, PO- Pritinagar, District – Nadia, West Bengal. It is an Ashram where 40 Orphan Students are looked after. Ashram brings them up with modern education and training to make them well prepared to face the challenges of life. While Women Council presented 1) SAMSUNG 80 cm TV, 2) One Computer with Computer Table, 3) Weighing Machine, 4) 40 sets of Bed Sheets with Pillow Covers, Nadia District Committee presented to Ashram 1) 40 pcs of cotton Mattress, 2) 40 pairs of T-Shirt and Trouser, 3) 40 Packets containing fruits etc and 4) Groceries and Sanitation materials for two months for the Ashram's Inhabitants.



CONTENTS

Editorial	3
General Secretary's Desk	4
79th Independence Day	2, 29
80th Anniversary of WFTU	
• 80th Anniversary Celebrations of World Federation of Trade Unions - WFTU At Paris, France on 3rd and 4th October, 2025	5
• वर्ल्ड फ़ेडरेशन ऑफ़ ट्रेड यूनियंस - डब्ल्यूएफटीयू का 80वां वर्षगांठ समारोह 3 और 4 अक्टूबर, 2025 को पेरिस, फ्रांस में एआईबीईए प्रतिनिधिमंडल भाग लेगा	6
Organisational News	
• UFBU meeting, Discussions with IBA and Conciliation proceedings	7
• यूएफबीयू बैठक, आईबीए के साथ चर्चा और सुलह कार्यवाही	9
News on Banking	
• Rs. 8,936 Crore Collected by PSBs For Minimum Balance Penalties Triggers Concern	11
• Recruitment of Clerks in Banks	13
An Impressive Success	
• All India Bank Strike on July 9: An Impressive Success by C H Venkatachalam	15
Diary of International Events	
• High-Stake Strikes and the Fragile Path to Peace by C. Adhikesavan	16
National Convention of Private Bank Unions (AIBEA) Concludes in Aluva	19
Expose the Myth	20
Anniversary of Nazi Attack on Soviet Union	20
Questions that Need Answer	21
Banking in Parliament	
• Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2441 by Dr. Byreddy Shabari	22
• Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No-2958 by Shri A. A. Rahim	25
• Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No-2968 by Dr. John Brittas	27
Dharna at Jantar Mantar	
• Dharna at Jantar Mantar : Unions Warn of Bigger Agitation Against IPO in RRB	28

United States of America is at war with India on tariff. Business houses in India dealing with textiles, gems and jewelry, leather, marine products, and engineering fear that it would hit the labour-intensive exports to US. India is a sovereign county. It has the right to decide its own priorities. Government of India must assert itself and should not be cowed down by threats aired by US President. Over a period of time our relationship with the neighbouring and Asian countries have been strained. It is the right time that India should normalize its relation with the neighbouring countries. Exports should be diversified. It is likely that millions will lose their jobs. Government of India should have planned, ever since the US President showering invectives on India, to overcome the adverse impact on economy.

Umpteen number of times US President claimed that he had stopped the armed clashes between India and Pakistan. Government of India had denied but did not name US President. Since then, political climate is cloudy and the relationship between India and US got strained. A self-reliant economy is the answer to the bluff. Domestic market has to be strengthened and people must have the purchasing capacity. Banks' money should be utilized for the planned development of country's economy and not to fatten the coffer of the cronies.

It is time for us to mobilize the masses of bank employees and demand, "People's money for People's Welfare and not for Private loot".

It is just a beginning, Beware

Government is hell-bent to dilute its share-holding in IDBI Bank from the present 45% to just 15% and also allow LIC to reduce its stake from the existing 49% to 19%. It is really deplorable that in 2003 when IDBI Act was repealed, the then BJP Finance Minister Jaswant Singh assured the Parliament that at anytime in future that Government will hold a minimum of 51% of the capital of the Bank. But going back from this solemn assurance given on the floor of the Parliament, the Government is ready to reduce its stake to mere 15% and allow 66% of the capital to be handed over to private hands. This simply means privatisation of IDBI Bank.

Originally, IDBI was started as a DFI – Development Finance Institution to cater to the needs of industrial development in our country. Unfortunately, the reckless policies in IDBI landed them in huge bad loans and hence it was converted into a commercial Bank by merger with its own subsidiary IDBI Bank in 2005. Government had to use a lot of tax-payers money to sustain its capital adequacy ratio. Now the Bank has turned the corner and is doing reasonably well. It is in continuous profit.

At present, the Bank has a total Deposits of about Rs. 3,00,000 crores. If the Bank is sold to a private investor, this entire savings of the people would be handed over to private investor. Similarly, in the last three years in 2023, 2024 and 2025, the Bank has earned Operating Profit of about Rs. 30,000 crores. Such huge profits would be enjoyed by the private investor.

On the one hand the Government talks of Atmanirbhar and on the other hand, they are busy in handing over public savings to private hands. Since Government off-loaded its share holding to LIC, on technical grounds, RBI classified IDBI Bank as a private bank. But fact remains that Government and LIC together hold 94% of the share capital of IDBI Bank. The Government proposal would bring this down to 34%. Very rightly, our IBDEA-AIBOA unions in IDBI Bank observed a successful strike on 11th August, 2025. AIBEA extended its full support to the strike.

But shamefully, few days ago, in the conciliation meeting, DFS has submitted in writing that since RBI has classified IDBI Bank as a private bank, they have no say in any matter relating to IDBI Bank. If this is true, then how the Government has said that Reservation Policy will continue in IDBI Bank, how IDBI Bank still comes under the jurisdiction of Right to information Act and how CVC Guidelines are still applicable to IDBI Bank.

Thus it is very clear that the mother wants to sell the child.


C.H. Venkatachalam

80th Anniversary Celebrations of World Federation of Trade Unions - WFTU At Paris, France on 3rd and 4th October, 2025 AIBEA Delegation to participate

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) is the first international trade union organisation of the working class of the world. It was founded on the 3rd October, 1945 in Paris, France. The founding Congress of WFTU was participated by delegates from 55 countries and representing 67 million workers. Today WFTU has membership of more than 110 million.

We can recall that it was the period when the world had overcome Hitler's fascism. People had suffered due to war which had resulted in untold sorrow to mankind. There was need to save succeeding generations from the menace of war. There was growing realisation that a world without war was necessary to enable people live without fear and free from social injustices. The result was the birth of WFTU. Thus, besides commitment to fighting for better economic living conditions for the working class, WFTU also stood firm against imperialism, fascism and war.

The foundation of the WFTU was thus seen as indicative of the new era that had opened up with the defeat of fascism at the hands of the anti-fascist alliance. The working people and the democratic forces saw in that victory the new future of the world, where imperialism and colonialism would retreat and where freedom, peace, democracy and prosperity would advance for all humankind. Further fighting against subjugation of nations and exploitation of man by man was also to be resisted. All these became the core value of WFTU.

The Declaration of the Founding Conference said : "We therefore send forth from our World Conference this appeal to all workers of the world, and to all men and women of goodwill to consecrate to the building of a better world."

WFTU has been playing an important role in uniting the workers of the world under the umbrella of trade unions with these broader orientations.

All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is a founder member of WFTU. Leaders like Com Indrajit Gupta and Com K L Mahendra were past Presidents of WFTU. Today Com Amarjeet Kaur and Dr. Hemalatha (President, CITU) are Vice President of WFTU. Com Srikumar (AITUC) and Com Swadesh Devroy (CITU) are Dy. General Secretaries of WFTU.

Our leaders Com. Prabhat Kar, Com H L Parvana and Com. Tarakeswar Chakraborti were actively participating in the movements of WFTU. They were part of the Trade Union International of Public and Allied Services. Com. Tarakeswar Chakraborti was also the Chairman of the Banking Branch of TUI-Public Services.

Today also AIBEA is active in the WFTU and General Secretary of AIBEA is the Chairman of the Finance Control Commission of WFTU besides being a member of the Presidential Council of WFTU.

The 80th Anniversary programme is being organised in Paris, France on the 3rd and 4th October, 2025. Various commemorative programmes are being organised on this historic occasion.

AIBEA has been invited to attend this programme. AIBEA's Four member Delegation will participate in these programems :

- **Com. C H Venkatachalam, General Secretary, AIBEA**
- **Com. Mukesh Kumar, Central Committee Member of AIBEA**
- **Com. P. Suman, Central Committee Member of AIBEA**
- **Com. Vishal Thakkar, In-charge of AIBEA's Social Media Team**

वर्ल्ड फ़ैडरेशन ऑफ ट्रेड यूनियंस - डब्ल्यूएफटीयू का 80वां वर्षगांठ समारोह 3 और 4 अक्टूबर, 2025 को पेरिस, फ्रांस में एआईबीईए प्रतिनिधिमंडल भाग लेगा

वर्ल्ड फ़ैडरेशन ऑफ ट्रेड यूनियंस (डब्ल्यूएफटीयू) विश्व के कामगार वर्ग का पहला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन संगठन है। इसकी स्थापना 3 अक्टूबर, 1945 को पेरिस, फ्रांस में हुई थी। डब्ल्यूएफटीयू के स्थापना सम्मेलन में 55 देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया तथा 67 मिलियन कामगारों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया। आज डब्ल्यूएफटीयू की सदस्यता 110 मिलियन से अधिक है।

हम याद कर सकते हैं कि यह वह दौर था जब दुनिया हिटलर के फासीवाद पर विजय पा चुकी थी। युद्ध के कारण लोगों को कष्ट सहना पड़ा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मानव जाति को अथाह दुःख उठाना पड़ा। आने वाली पीढ़ियों को युद्ध के खतरे से बचाने की आवश्यकता थी। यह अहसास बढ़ रहा था कि लोगों को भयमुक्त और सामाजिक अन्याय से मुक्त जीवन जीने के लिए युद्धविहीन विश्व आवश्यक है। इसका परिणाम डब्ल्यूएफटीयू का जन्म था। इस प्रकार, कामगार वर्ग के लिए बेहतर आर्थिक रहन-सहन की स्थितियों के लिए संघर्ष करने की प्रतिबद्धता के अलावा, डब्ल्यूएफटीयू साम्राज्यवाद, फासीवाद और युद्ध के खिलाफ भीमजबूती से खड़ा रहा।

इस प्रकार, डब्ल्यूएफटीयू की स्थापना को उस नये युग का संकेत माना गया जो फासीवाद-विरोधी गठबंधन के हाथों फासीवाद की पराजय के साथ शुरू हुआ था। मेहनकश लोगों और लोकतांत्रिक ताकतों ने उस जीत में दुनिया का नया भविष्य देखा, जहां साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद पीछे हटेंगे और जहां समस्त मानव जाति के लिए स्वतंत्रता, शांति, लोकतंत्र और समृद्धि बढ़ेगी। राष्ट्रों की अधीनता और मनुष्य द्वारा मनुष्य के शोषण के विरुद्ध आगे भी संघर्ष किया जाना था। ये सभी डब्ल्यूएफटीयू के मूल मंत्र बन गए।

संस्थापक सम्मेलन की घोषणा में कहा गया था “इसलिए हम अपने विश्व सम्मेलन से विश्व के सभी कामगारों और सद्भावना रखने वाले सभी पुरुषों और महिलाओं से एक बेहतर विश्व के निर्माण के लिए अपना समर्पण करने की अपील करते हैं।”

डब्ल्यूएफटीयू इन व्यापक दृष्टिकोणों के साथ विश्व के

कामगारों को ट्रेड यूनियनों की छत्रछाया में एकजुट करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है।

ऑल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस (एटक) डब्ल्यूएफटीयू का संस्थापक सदस्य है। साथी इंद्रजीत गुप्ता और साथ के एल महेन्द्र जैसे नेता डब्ल्यूएफटीयू के पूर्व अध्यक्ष थे। आज साथी अमरजोत कौर और डॉ. हेमलता (अध्यक्ष, सीटू) डब्ल्यूएफटीयू की उपाध्यक्ष हैं। साथी श्रीकुमार (एटक) और साथी स्वदेश देवरॉय (सीटू) डब्ल्यूएफटीयू के उप महासचिव हैं।

हमारे नेता साथी प्रभात कार, साथी एल एच परवाना और साथी तारकेश्वर चक्रवर्ती डब्ल्यूएफटीयू के आंदोलनों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेते थे। वे ट्रेड यूनियन इंटरनेशनल ऑफ पब्लिक एण्ड एलाइड सर्विसेज का हिस्सा थे। साथी तारकेश्वर चक्रवर्ती टीयूआई पब्लिक सर्विसेज की बैंकिंग शाखा के चेयरमैन भी थे।

आज भी एआईबीईए डब्ल्यूएफटीयू में सक्रिय है और एआईबीईए के महामंत्री डब्ल्यूएफटीयू के वित्त नियंत्रण आयोग के चेयरमैन होने के अलावा डब्ल्यूएफटीयू की अध्यक्षीय परिषद के सदस्य भी हैं।

80वाँ वर्षगांठ कार्यक्रम 3 और 4 अक्टूबर, 2025 को पेरिस, फ्रांस में आयोजित किया जा रहा है। इस ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर विभिन्न स्मृति कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

इस कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिए एआईबीईए को आमंत्रित किया गया है। एआईबीईए का चार सदस्यीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल इन कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेगा :

- साथी सी एच वेंकटचलम, महामंत्री, एआईबीईए
- साथी मुकेश कुमार, एआईबीईए के केन्द्रीय समिति सदस्य
- साथी पी. सुमन, एआईबीईए के केन्द्रीय समिति सदस्य
- साथी विशाल ठक्कर, एआईबीईए की सोशल मीडिया टीम के प्रभारी

UFBU meeting, Discussions with IBA and Conciliation proceedings

UFBU CIRCULAR NO. 12 DATED 11-8-2025:

“Further to the last round of conciliation meeting held on 17-6-2025, another round of conciliation meeting was held today in the CLC office in Delhi. Preceding this, Bipartite discussions were held between IBA and UFBU on 10-8-2025.

Prior to this meeting, meeting of the representatives of UFBU was held to discuss and take a common view on the issues.

UFBU Meeting: In the UFBU meeting, all the Unions expressed their serious concern about the undue delay on the part of the Government on the important issue of 5-Days Banking and felt that strike action on this issue should be revived at the earliest. Regarding recruitment of clerical staff in the Banks, the meeting noted that the process has started even though the Indents placed by the Banks are not adequate. It was further decided that the issue of recruitment of substaff in the Banks should be further pursued. On the issue of PLI, it was decided that the uniform formula provided in the bipartite Settlement/Joint Note should be honoured and Government's proposed formula for scale IV officers and above can be discussed, duly addressing issues like relativity with the other staff upto scale III and finetuning the formula on eligibility, applicability, cost outgo, etc.

Bipartite meeting with IBA: In this meeting, the IBA reported on the details of recruitment of clerks made by the Banks during 2024-25 and recruitment under process during the current year 2025-26. IBA also informed us that the issue of recruitment of substaff can be discussed further along with outsourcing some of the functions through bilateral negotiations. Regarding 5-day banking IBA informed that they are awaiting the approval of the Government. There were discussions on the issue of PLI as advised by the CLC and it was decided to

continue the discussions to arrive at some acceptable suggestions to be submitted to the Government.

Conciliation meeting: The Conciliation Proceedings were held today. Besides IBA, representatives of all the PSBs and many private banks were present in the discussions. Representatives of DFS, Finance Ministry were also present. The following issues were discussed today during the course of conciliation

1. Increasing attacks on bank staff by unruly customers/public: IBA informed that Secretary, DFS had addressed a letter to all the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments to extend all possible security arrangements to the Banks and thereafter, IBA has also sent its advisory to all the banks to ensure the safety and security of the bank staff and that the banks have been duly sensitized on this important issue. While thanking them for all these initiatives and measures, we pointed out that to prevent occurrence of attacks, Branches should be provided with permanent Armed Guards/Security Guards. We further pointed out that outsourced security staff will not serve the purpose.

After discussions, Dy. CLC advised the IBA and Banks to examine the suggestion of the Unions and take necessary decision on appointment of Armed Guards as provided in the Bipartite Settlement.

2. Adequate recruitment of staff: There were detailed discussions on this issue. IBA submitted the details of the vacancies that arose in PSBs in 2024-25 and 2025-26 on account of retirements, etc. and the number of CSAs indented from IBPS and actually reported.

Clerks/CSAs	Reduction due to retirements, etc	Indent placed with IBPS	Reported
2024-25	14,066	22,927	17,647
2025-26	10,051	17,397	3,078 so far @

@ Figures as on date of collection, further recruitment/reporting process is still on.

We pointed out that the above recruitment is not at all adequate as there is acute shortage of staff in Branches. IBA agreed that the issue can be further discussed and each Bank has to work out their manpower requirement. Regarding non-recruitment of substaff, we explained with figures as to how in all the Banks, not even the minimum of one sub-staff member is available.

We also pointed out that this is resulting in engagement of large number of temporary employees in the Branches including in cash department, currency chest, etc. We demanded that these vacancies should be filled through recruitment of permanent substaff in the Branches.

In response, IBA stated that IBA and the Banks are seized of the issue and are ready to discuss the issue further with us along with reaching bilateral understanding on outsourcing some of the functions which may not be undertaken by permanent substaff. We informed that such discussions should also include the issue of absorption of the temporary employees.

3. Revised PLI as per Government formula: IBA informed the Dy. CLC that the issue is under discussion with the Unions with a view to reach an amicable understanding. We also pointed out that we are open to discuss the issue while stating that the existing PLI scheme as per BPS/joint Note can be suitably modified addressing the issues of relativity, modality and cost-outgo. Dy. CLC advised the IBA and Unions to continue the discussions to arrive at an early understanding.

4. 5 Days Banking: IBA informed the Dy. CLC that they are still awaiting the approval of the Government. Representative of the DFS informed that the matter is still under consideration and the Government is yet to take a final decision in that regard. We pointed out that the strike call in March, 2025 was deferred only to enable the Government to expedite the decision and also based on their assurance to do so. We expressed our deep disappointment and displeasure over the undue delay and informed that UFBU would be constrained to revive the strike call if there is further delay in the matter. Dy. CLC, after discussion informed that their communication to the DFS to expedite the issue would be followed up to ascertain the steps taken by the Government.

5. Enhancement in Gratuity by amending the Act: We brought to their attention that the ceiling under the Gratuity Act needs to be enhanced to Rs. 25 lacs similar to the scheme for Government employees. We were informed that the issue is being expedited and an early decision is expected.

6. Non-filling up of Workman Director/Officer Director in the Banks: The DFS representatives informed that already recommendations have been sent to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet for 14 cases and their approval is still awaited.

7. Wage revision in CSB Bank: We pointed out that the Bank management in CSB Bank had agreed to negotiate and settle the issue on receipt of the charter of demands but so far the issue is being delayed even though Unions have submitted the demands. The Dy. CLC advised the representative from CSB Bank to start negotiations with the unions to resolve the same amicably.

The proceedings have been adjourned to 15-10-2025.”

यूएफबीयू बैठक, आईबीए के साथ चर्चा और सुलह कार्यवाही

यूएफबीयू परिपत्र संख्या 12 दिनांक 11.08.2025: "17.6.2025 को आयोजित सुलह बैठक के अंतिम दौर के बाद, आज दिल्ली में सीएलसी कार्यालय में सुलह बैठक कर एक और दौर आयोजित किया गया। इससे पहले 10.8.2025 को आईबीए और यूएफबीयू के बीच द्विपक्षीय चर्चा हुई।

इस बैठक से पहले, मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने और एक आम राय बनाने के लिए यूएफबीयू के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक आयोजित की गई।

यूएफबीयू बैठक : यूएफबीयू की बैठक में, सभी यूनियनों ने 5 दिवसीय बैंकिंग के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर सरकार का ओर से की जा रही अनुचित देरी पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त की और महसूस किया कि इस मुद्दे पर हड़ताली कार्रवाई को जल्द से जल्द पुनर्जीवित किया जाना चाहिए। बैंकों में लिपिकीय कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के संबंध में, बैठक ने नोट किया कि प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गई है, हालांकि बैंकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग-सूची पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसके अलावा यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि बैंकों में अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के मुद्दे को आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। पीएलआई के मुद्दे पर यह निर्णय लिया गया कि द्विपक्षीय समझौते ६ संयुक्त नोट में दिए गए एकसमान सूत्र का सम्मान किया जाना चाहिए और स्केल प्ट और उससे ऊपर के अधिकारियों के लिए सरकार के प्रस्तावित सूत्र पर चर्चा की जा सकती है, जिसमें स्केल प्ट तक के अन्य कर्मचारियों के साथ सापेक्षता जैसे मुद्दों का उचित रूप से समाधान किया जा सकता है और पात्रता, उपयुक्तता, लागत आदि पर सूत्र को ठीक किया जा सकता है।

आईबीए के साथ द्विपक्षीय बैठक : इस बैठक में, आईबीए ने 2024-25 के दौरान बैंकों द्वारा की गई लिपिकों की भर्ती और वर्तमान वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान प्रक्रियाधीन भर्ती के विवरण की सूचना दी। आईबीए ने हमें यह भी बताया कि अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के मुद्दे पर आगे चर्चा की जा सकती है, साथ ही कुछ कार्यों को द्विपक्षीय वार्ता के माध्यम से आउटसोर्स किया जा सकता है। 5 दिवसीय बैंकिंग के संबंध में, आईबीए ने

सूचित अनुसार पीएलआई के मुद्दे पर चर्चा हुई और यह निर्णय लिया गया कि सरकार को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कुछ स्वीकार्य सुझावों पर पहुंचने के लिए चर्चा जारी रखी जाए।

सुलह बैठक : सुलह प्रक्रिया आज आयोजित की गई। आईबीए के अलावा, सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों और कई निजी बैंकों के प्रतिनिधि चर्चा में उपस्थित थे। डीएफएस, वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि भी उपस्थित थे। आज सुलह-समझौते के दौरान निम्नलिखित मुद्दों पर चर्चा की गई:

1. अनियंत्रित ग्राहकों / जनता द्वारा बैंक कर्मचारियों पर बढ़ते हमले : आईबीए ने बताया कि सचिव, डीएफएस ने राज्य सरकारों के सभी मुख्य सचिवों को बैंकों को सभी संभव सुरक्षा व्यवस्था प्रदान करने के लिए एक पत्र लिखा था और उसके बाद, आईबीए ने भी बैंक कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी बैंकों को अपनी एडवाइजरी भेजी है और बैंकों को इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर संवेदनशील बनाया गया है। इन सभी पहलों और उपायों के लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद देते हुए, हमने बताया कि हमलों की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए, शाखाओं को स्थायी सशस्त्र गार्ड ६ सुरक्षा गार्ड प्रदान किए जाने चाहिए। हमने आगे बताया कि आउटसोर्स किए गए सुरक्षा कर्मचारी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं करेंगे।

विचार-विमर्श के बाद, उप मुख्य श्रमायुक्त ने आईबीए और बैंकों को यूनियनों के सुझाव की जांच करने और द्विपक्षीय समझौते के अनुसार सशस्त्र गार्डों की नियुक्ति पर आवश्यक निर्णय लेने की सलाह दी।

2. कर्मचारियों की पर्याप्त भर्ती : इस मुद्दे पर विस्तृत चर्चा हुई। आईबीए ने 2024-25 और 2025-26 में सेवानिवृत्ति आदि के कारण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में उत्पन्न रिक्तियों और आईबीपीएस से मांगे गए तथा वास्तव में रिपोर्ट किए गए सीएसए की संख्या का विवरण प्रस्तुत किया।

लिपिक / सीएसए	सेवानिवृत्ति, आदि के कारण कमी	आईबीए को प्रस्तुत मांग-सूची	रिपोर्ट की गई
2024-25	14,066	22,927	17,647
2025-26	10,051	17,397	3,078 अब तक@

@ संग्रहण की तिथि तक के आंकड़े, आगे की भर्ती & रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रिया अभी भी जारी है।

हमने बताया कि उपरोक्त भर्ती बिल्कुल भी पर्याप्त नहीं है क्योंकि शाखाओं में कर्मचारियों की भारी कमी है। आईबीए ने सहमति व्यक्त की कि इस मुद्दे पर आगे चर्चा की जा सकती है और प्रत्येक बैंक को अपनी जनशक्ति आवश्यकता की योजना बनानी होगी। अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की भर्ती न होने के संघ में हमने आंकड़ों के साथ समझाया कि किस प्रकार सभी बैंकों में न्यूनतम एक अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। हमने यह भी बताया कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप नकदी विभाग, करेंसी चेस्ट आदि सहित शाखाओं में बड़ी संख्या में अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति हो रही है। हमने मांग की कि इन रिक्तियों को शाखाओं में स्थायी अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी की भर्ती के माध्यम से भरा जाना चाहिए।

जवाब में, आईबीए ने कहा कि आईबीए और बैंक इस मुद्दे से अवगत हैं और हमारे साथ इस मुद्दे पर आगे चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं, साथ ही कुछ कार्यों को आउटसोर्स करने पर द्विपक्षीय सहमति बनाने के लिए भी तैयार हैं, जो स्थायी अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी द्वारा नहीं किए जा सकते हैं। हमने बताया कि ऐसी चर्चाओं में अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के समायोजन का मुद्दा भी शामिल होना चाहिए।

3. सरकारी सूत्र के अनुसार संशोधित पीएलआई : आईबीए ने उप मुख्य श्रमायुक्त को बताया कि सौहार्दपूर्ण सहमति तक पहुंचने के लिए इस मुद्दे पर यूनियनों के साथ चर्चा चल रही है। हमने यह भी बताया कि

हम इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं, साथ ही यह भी कहा कि बीपीएस / संयुक्त नोट के अनुसार मौजूदा पीएलआई योजना को सापेक्षता, तौर-तरीके और लागत-व्यय के मुद्दों को संबोधित करते हुए उपयुक्त रूप से

संशोधित किया जा सकता है। उप मुख्य श्रमायुक्त ने आईबीए और यूनियनों को शीघ्र सहमति पर पहुंचने के लिए चर्चा जारी रखने की सलाह दी।

4. 5 दिवसीय बैंकिंग : आईबीए ने उप मुख्य श्रमायुक्त को बताया कि वे अभी भी सरकार की मंजूरी का इंतजार कर रहे हैं। डीएफएस के प्रतिनिधि ने बताया कि मामला अभी विचारधीन है और सरकार को इस संबंध में अभी अंतिम निर्णय लेना है। हमने बताया कि मार्च, 2025 में हड़ताल का आह्वान केवल सरकार द्वारा निर्णय में तेजी लाने और ऐसा करने के उनके आश्वासन के आधार पर स्थगित किया गया था। हमने इस अनुचित देरी पर अपनी गहरी निराशा और नाराजगी व्यक्त की तथा सूचित किया कि यदि मामले में और देरी हुई तो यूएफबीयू हड़ताल को फिर से शुरू करने के लिए बाध्य होगा। चर्चा के बाद, उप मुख्य श्रमायुक्त ने बताया कि इस मुद्दे को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए डीएफएस को भेजे गए उनके पत्र का अनुसरण किया जाएगा, ताकि सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का पता लगाया जा सके।

5. अधिनियम में संशोधन करके ग्रेच्युटी में वृद्धि : हमने उनके ध्यान में लाया कि ग्रेच्युटी अधिनियम के तहत अधिकतम सीमा को सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए योजना के समान 25 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। हमें बताया गया कि इस मुद्दे पर तेजी से काम किया जा रहा है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय होने की उम्मीद है।

6. बैंकों में कामगार निदेशकों / अधिकारी निदेशकों के पदों को न भरा जाना : डीएफएस के प्रतिनिधियों ने बताया कि 14 मामलों के लिए अनुशंसायें पहले ही मंत्रिमंडल की नियुक्ति समिति को भेज दी गई हैं और उनकी मंजूरी अभी भी प्रतिक्षित है।

7. सीएसबी बैंक में वेतन पुनरीक्षण : हमने बताया कि सीएसबी बैंक में बैंक प्रबंधन ने मांग पत्र प्राप्त होने पर बातचीत करने और मुद्दे को सुलझाने पर सहमति व्यक्त की थी लेकिन अभी तक इस मुद्दे को विलंबित किया जा रहा है, जबकि यूनियनों ने मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। उप मुख्य श्रमायुक्त ने सीएसबी बैंक के प्रतिनिधि को सलाह दी कि वे यूनियनों के साथ बातचीत शुरू कर इस मुद्दे को सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से सुलझायें।

कार्यवाही 15.10.2025 तक स्थगित कर दी गई है।”

Rs. 8,936 Crore Collected by PSBs For Minimum Balance Penalties Triggers Concern

Public sector banks collected nearly Rs. 9,000 crore in minimum balance penalties in five years. Public voices question the fairness of such charges on account holders.

Eleven Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have collected Rs. 8,936 crore over the past five financial years from savings account holders as penalties for not maintaining the prescribed minimum average monthly balance (AMB), according to data tabled in the Rajya Sabha by the Ministry of Finance.

The data, compiled from FY 2020–21 to FY 2024–25, shows that Indian Bank recorded the highest collection in this category at Rs. 1,828 crore, followed by Punjab National Bank with Rs. 1,662 crore and Bank of Baroda with Rs. 1,532 crore. Other major collectors include Canara Bank

(Rs. 1,213 crore), Bank of India (Rs. 810 crore), and Bank of Maharashtra (Rs. 535 crore).

Year-Wise Trend

The figures indicate that penalty collections have fluctuated over the years. In FY 2020–21, Indian Bank alone collected 342.86 crore, while Canara Bank collected Rs.177.38 crore and Punjab National Bank Rs.141.03 crore.

In FY 2023–24, collections surged for certain banks. Punjab National Bank collected Rs. 633.40 crore in that year, while Indian Bank reached Rs. 369.16 crore.

By FY 2024–25, Indian Bank again recorded the highest at Rs. 503 crore, followed by Bank of Baroda (Rs. 386.16 crore) and Canara Bank (Rs. 294.91 crore).

Annexure as referred to in part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 1046 regarding “Penalties for non-maintenance of minimum Average Monthly Balance (AMB)” due for answer on 29.07.2025 (Rs. In Crores)						
S.No.	Bank	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	Bank of Baroda	118.13	307.49	333.33	386.51	386.16
2	Bank of India	121.29	150.08	180.16	194.48	163.65
3	Bank of Maharashtra	72.03	108.47	114.15	126.95	113.60
4	Canara Bank	177.38	230.28	226.11	284.24	294.91
5	Central Bank of India	82.29	135.2	142.52	128.17	97.18
6	Indian Bank	342.86	316.89	296.27	369.16	503.00
7	Indian Overseas Bank	4.04	4.42	4.46	4.58	44.54
8	Punjab & Sind Bank	Nil	Nil	15.80	39.44	45.68
9	Punjab National Bank	141.03	85.77	439.67	633.40	362.55
10	State Bank of India#	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	UCO Bank	0.04	13.37	15.45	37.49	53.56
12	Union Bank of India	83.04	76.56	87.51	126.66	110.98

State Bank of India is not taking Average Monthly Minimum Balance charges from the customers since March 2020.

Canara Bank, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, Indian Bank, Bank of India, Central Bank of India and Union Bank of India have waived the charges with effect from the second quarter of the FY 2025–26.

Bank-wise collections of AMB penalties by 11 PSBs from FY 2020–21 to FY 2024–25. Source: Rajya Sabha

State Bank of India's Policy

The State Bank of India (SBI) has not charged AMB penalties since March 2020. As per the Finance Ministry's note, from the second quarter of FY 2025–26, Canara Bank, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, Indian Bank, Bank of India, Central Bank of India, and Union Bank of India will also stop levying such charges.

Why These Charges Exist

The Reserve Bank of India allows banks to levy charges for non-maintenance of minimum balances in savings accounts as per their board-approved policies. The Ministry of Finance has stated that the Department of Financial Services (DFS) has advised banks to examine rationalisation of these charges, especially to ease the burden on rural and semi-urban customers.

Certain categories of accounts, such as the Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) and salary accounts, are exempt from maintaining a minimum balance.

Service Charges Beyond AMB Penalties

Apart from AMB penalties, banks also levy fees for various services such as annual processing charges on working capital limits, inspection charges for CC/OD accounts, fees for account statements, SMS alerts, cheque books, and other value-added services.

Public Concerns and Reactions

Some stakeholders have expressed concerns that these charges shift the financial burden onto small depositors.

All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA) raising concerns about this, shared with Kanal, "Banking today has become a public utility service. Banking should be the fundamental right of all citizens. Saving depositors are making available funds at a cheaper rate of interest which banks are lending to corporates, many of whom later default.

These defaults are written off or recovered with haircuts, and to overcome such losses, banks are levying charges. The burden of defaulters is being shifted to depositors. How far is it justifiable?"

Echoing similar concerns about the fairness of such penalties, Ashok Kumar Jain, associated with Transparency International India, took a more categorical stance on minimum balance charges, "No, not at all. There is no justification for deduction of any amount for non-maintenance of minimum balance/AMB."

Debate Over Lending Practices

While these charges form a significant non-interest income source for banks, lending patterns have also drawn attention. In recent years, some PSBs have increasingly extended credit to Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) at lower interest rates rather than directly to small enterprises or individual borrowers. This shift has prompted discussions on whether the traditional mandate of public sector banking, prioritising direct, inclusive credit is being diluted.

Policy Direction Ahead

With several PSBs set to waive AMB penalties from late FY 2025–26, the overall burden on account holders is expected to reduce. However, the Ministry of Finance has emphasised that rationalisation of service charges and a review of lending approaches remain important to align with the public service objectives of PSBs.

From AIBEA :

From AIBEA we have been severely criticising this penalty on poor customers for not maintaining minimum balance in their account while crores and crores of rupees are written off in favour of the big corporate defaulters and demanding that this loot of common people should be stopped.

We are happy that so far the following 8 Public Sector Banks have stopped collecting such penalty for not maintaining minimum Balance:

1. State Bank of India, 2. Central Bank of India, 3. Canara Bank, 4. Bank of India, 5. Union Bank of India, 6. Indian Bank, 7. Punjab National Bank, and 8. Bank of India.

The following 4 Banks are still collecting the penalty :

1. Indian Overseas Bank, 2. Bank of Maharashtra, 3. UCO Bank and 4. Punjab & Sind Bank.

Bank	Penalty collected from poor customers In last 5 years	Provisions made from profits towards NPA, Bad Loans, etc. in last 5 years
Bank of Maharashtra	535 crores	18,350 crores
Indian overseas Bank	60 crores	22,422 crores
Punjab & Sind Bank	100 crores	5,436 crores
UCO Bank	119 crores	16,843 crores

We hope and demand that these Banks also will waive the collection of penalty for non- maintenance of minimum balance.

RECRUITMENT OF CLERKS IN BANKS

Units are aware that we have been demanding adequate recruitment in the Banks and currently this issue is under discussion in the conciliation proceedings arising out of the UFBU's call for strike on 24th and 25th march, 2025.

During the conciliation meetings held before the Chief Labour Commissioner, IBA and representatives of various Banks have informed

that efforts are being taken to increase the recruitment of clerks in the Banks. They also informed that further discussions will be held with the Unions on recruitment of substaff.

In the meantime, yesterday, the advertisement from the IBPS shows that Banks have sent their Indents as under for recruitment of 10,277 Clerks for the next financial year 2026-27.

Canara Bank	3000
Central Bank of India	2000
Bank of Baroda	1684
Punjab National Bank	1150
Bank of Maharashtra	700
Union Bank of India	600
Bank of India	432
Punjab & Sind Bank	461
Indian Overseas Bank	250
	10,277
Indian Bank and UCO Bank have not placed any Indent so far	

This is not adequate at all as the requirement is much more. Our Unions should follow up the matter with their respective managements.

Bankwise – Statewise Indents placed to IBPS for 2026-27

BANK	BOB	BOI	BOM	CANARA	CBI	IOB	PNB	P&SB	UBI	TOTAL
STATE										
UTTAR PRADESH	255	20	45	410	222	35	123	45	160	1315
KARNATAKA	253	45	20	675	47	44	6	30	50	1170
MAHARASHTRA	146	80	300	115	281	0	120	60	15	1117
TAMILNADU	105	20	40	450	127	50	60	30	12	894
GUJARAT	381	60	20	55	135	0	25	42	35	753
MADHYA PRADESH	40	55	20	110	270	10	60	6	30	601
WEST BENGAL	40	35	28	85	164	5	165	6	12	540
DELHI	20	0	4	75	17	35	225	40	0	416
ANDRA PRADESH	36	0	6	200	74	0	5	26	20	367
KERALA	48	0	20	160	47	0	5	0	50	330
RAJASTHAN	127	0	20	50	60	0	50	16	5	328
BIHAR	0	0	20	65	179	0	10	20	14	308
PUNJAB	24	20	14	55	40	8	50	60	5	276
TELANGANA	51	0	1	135	0	18	7	14	35	261
ODISHA	10	20	15	80	27	20	22	25	30	249
CHHATTISGARH	46	20	10	25	57	10	5	10	31	214
ASSAM	10	10	8	25	106	0	25	13	7	204
HARYANA	0	0	38	60	38	3	5	0	0	144
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	7	10	28	4	55	0	10	114
JHARKHAND	0	0	15	40	25	0	5	9	12	106
UTTARAKHAND	10	15	15	30	6	0	21	0	5	102
GOA	20	10	6	20	24	1	2	0	4	87
CHANDIGARH	0	0	6	0	2	0	55	0	0	63
J & K	6	5	9	10	4	2	5	2	18	61
DADRA+DAMAN & DIU	21	0	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	35
TRIPURA	5	5	1	5	2	0	9	0	5	32
MANIPUR	7	2	1	2	2	0	2	5	10	31
MIZORAM	5	2	1	5	1	0	2	0	12	28
NAGALAND	3	2	1	10	4	0	2	1	4	27
ARUNACHAL	4	2	0	10	4	0	2	0	0	22
SIKKIM	4	2	1	5	2	0	2	0	4	20
PUDUCHERRY	5	0	1	5	0	5	2	1	0	19
MEGHALAYA	0	2	1	0	2	0	10	0	3	18
ANDAMAN	1	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	13
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	7
LADAKH	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
TOTAL	1684	432	700	3000	2000	250	1150	461	600	10277
BANK	BOB	BOI	BOM	CANARA	CBI	IOB	PNB	P&SB	UBI	TOTAL

All India Bank Strike on July 9: An Impressive Success

C H Venkatachalam

(Author is General Secretary, All India Bank Employees Association)

The All India Bank Strike on July 9, 2025 all over the country at the call of All India Bank Employees Association, All India Bank Officers Association and Bank Employees Federation of India (AIBEA, AIBOA and BEFI) was an impressive success.

As per reports reaching us from various parts of the country about the strike, employees enthusiastically participated in the strike. No Branch could be opened in some of the States. In other States, though branches remained open since officers in these branches were not part of the strike, normal banking transactions could not be carried out. Receipts and payment of cash, sending cheques for clearance, and all other routine work in the Branches pertaining to the customers could not take place due to the strike by the employees. Some of the ATMs also dried out and could not be used for disbursement of cash. As per our information, clearing of cheques in the National Grids are to be affected on July 9 today due to the strike. About four crores cheques for about Rs. 20 lac crores will be delayed by one day for clearance. Bank employees and officers held demonstrations on July 8 evening and on July 9 morning and raised slogans on the demands of the strike.

The Strike is to protest against the continued anti people economic policies and anti worker labour policies of the Central Government. Their pro-corporate economic policies are resulting in accumulation of huge wealth in the hands of a few industrialists and business houses and on the other end, depriving the vast masses of their basic livelihood. Instead of creating more and more jobs for the youth of our country, existing jobs are getting evaporated and reduced. Permanent jobs are made on contract basis in the name of Fixed Term Employment and paid paltry wages, even less than minimum wages, prescribed the Government. Contractors become rich but workers suffer.

Unemployment is unprecedented but job gen

eration is negative. Prices are skyrocketing but instead of providing some extra money in the hands of the poor, they are being burdened with more and more taxes. Public Sector in our country is at the core of our country's growth and development. Now public sector has become the target for disinvestment, privatisation and monetization. Even public sector banks and insurance companies which deal with huge public savings are now sought to be privatised. Public Sector Banks deal with Rs. 140 lac crores of people's Deposits. Can we afford to hand over this public savings to private Corporates and capitalists? Wage is always linked to working hours. Internationally it is maximum 8 hour work. But in the name of helping 'Ease of doing business', employers are allowed freedom to increase working hours. State Governments are encouraged, rather coerced to increase working hours to 9 or 10 hours per day. Infosys Narayana murthy talks of 70 hours of work per week. L&T Subramanyam talks of 90 hours work per week including Sundays and Holidays. It is not their individual opinion. It is His Masters Voice. It is nothing but an attempt to squeeze and exploit the workers in order to maximise profits.

Profit First, Worker Last is their policy now. Bulk of the workforce in our country is now unorganised. They are exploited to the core. More than half of them is women workers. They are made to work in degraded conditions. Instead of strengthening the Laws in their favour to prevent this exploitation, rules are being liberalized to aggravate the exploitation. When workers are questioning and opposing these policies, the trade unions have been the target now. Labour Codes are brought in to replace existing labour laws won by the working class through years of struggles and sacrifices. Labour Reforms are meant to aid the employers and deprive the working class of their basic labour rights.

Definition of a worker is sought to be changed by which many sections of workers will be outside

the protection of labour rights. Freedom is given to employers to go for contract workers with less wage, increased working hours, deny trade union rights, cripple the right to strike, since their agenda is union-free environment for the industrialists and foreign investors. Their idea is trade union mukt Bharat. Agriculture is the main avocation in our country. But the contribution of agriculture sector to total GDP has drastically come down indicating the deep crisis in this vital sector. Farmers are in distress. They want minimum support price for their produce. But Government was for the Corporates to control the produce for hoarding and profiteering. But we all know that working class is the real wealth creator. Unfortunately, they do not enjoy any share in this prosperity. Five percent of the population at the top control 70 percent of the wealth and 80 percent of the people at the bottom are left with only three percent of the wealth. The inequality is widening, aggressively, menacingly and nakedly. All this is aided by the Government policies. That is why there is need to oppose these policies. The entire trade union

movement - INTUC, AITUC, HMS, CITU, AIUTUC, TUCC, SEWA, AICCTU,

LPF, UTUC along with various independent trade union federations, peasants, agriculture workers have protested against these anti-people economic policies and anti-worker labour reforms by today's strike action. In the Financial sector, bank employees and insurance employees - AIBEA, AIIEA, GIEAAIA, AIBOA,

AILICEF and BEFI participated in the strike. Others Unions, AIBOC, NCBE, INBEF, INBOC

supported our strike. Employees of public sector banks, some private sector and foreign banks, Co-op. Bank employees, Regional Rural Bank Employees, LIC and GIC employees participated in the strike. We thank all our Unions and members for making the strike a success. We hope that Government will understand the protest in right perspective to review and rewind their policies.

DIARY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

[The Iran-Israel War]

High-Stake Strikes and the Fragile Path to Peace

C. Adhikesavan

On June 13, 2025, at 3 AM, over 200 Israeli fighter jets launched a pre-dawn assault on Iran, targeting over 100 nuclear, military, and infrastructure sites in a coordinated operation dubbed "Operation Rising Lion." This 12-day conflict, marked by intense airstrikes, assassinations, and geo-political maneuvering, has been described as one of the strangest wars in recent history, with leaders from Israel, Iran, and the United States each claiming victory. The war raised critical questions: What triggered this sudden escalation? Did Iran possess nuclear weapons? And did the conflict destroy or accelerate Iran's nuclear ambitions?

The Israeli assault began without apparent provocation from Iran, a nation with which Israel has had tense relations for decades. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu justified the

attack as an act of "self-defense," citing suspicions that Iran was close to developing nuclear weapons. A leaked International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) report from May 31, 2025, revealed Iran possessed approximately 400 kg of 60% enriched uranium-enough, in theory, to produce 10 nuclear weapons. However, the IAEA and its chief, Rafael Grossi, maintained that there was no evidence of an active, systematic nuclear weapons program in Iran, a stance echoed by a March 2025 testimony from U.S. Director of National Intelligence Tulsi Gabbard.

Despite these assurances, Israel targeted key figures in Iran's nuclear and military establishment, including nuclear scientists Mohammad Mehdi Tehrani and Fereydoon Abbasi, and high ranking officials like Mohammad Bagheri,

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, and Hossein Salami, Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). The strikes killed 80 people, including civilians, and injured 320.

Iran responded on the same night with dozens of missiles and drones targeting Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Most were intercepted, but some struck their targets, causing limited damage. Over the next few days, both nations engaged in tit-for-tat strikes, resulting in loss of life and infrastructure damage on both sides.

On June 19, U.S. President Donald Trump issued a two-week ultimatum for Iran to reach a nuclear deal, threatening military action. Two days later, on June 21, 125 U.S. planes, including B-2 Stealth Bombers, targeted Iran's key nuclear facilities at Fordo, Natanz, and Isfahan. These sites, some buried deep underground, were hit with GBU-57 Massive Ordnance Penetrator bombs, designed to penetrate fortified bunkers. A Tomahawk missile, launched from a U.S. submarine, also struck the Isfahan facility. Trump declared the mission a "spectacular military success," claiming Iran's nuclear program was "completely obliterated."

Iran retaliated on June 23, targeting the U.S. Al Udeid airbase in Qatar with 19 missiles, though only one hit, causing minimal damage. Iran had issued an advance warning to Qatar and the U.S., allowing the U.S. to evacuate most aircraft, suggesting Iran's intent was more symbolic than destructive.

On June 24, Trump announced a "complete and total" ceasefire, abruptly halting the conflict. Both sides continued minor strikes post-ceasefire, with Iran firing two ballistic missiles and Israel destroying a radar station near Tehran. Trump expressed frustration with Israel's post-ceasefire actions but facilitated a phone call with Netanyahu, after which Israeli jets reportedly made a symbolic "friendly wave" toward Iran, marking the end of hostilities.

The war's timing and motivations have sparked

speculation. In Israel, Netanyahu faced ongoing corruption trials, with cross-examinations beginning on June 3, 2025. His repeated use of "I don't remember" 1,778 times in court, coupled with a December 2024 law granting parliamentary immunity, fueled accusations that he prolonged conflicts, including the Gaza war, to avoid prosecution. A former IDF General, Israel Ziv, and 55% of Israelis in a Channel 12 survey believed Netanyahu extended wars to maintain power. The Times of Israel reported on June 3 that Netanyahu's strategy was to keep conflicts ongoing to delay his trials.

Trump's involvement also raised questions. After canceling the 2015 Iran nuclear deal in 2018, which had limited Iran's uranium enrichment to 3.67% and allowed IAEA inspections, Trump's administration cited vague reasons for the withdrawal, with some analysts pointing to his desire to undo Obama's legacy. The cancellation led to renewed sanctions, restricted IAEA access, and Iran's accumulation of enriched uranium, which was later used to justify the 2025 attacks. Trump portrayed himself as a peace-maker, claiming credit for stopping the war and referencing his alleged role in halting an India-Pakistan conflict, even mentioning the Nobel Peace Prize six times in a single post.

Despite Trump's claims of "total obliteration," a Pentagon Defense Intelligence Agency assessment indicated that the strikes primarily damaged above-ground structures at Iran's nuclear sites. Core components, including centrifuges and enriched uranium, were largely unscathed, as Iran had reportedly removed its uranium stockpiles before the attacks. The war likely delayed Iran's nuclear program by only a few months.

Analysts, including Washington's Arms Control Association, argue that military strikes may strengthen Iran's resolve to pursue nuclear weapons as a deterrent, drawing parallels to North Korea, which has avoided attacks due to its nuclear arsenal. Iran's official stance, backed by a 2003 fatwa from Supreme Leader

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, insists its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes, though the 2025 attacks have in-tensified calls within Iran for a nuclear deterrent

The 12-day war highlighted. the fragility of Middle Eastern. stability and the risks of unilateral military actions based on unverified suspicions. The 2003 Iraq invasion, justified by false claims of weapons of mass destruction, serves as a historical parallel. The cancellation of the 2015 nuclear. deal, which had successfully curbed Iran's nuclear ambitions, set the stage for this conflict. A new nuclear deal, similar to the 2015 agreement, could prevent future escalations, but Trump's willingness to pursue diplomacy remains uncertain, especially after criticism from supporters like Tucker

Carlson for involving the U.S. in the war.

The Iran-Israel war of June 2025, or Operation Rising Lion, was a complex interplay of military strategy, political survival, and geopolitical posturing. While Israel and the U.S. claimed to have crippled Iran's nuclear capabilities, evidence suggests the damage was limited, potentially accelerating Iran's nuclear ambitions. The ceasefire, brokered through U.S. and Qatari mediation, ended the immediate conflict but left unresolved tensions and domestic pressures, particularly for Netanyahu and Trump. As the world watches, the path to lasting peace may lie in diplomatic solutions, such as a revived nuclear deal, rather than military confrontations fuelled by suspicion and political expediency.

National Convention of Private Bank Unions (AIBEA) Concludes in Aluva

The first National Convention of Private Bank Unions under AIBEA was held in Aluva on 24–25 August 2025, hosted by the Federal Bank Employees' Union, addressing key issues and challenges faced by private bank employees.



The first-ever National Convention of Private Bank Unions under the banner of the All India Private Sector Bank Unions' Cell (AIBEA) concluded in Aluva. The two-day event, held on 24 and 25 August, was hosted by the Federal Bank Employees' Union (FBEU).

Inauguration and Participation

The convention was inaugurated by C. H. Venkatachalam, General Secretary of AIBEA,

on 24 August 2025. The inaugural session was attended by senior leaders including B. S. Rambabu, Secretary, AIBEA, B. Ramprakash, Joint Secretary, AIBEA, K. Srikrishna, Treasurer, AIBEA, and K. Chandra Sekhar. The presidential address was delivered by K. G. Ramesh and A. R. Sujith Raju, Convener of the AIBEA Private Sector Bank Unions' Cell, presented the report.

Representatives from various unions, including Karnataka Bank Employees'



Association, Karur Vysya Bank Employees' Union, Kotak Mahindra Bank

Employees' Union, Ratnakar Bank Employees' Union, Dhanalakshmi Bank Employees' Union, Catholic Syrian Bank Staff Association, Nainital Bank Staff Association, HDFC Bank Employees' Union, Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Employees' Union and Federal Bank Employees' Union, participated in the sessions.

Discussions on Issues of Private Bank Employees

The convention provided a platform to deliberate on issues concerning employees of private sector banks. Delegates discussed the challenges of contract employment, increasing work pressures, outsourcing, and job insecurity. Concerns regarding trade union rights and the need to resist victimisation and anti-union activities by bank managements were also highlighted.



Image - A. R. Sujith Raju, Convener of the AIBEA Private Sector Bank Unions' Cell, presents the report

NATIONAL CONVENTION
of
Private Sector Bank Unions (AIBEA)

 **24th & 25th 2025**
AUGUST
FBEU HALL, ALUVA, KERALA

ALL INDIA PRIVATE SECTOR BANK UNIONS' CELL

(Wing Of All India Bank Employees' Association)

Bank Flag Monthly Magazine will be free. You are kindly requested to register your mobile number and send it to the email ID given below.

bankflag1995@gmail.com

Expose the Myth

Pandemics, Children drop out of school. Women vanish from the workforce. And yet, a select few watch their wealth double every few years. This is not a developmental model. It is a system of organized neglect and deliberate exclusion. If India truly wants to be a great nation not just a large one it must change course. The goal should not be to impress credit agencies or compete in global rankings, but to ensure that no child sleeps hungry, that no child sleeps hungry, that every young person has a job, and that no Indian has to choose between medicine and food.

True patriotism lies in demanding answers, not in blind applause. True nationalism lies in feeding the hungry, not in feeding them numbers. True growth lies not in GDP charts but in lives lived with dignity. Until then, this economy remains what it truly is

hollow at the core, glittering only at the top, and dangerously disconnected from the millions it claims to represent. To conclude, PM Modi's much trumpeted Viksit Bharat 2047 should be examined in light of what it means for the poorest sections of our society. India's so-called economic ascent must be seen for what it is -headline for a few and a hardship for the majority, Growth that widens inequality, deepens ecological destruction, and disregards the majority, cannot be celebrated. A nation, where crores depend on food rations while a handful hoard obscene wealth, is not rising, it is rupturing. India urgently needs to abandon this lopsided model and chart a new part-one that is equitable, ecologically sustainable, employment generating, and rooted in justice, dignity and democratic planning. The time for real development, not its illusion, is now.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Anniversary of Nazi Attack on Soviet Union

It was June 22, 1941, when the Nazi forces started attacking the Soviet Union. It was a strategy to shift the burden of war and resolve the inter-imperialist conflicts at the cost of Soviet Union. Imperialism was keen to decide the eternal contradiction that always evolves in capitalism whenever socio-economic forces moved towards establishing a socialist system. Dialectics was also explicit in the imperialist initiative to prepare for war and also pursue the policy of appeasement with rivals. The purpose was to isolate the Soviet Union in the face of fascist challenge. The Munich Agreement of September 1938 was one such example. British and French government offered Czechoslovakia to satiate Germany's expansionist cravings. It was revealed in the 18th congress of the CPSU that the areas of Czechoslovakia were ceded as the price for an undertaking to state war against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union condemned the Munich Deal as a crude act of violence against Czecho-Slovakia and also a flagrant violation of International law.

The threat of war was getting intensified as the policy of appeasement encouraged the fascist countries to

new acts of aggression. On March 15, 1939, Germany liquidated the state of Czechoslovakia. On March 21, Hitler demanded Danzing (Gdansk) to be incorporated. The very next next day, Nazi army invaded Lithuanian town of Klaipeda. On April 7, 1939, Italy, led by Mussolini attacked Albania.

Though the Soviet state was in the process of building up the socialist society, it had taken up the task of defeating the fascist forces also from further devastation. An attempt was also made not only to stop the fast growing forces of the right, but also to restrain the initiatives to forge the formidable formation of anti-Soviet front. There was not a single state there to stretch a helping hand towards the suffering humanity under Fascist siege. In the days of Munich pact, it was the socialist state of Soviet Union alone that came up to help Czechoslovakia, that too without getting asked for. President of Czechoslovakia did not ask Soviet Union for it, yet the latter had protested strongly against the fascist attack and opposed sharply the occupation of Czech lands by the German Reich. Soviet Union declared in no uncertain terms its refusal to recognize the step

QUESTIONS

Questions that Need Answer

Communist Party of India has demanded that the special session of Parliament be convened to discuss inform the people the details of Pahalgam attack and subsequent actions taken by Indian military like 'Operation Sindoor.

'But as usual our PM Narendra Modi is avoiding Parliament and keeps himself engaged in with road shows and public meeting to take political advantage from the operations rather than telling the truth to people through Parliament. Meanwhile United State of America and its President and leaders are continuously claiming that their intervention in the conflict between India and Pakistan has resulted in ceasefire. Out government so far has not denied this news.

However, while welcoming the ceasefire the people would like to know the real facts that led to ceasefire. It was also announced by US president Trump that the offer of trade agreement to both the nations led to cease fire. Some explanation is still a waited on these issues. What could be the truth? Donald Trump tweeted at 5.33 p.m on May

10, 2025 about ceasefire whereas our government informed much later. People would like to know how Trump came to know about ceasefire even before it was announced by our government.

Other question which need to be answered was raised at the press conference addressed by our CDS chauvan in Singapore where he admitted that India had lost certain planes in the denied the claim of Pakistan government of having shot down six planes. What is the truth? You cannot have a war without loss but people have right to know about it, particularly when government is claiming victory!

Similarly, people are entitled to know about the result of all party delegations sent to various countries to explain our position. This is particularly necessary as we were told that delegation had a successful meeting in Moscow. However recently Russia has signed trade agreement.

SAVE IDBI BANK

Mother wants to sell the child !!!

Oppose sale of IDBI BANK to private-foreign investors

Oppose handing over Rs. 3 lac crores of savings of people to them.

STOP PRIVATISATION OF IDBI BANK

AIBEA **AIBEA**

ALL INDIA BANK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION
ALL INDIA BANK OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

AIBEA

ALL INDIA PRIVATE SECTOR BANK UNIONS' CELL
(WING OF ALL INDIA BANK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION)

Our Demands

1. Nationalise all private banks
2. Adequate recruitment of regular clerical and substaff cadre
3. Reverse victimisations in Federal Bank
4. Early wage revision in CSB Bank
5. Extend Ex-gratia to pensioners in all private Banks
6. Do not sell Nainital Bank. Merge it with Bank of Baroda
7. Extend retirement age upto 60 in Tamilnad Mercantile Bank
8. Convert all C2C employees as regular employees
9. CBDT exempted Pension Fund in private banks

March to Parliament Dharna at New Delhi on 10-12-2025

Fight back, our way forward

BANKING IN PARLIAMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2441

ANSWERED ON MONDAY, 4 AUGUST, 2025 / 13 SRAVANA, 1947 (SAKA)
VACANCIES IN PSBs

2441. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned, filled and vacant positions for various job roles in each Public Sector Bank (PSB) along with a detailed bank-wise breakdown;

(b) the total number of contractual and outsourced workers currently employed by each PSB, the roles they are engaged in and the measures being taken to ensure their welfare;

(c) whether the Government has initiated or plans to initiate any recruitment drive to fill the existing vacancies across PSBs and if so, the details thereof, including the number of posts to be filled along with time-line and the measures taken to mitigate challenges caused due to staff shortage;

(d) the number of posts abolished in each PSB during the last six years, bank-wise and post-wise; and

(e) the steps being implemented or planned by the Government to maintain adequate staffing levels in PSBs and to ensure smooth functioning of banking operations?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a): Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are board governed commercial entities. The requirement of manpower in each PSB is determined by the respective PSB keeping in view various factors

which include, *inter-alia*, business requirement, spread of activities, superannuation and other unplanned exits. Appointment of officers and staff is done accordingly by the PSBs and it varies from year to year based on their requirements. The bank-wise details with regard to the manpower assessed, staff in position and vacant positions for various job roles in each PSB, as on 30.06.2025, is at Annexure-1

(b): As per PSBs, the services of outsourced agencies are utilised to engage the contract workers for noncore banking activities such as housekeeping, security guards, ATM guards etc., as per Reserve Bank of India's guidelines regarding engaging contract workers on contract basis. Banks ensure compliance with statutory requirements by the agencies under applicable labour laws like Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, to safeguard the welfare of such workers. The total number of contractual and outsourced workers, employed in PSBs as on 30.06.2025, is at Annexure-II.

(c) to (e): During the last 5 years (FY 2020-25), a total number of 148687 employees have been recruited by the PSBs and for the FY 2025-26, recruitment of 48570 employees is under way. Also, as on 30.06.2025, approx. 96% staff are in position against their business requirements. The small proportion of gap is attributable to attrition on account of superannuation and other usual factors including unplanned exits. Banks have further informed that no post has been abolished during the last six years.

Annexures referred to in reply of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2441 answered on 04.08.2025

Annexure-I

Data as on 30.06.2025									
Name of the Bank	Manpower Assessed			Staff in position			Vacant Position		
	Officers	Clerk	Sub-staff	Officers	Clerk	Sub-staff	Officers	Clerk	Sub-staff
Bank of Baroda	49267	25678	6319	44507	25042	5319	4760	636	1000
Bank of India	29599	17874	4639	28558	17665	4651	1041	209	0
Bank of Maharashtra	10677	4131	1631	9917	3911	1631	760	220	0
Canara Bank	53955	20865	8898	53672	19515	8856	283	1350	42
Central Bank of India	22162	10152	4230	21040	8118	4230	1122	2034	0
Indian Overseas Bank	13443	6946	1398	12844	6844	1398	599	102	0
Indian Bank	27932	13449	1861	26426	12472	1861	1506	977	0
Punjab & Sind Bank	7464	2054	1489	7098	1980	1489	366	74	0
Punjab National Bank	56109	29487	22064	53837	28025	20900	2272	1462	1164
State Bank of India	116604	97163	25935	113099	91580	25935	3505	5583	0
UCO Bank	14334	5972	1907	13548	5758	1907	786	214	0
Union Bank of India	46513	22907	5915	46013	22907	5915	500	0	0

Source: Public Sector Banks

Annexure- II

Contractual and outsourced workers in PSBs as on 30.06.2025	
Name of the Bank	No. of Contractual and Outsourced workers
Bank of Baroda	4567
Bank of India	3834
Bank of Maharashtra	3544
Canara Bank	6538
Central Bank of India	2646
Indian Overseas Bank	1415
Indian Bank	5118
Punjab & Sind Bank	1525
Punjab National Bank	1005
State Bank of India	64995
UCO Bank	235
Union Bank of India	5627
TOTAL	101049

Source: Public Sector Banks

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2958

**ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 2025/ 28 SRAVANA, 1947 (SAKA)
CORPORATE LOAN WAIVERS AND TAX EXEMPTIONS**

2958. SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

ANSWER

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) the total amount of corporate loans written off by public sector banks and financial institutions during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the number of corporate entities whose loans have been written off, and the total recovery made from such accounts during this period;

(c) the total amount of tax exemptions, deductions, or waivers availed by corporate entities under various provisions of the Income Tax Act during the last five years, year-wise; and

(d) whether the Ministry has conducted any review of the fiscal impact of such write-offs and exemptions on public revenue and social sector spending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that information regarding non-performing assets (NPAs) written-off in respect of category 'corporate loans' is not maintained by it. However, the information on write-offs in category 'Large Industry and Services' is collected by RBI.

Therefore, year-wise details of loans written-off by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for domestic operations, in category Large - Industry & Services, during the last five financial years (FYs) are as under.

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Financial Year	Written-off loans (Large – Industry and Services)
2020-21	90,641
2021-22	57,541
2022-23	72,108
2023-24	58,359
2024-25*	39,675

*Source: RBI (*provisional data for FY 2024-25)*

Banks write-off NPAs, including, inter-alia, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines and policy approved by banks' Boards. Such write-off does not result in waiver of liabilities of borrowers and therefore, it does not benefit the borrower. The borrowers continue to be liable for repayment and banks continue to pursue recovery actions initiated in these accounts.

Further, recovery in written-off loans is an ongoing process and banks continue pursuing their recovery actions initiated against borrowers under the various recovery mechanism available to them, such as filing of a suit in Civil Courts or in Debts Recovery Tribunals, action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act,

filing of cases in the National Company Law Tribunal under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, etc.

Due to these concerted efforts by banks, it is submitted that gross NPAs and Slippage Ratio, i.e. fresh accretion of NPAs as a percentage of standard advances, have been continuously declining for the last five financial years in respect of PSBs. It indicates that asset quality as well as underwriting has improved in PSBs. Further, the Recovery Rate in written-off loans i.e. Recovery in written-off loans during the FY as percentage of written-off loans during the same FY, has also improved during the last five FYs in PSBs. The details of gross NPAs, Slippage Ratio and Recovery Rate in written-off loans of PSBs are as under:

As on	Gross NPA Ratio (%)	Slippage Ratio (%)	Recovery Rate in written-off loans (%)
31.03.2021	9.11	2.44	18.58
31.03.2022	7.28	2.35	21.37
31.03.2023	4.97	1.38	27.80
31.03.2024	3.47	1.13	32.60
31.03.2025*	2.58	0.95	46.64

Source: RBI (*provisional data for FY 2024-25)

(c): As per inputs received from the Department of Revenue (DoR), Central Board of Direct Taxes

(CBDT), the revenue foregone from FY 2019-20 to 2023-24 is as under:

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Financial Year	Major Tax Incentives for Corporate Taxpayers
2019-20	94,109.83
2020-21	75,218.02
2021-22	96,892.39
2022-23	88,109.27
2023-24	98,999.57

Source: Receipt Budgets 2022-23 to 2025-26.

(d): The financial results of the PSBs do not form a part of the Budget of the Government of India. However, as per inputs received from DoR, CBDT, the Ministry conducts review of revenue impact of

major tax incentives for corporate taxpayers on yearly basis as part of budget exercise and the same is provided as Annexure 7 of Receipt Budget document.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2968

**ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 2025 / 28 SRAVANA, 1947 (SAKA)
CIBIL SCORE FOR BANK EMPLOYMENT**

2968. DR. JOHN BRITTAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether IBPS has stipulated a condition that the candidates applied for bank jobs shall have to maintain a healthy credit history and to have minimum CIBIL score of 650 or above;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government took note of the criticisms citing that such a condition will cast a shadow on the aspiration of the applicants hailing from poor and middle class families who had availed educational loans for studies and may be facing difficulties in repayment for want of employment; and

(d) if so, whether Government would take steps to annul the said condition?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) is a test conducting agency engaged by the member organisations for conducting recruitment examinations. In the Common Recruitment Process (CRP-XIII) of Nationalised Banks undertaken by IBPS in the FY 2023-24 recruitment cycle, for the recruitment of Probationary Officers / Management Trainees and Customer Service Associates, the condition regarding maintaining

a healthy credit history and a minimum CIBIL score of 650 or above by the applying candidate, was stipulated.

However, from FY 2024-25 recruitment cycle (CRP-XIV) onwards, the condition regarding minimum CIBIL score of 650 or above has been removed and the candidate applying are now required to ensure that (not a pre-condition to apply), they maintain a healthy credit history at the time of joining the participating banks and the minimum credit score will be as per the policy of participating banks, amended from time to time. Further, those candidates whose status with CIBIL or other similar agencies has not been updated before the date of joining, have to either get the status updated or produce the NOCs from lender to the effect that there is no outstanding with respect to the accounts adversely reflected in the report, failing which the letter of offer may be withdrawn / cancelled, the final discretion in respect of which rests with the allotted bank.

Further, Nationalised Banks are board governed commercial entities and the general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and business of these banks, vest in their Board of Directors. As per banks, this condition has been introduced, to ensure financial prudence and creditworthiness among potential employees, especially in roles that involve handling financial transactions, credit processing, and customer accounts. The rationale is to encourage responsible credit behaviour among employees who are entrusted with public funds.

DHARNA AT JANTAR MANTAR

Dharna at Jantar Mantar: Unions Warn of Bigger Agitation Against IPO in RRB

[The apex unions of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) held a dharna at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi, which was attended by several parliamentarians. The collective voice raised concerns over the implications of introducing an Initial Public Offering (IPO) in RRBs.]



The dignitaries at the stage in Jantar Mantar

“Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are the best instrumental institute and it's assigned to perform and extend government policies in socially secured areas. Under this background, we from the apex organisation of RRB unions oppose introducing Initial Public Offering (IPO).” This is the comment from the protesting bankers as part of their dharna in Jantar Mantar, New Delhi on 19 August 2025. More than 15 parliamentarians, both from Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha addressed the gathering.

The apex unions said the Government of India (GoI) is pushing for an IPO, which is against the basic principles on which RRBs were established in the year 1975-76. The RRBs are functioning entirely in the country, covering 700 districts. It extends its service particularly for small farmers, small entrepreneurs and strengthening the rural communities.

The bankers alleged that the move to bring RRBs into the IPO market is nothing short of an attempt to dilute their rural and social mandate. “The RRBs are created to serve the rural people and poor, not to maximise profits for private investors. An IPO would push these institutions toward privatisation, undermining their original purpose. The massive participation of employees across the country, culminating in the dharna at Jantar Mantar, reflects the depth of opposition. We are committed to continue our struggle until this retrograde decision is rolled back.” Sagar Shaha, General Secretary of Karnataka Grameena Bank Officers' Federation told Kanal.

Parliamentarians Addressed the Dharna

Around 17 Parliament Members (MPs) from various political parties, both from Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha addressed the gathering.



MP Supriya Sule (NCP) address the dharna



The participants in the dharna



MP Arvind Sawant (Shiv Sena) speaks



MP Kalyan Kale (INC) at dias



MP Sudama Prasad (CPIML) deliver his speech



MP N K Premachandran (RSP) deliver his support



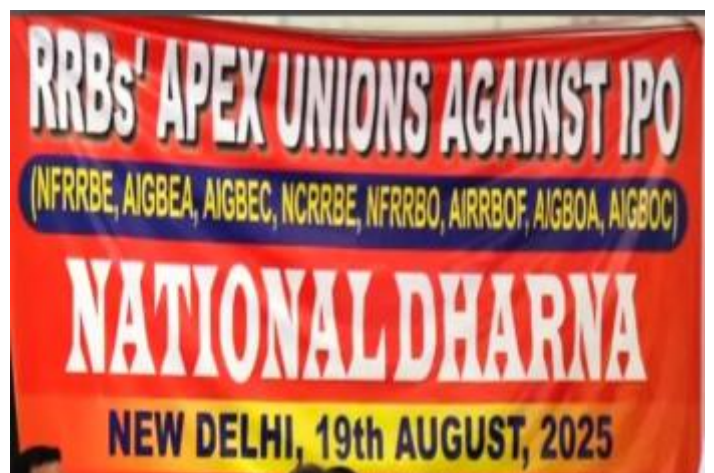
MP A Rahim (CPIM), also represents Democratic Youth Federation of India (DYFI)

Unions are in Continuous Agitation Mode

The apex RRB unions were in agitation mode against the IPO for quite some time. Eight unions representing RRBs have collectively written to Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, mounting opposition to the government's proposal to introduce IPO in RRBs.

The unions submitted memorandums to many dignitaries before getting into the dharna. To know more about the memorandum submissions.

Future Course of Action The continuous agitation shows that the unions in the RRBs, irrespective of their differences, are united against the IPO. As there is no promising response from the government, the unions warn that they have no other choice apart from going for a strike, and organising a big protest including at Delhi.



Nadia District Committee under the leadership of Com. Arun Kumar Majumder, President and Com. Nanda Dulal Bhattacharyya, Secretary, District Committee mobilized more than 50 members for the event.

Women Council of BPBEA under leadership of Com. Durgasree Basu Roy, Chairperson and Com. Swarnali Ray, Secretary took large number of Lady members from Kolkata by Bus to take part in this programme.

Com. General Secretary along with Com. Pabitra Chatterjee, Vice-Chairman, Com. Suvasish Ganguly, Vice President, Com. Indranil Mitra, Joint Secretary, Com. Syed Md. Sahabuddin, Joint Secretary, Com. Sanjit Chatterjee, Assistant Treasurer, Com. Subhojit Goswami, Working Committee member of BPBEA and our Office-Staff attended the programme.



The programme began with Flag hoisting at Ashram premises by Com. Kamal Bhattacharyya, our respected Chairman. Songs were presented by team of Women Council of BPBEA and Nadia District Committee. Com. Rajen Nagar, our General Secretary and other leaders addressed the gathering. On behalf of Ashram Sri Omi Biswas, Co-ordinator of the Swami Pranabananda Seva Niketan, also spoke about the background of the Ashram and expressed his gratitude for extending such help to the Ashram.

Thereafter all the above-described items were handed over to the Co-ordinator of the Ashram. The programme concluded with lunch to all, organized and provided by Women Council of BPBEA.



BPBEA congratulates leadership and members of Women Council and Nadia District Committee for befittingly celebrating 79th Independence Day of our Country by fulfilling social commitment by serving downtrodden orphan children of the society. ***Congratulations to all of them.***

Celebration of Independence Day, at
Payrdanga Hindu Milan Mandir, a home for
40 orphaned kids, by BPBEA WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Registration No. KOL RMS/43/2019-21
Published on 31ST August 2025
Regd. No. RN/63148/95



To



From

BANKFLAG

ALL INDIA BANK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION
3B, LALBAZAR STREET
1ST FLOOR
KOLKATA – 700001
PHONE: 2262-2192

Published by Shri Kamal Kumar Bhattacharyya on behalf of All India Bank Employees Association, 3b Lal Bazar Street, Kolkata-700001 & E-Journal by Rang Pencil, www.rangpencil.co.in • Editor – Shri Kamal Kumar Bhattacharyya.