

BANK FLAG



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56TH ANNIVERSARY OF BANK NATIONALISATION 19 July, 2025 BANKING FOR ALL SINCE 1969



56 Years of Trust, Growth And Prosperity for All

Founder Editor - in - Chief : Late Tarakeswar Chakraborti
Editorial Board : Kamal Bhattacharyya, Rajen Nagar, C.H. Venkatachalam, Sonali Biswas

BANK NATIONALISATION – 19 JULY, 1969



**Hundreds of Rickshaw Pullers congratulate
Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi
on the Nationalisation of Banks in New Delhi
on July 22, 1969**

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

<i>Editorial</i>	3
<i>General Secretary's Desk</i>	4
<i>9th July strike</i>	
• <i>Through the lens</i>	5, 8, 34
• <i>Press statement of CTU on nationwide general strike on 9 July, 2025</i>	6
• <i>9th July strike- a memorable success</i>	9
<i>56th anniversary of bank nationalisation</i>	
• <i>Beware & be aware of the challenges - by C. H. Venkatachalam</i>	10
• <i>बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण की 56वीं वर्षगांठ — सी.एच. वेंकटचलम</i>	14
<i>Banking Sector</i>	
• <i>From the past to the present</i>	20
<i>Organisational News</i>	
• <i>56th anniversary of bank nationalisation celebrated by PNB employees union, Patiala</i>	22
• <i>'बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण दिवस - एक इंकलाबी उत्सव' — मध्य प्रदेश बैंक एम्प्लॉईज एसोसिएशन</i>	23
• <i>On IDBI</i>	24
• <i>Pan-India tie up with Dr. Agarwal Hospital</i>	27
<i>Opinion</i>	
• <i>Burnout, suicides & systematic failures: the silent crisis in India's Public Sector Banks by Kurian Mathew</i>	28
<i>Viewpoint</i>	
• <i>Labour Codes: Betrayal of labour rights by Sanjay Roy</i>	29
<i>News & Views on banking</i>	
• <i>Verification visit goes wrong: Mumbai bizman jailed for kissing bank officer</i>	32
<i>गजल</i>	33
• <i>मुहम्मद जनीफ अंसारी "गाजी"</i>	35

Rupee is all time low per dollar. Tariff war escalates. President Donald Trump announced that India would be subjected to a penalty for its business relation with Russia besides a 25% tariff on Indian imports into the US. Market may also respond negatively. We are yet to see the reaction of Government of India. No doubt with this unilateral imposition of duty plus the penalty will adversely affect the balance of trade. Government of India should speak out its stand and should not buckle to the hegemonistic approach of USA. Bonhomie with Donald Trump should come to an end.

In the domestic arena joblessness continues to grow. IT sector with the pronouncement of TCS may suffer. The vast unemployed educated labour market is growing fast. Mere slogan does not solve the problem. The majoritarian approach of the government has created a division in the society with the lower strata suffering the most. Rural economy is still the major pillar of our country's economy. Unless surplus is generated in the agricultural sector there cannot be all round development. The Pundits advising the government should understand. Privatisation is not the panacea for the ills of country's economy.

To bring the fundamentals in order, working people have to unite and fight for planned development of our country's economy. This is the prime task today.

How much private is private sector

It is evident that the Government is bent upon selling the major portion of the present equity holding (94%) held by the Government and LIC. After this proposed disinvestment Government will be left with 15.24 % and LIC with 18.76 %, that is, both together will have a holding of just 34%. This means that 66% of the capital of IDBI will go into the hands of some private investor. Thus, the proposal is to privatise the Bank.

IDBI was carved out of RBI and started in 1964 as a DFI – Development Finance Institution. In 2005, IDBI was merged with its own Subsidiary IDBI Bank. Since then, it has been functioning as any other commercial bank but with overwhelming capital contribution of 94% from Government and LIC.

As per media reports, the bidders who want to purchase this bank are foreign investors like from Canada and Dubai. Hence, it will not only be privatisation but actually foreignization. Already few years ago, south based Lakshmi Vilas Bank was allowed to be purchased by Singapore investor – DBS Bank. Before that, Fairfax from Canada has become the major investor in CSB Bank, formerly Catholic Syrian Bank. Because of restriction on investment and voting rights for FII and FDI in the banking sector, their role is limited today. But now the instances are increasing as the Government is wanting to liberalize such investments in the banking sector.

Already our Government has signed a Free Trade Agreement with United Kingdom and is also negotiating with the European Union and USA for similar Agreements, there is increasing possibilities that more and more foreign entities will seize the opportunity to acquire our Indian banks.

The Government and the RBI are likely to create more enabling conditions that would facilitate such take-overs. This would mean that the hard-earned savings of our people would go under the control of such private foreign investors. Is it the Atmanirbhar that the Government is talking about?

The moot question is as to how private would be the private sector. The efficiency of the private banks and foreign banks is already on record. In every major scam they are there, right from Harshad Mehta scam. Private Corporate companies are the main and major contributors for the huge bad loans and NPAs in the Banks. Private corporate defaulters are the only fortunate beneficiaries of the hair-cut loot. Still the Government wants to please them. What shall we do, except fighting it back.

C.H. Venkatachalam

9TH JULY STRIKE – THROUGH THE LENS



Kolkata



Bhubaneswar



Puducherry



Andhra Pradesh



Coimbatore



Kerala



Goa



Bengaluru



Delhi



Rajasthan

Contnd.. Page No-8

Press Release by Central Trade Unions Congratulations to workers, farmers, agri-workers and the people at large for the Grand Success of the Nationwide General Strike on 09th July 2025

More than 25 crores participate in the Strike action/Rasta Roko/Rail Roko all over the country in the formal and informal sectors, in Government, Public sector enterprises, and industrial areas. There were very large mobilisations in rural India and also at block-subdivision levels by informal sector workers, agricultural labour and farmers and other sections of common people. Participation of students and youth was quite visible in many states. The ranks and file of Samyukt Kisan Morcha and joint front of Agricultural Labour Unions played significant role in the mobilisation in rural India.

The workers and their unions in Coal, NMDC Ltd, other non-coal minerals such as iron-ore, Copper, Bauxite, Aluminium, Gold mines etc, Steel, Banks, LIC, GIC, Petroleum, Electricity, Postal, Grameen Dak Sevaks, Telecom, Atomic Energy, Cement, Port & Dock Tea plantations, Jute Mills Public transport, transport of various type in private sector, state government employees in various sectors/states and central govt employees in major areas like postal, income-tax, audit and others went on strike. The workers/employees in most of the Industrial areas in the country including in many MNCs joined the strike in a big way and organised processions. The defence sector employees held protest demonstrations for one hour in support of strike and joined office only after that as per their decision. The railway unions mobilised and participated in solidarity actions in. The unions in Construction, Beedi, Anganwadi, ASHA, Mid-Day Meal, and other Scheme workers, Fisheries, Domestic workers, Hawkers and vendors, Head-load workers, Home based piece rate workers and Rickshaw, Auto, Taxi were among those who participated in strike and joined Rasta Roko, Rail Roko at several places. The students, youth, women and social activists also participated in processions and dharna actions in many places. The common people supported these actions. The markets were closed at many places in response to Strike/Bandh call.

There was Bandh like situation in many areas of the country like in the states of Puducherry, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand Tamilnadu, Punjab, Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha, Karnataka, Goa, Meghalaya, Manipur etc. Reports of Partial bandhs were also received in many segments of Rajasthan, Haryana, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh etc. There was industrial and sectoral strike held in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & Gujarat..

Workers joined the strike action enmasse throughout the country bravely confronting numerous intimidating and repressive actions and threats by the administrations, both of the Centre and many states and also the employers.

The strikers expressed their anguish against the anti-national policies of the Government to favour Indian and Foreign corporates and the international finance capital as against Public Sector Undertakings, Public services as well as against the small trade and businesses. The government through its policy of National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) has put on sale the infrastructure, the natural resources and national assets which will jeopardize the self-reliant development of the country, posing threat to its Sovereignty. High time to oppose and fight these anti national policies, the agitators opined.

The people expressed themselves against the rising inequalities in the face of unprecedented price rise of essential commodities, rising unemployment and underemployment leading to desperation, increased suicides of casual labour and the unemployed youth.

The government has not been conducting Indian labour conference for last 10 years, violating international labour standards and continues taking decisions in contravention to the interest of labour force including attempts to impose four labour codes to favour employers in the name of 'Ease of

doing Business'.

The trade unions consider these labour codes as negation of the labour rights won over after struggle of 150 years from British Raj onwards. These codes negate our right to strike, make union registration problematic, de-recognition of unions easy, the process of conciliation and adjudication cumbersome, winding up labour courts and introducing tribunal for workers, overriding power to registrars to de-register unions, definition of wage being changed and the schedule of occupations for minimum wages applicability being abolished, Occupational Safety and Health and Working Conditions code designed to put the right of safety of every worker and also rights and entitlements of workers in workplace in total jeopardy, the inspections exclusive putting the right of safety of every worker made in jeopardy, the inspections have been done away with and facilitators to facilitate employers is being brought, change in industrial code and its rule for increasing applicability-threshold from 100 to 300 would push out 70 percent of industries out of the coverage of labour laws, the changes in factory act also would throw out substantial number of workforce from its coverage, giving the employers class wide discretionary powers to repress and exploit.

There is no labour protection fixed term employment is fully devoid of labour law protection, unlimited apprenticeship and no compulsion of absorption is another way of exploitation, violation by employers being decriminalised whereas criminalization of trade union leader on the cards, the limit of contractor licence proposed to increase from 20 to 50, outsourcing and contractorization being made normal, recruitment of sanctioned posts not being done rather there is ban on new posts creation leading to rising unemployment, trend of appointments of retirees instead of regular employment to unemployed youth etc.

The unions are asking for immediate recruitments in the sanctioned posts lying vacant in all Govt departments and PSUs, creation of more jobs in industries and services, increase in days and remuneration of MGNREGA workers and enactment of similar legislation for Urban areas. But the government is busy imposing ELI scheme to incentives employers instead. in order to subsidise their labour cost and informalize the workforce. In

Government departments and in public sector, instead of providing regular appointments for youth, the policy to recruit the retirees on the one hand and appointing fixed-term/ apprentices/ trainees/ interns in the core jobs on the other, is being brought as witnessed in Railways, NMDC Ltd, Steel sector, teaching cadres etc. This is damaging to the growth of the country where 65 percent population is below the age of 35 years and the numbers of unemployed is maximum in the age group of 20 to 25yrs. The government is making fraudulent claims on employment and provisions of social security. The existing social security schemes are being weakened and the attempts being made to bring private players into it.

The attack on the democratic rights as enshrined in Indian Constitution continues more vigorously by this ruling regime and now the attempt to de-franchise the migrant workers is being designed beginning with Bihar as immediate case. The misuse of constitutional bodies is rampant to suppress voices of opposition, the enactments in some states to control and criminalise mass movements is on the cards; the Public Security Bill in Maharashtra and similar enactments in the state of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh etc are the pointers. Now the attempts to snatch the citizenship is on the cards.

This is the beginning of the prolonged battle in the days to follow in the sectoral levels focussed on determined united resistance, again to culminate into a bigger national level heightened united action.

The unions in Delhi after taking out procession in industrial areas effecting strike held a public rally at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi which was addressed by National leaders of 10 Central Trade Unions Ashok Singh-INTUC, Amarjeet Kaur-AITUC, Harbhajan Singh-HMS, Tapan Sen-CITU, Rajiv Dimri-AICCTU, Lata Ben-SEWA, Chaurasia-AIUTUC, Jawahar-LPF, Dharmendra Verma-TUCC and R S Dagar-UTUC. The union leaders from ICEU and MEC, and leaders of AIKS and Agri-agriculture workers also addressed.

INTUC AITUC HMS CITU AIUTUC TUCC
SEWA AICCTU LPF UTUC

Independent Sectoral Federations



Chennai



Velorre

Trichy



Coimbatore



Kolkata



Kolkata



Kolkata

Contnd.. Page No-8

[We reproduce hereunder AIBEA'S Circular DTD 10/7/2025 ON 9TH JULY STRIKE]

9th July All India Strike – a memorable success
Thanks to all of our Unions and militant members
Once again, we manifested that we are part of the working class
Keep it up dear comrades, this is what our leaders taught us

From yesterday afternoon we have been receiving reports, photos, video clips, etc, from our State Federations and Unions all over the country depicting the success of our Strike. From the photos and video clippings, the anger and protest of our members against the policies of the Government is visible. They have participated in the demonstrations and Rallies very enthusiastically and with conviction. That is why our strike action was a good success.

In the background of continued and aggravated persuasion of anti-people economic policies and anti-worker labour policies by the Central Government, when the National Convention of Workers organised by the Central Trade Unions gave the call for the General Strike to protest against these policies, AIBEA was one of the first organisations to welcome it and to decide to join the strike action.

This is in line with the tradition built by our visionary leaders that AIBEA should always move along with the general working class of our country. Our great leaders have taught us that AIBEA has its roots in the working class and hence we should always remain an inseparable part of the working masses. We are proud that today we are a leading and frontline middle class trade union organisation but we should be conscious that we are indivisible from the working class.

Working class is our inspiration. Working class unity is our strength. Working class struggles are our motivation. This umbilical cord should remain undetachable for ever.

The demands of this strike are very relevant and vital. Pro-rich, pro-corporate economic policies are bound to adversely impact on the common masses. This is what we observe now. Poverty is increasing, rich-poor divide is widening.

Corporates enjoy super profits but workers are

losing jobs or not paid even the minimum wage in many sectors. Exploitation is rampant in the unorganised sectors. Permanent jobs are replaced by contract workers. Women workers are denied their basic rights and needs. Our heart bleeds when we read all these reports.

Labour reforms are intended to further allow exploitation of the working class, to facilitate 'Ease of doing business'. It is the demand of the capitalists and it has now become the agenda of the Government.

In our country, we have the mixed economy and hence private sector is there. But public sector has played the leading role in shaping and building our economy. Today how can we keep quite when as a deliberate policy, public sector is weakened, dismantled and privatised.

All of us know that the objective of private sector is to make more profits but in public sector, the goal is social gain. Public sector has created huge infrastructure, public sector has generated lacs of jobs for the youth. Public sector has been the main engine of our economic growth. We cannot agree to public sector being sold to private hands. No one has the right to mortgage the future of our country.

The problems faced by us in the banks are akin to the problems faced by the working class. They want to privatise our Banks. In PSBs, we handle Rs. 140 lac crores of people's savings. We have to safeguard this people's money and ensure that it is utilised for people's welfare and not for private corporate loot.

But the Government is facilitating this loot. In the name of haircut, Banks are losing out. For one example, bad loan of Rs. 46,000 of Videocon has been sold to Vedanta Group for just Rs. 2,900 crores i.e. 93% haircut ! Adding fuel to fire, this burden is heaped on the head of the general

banking public by increasing service charges, by imposing penalty for not maintaining minimum balance, for use of ATMs, by reducing interest rate on Deposits, etc. How can we allow them to rob Peter to pay Paul.

Hence our joining the strike was most appropriate. We are happy that along with AIBEA, AIBOA and BEFI also joined the Strike. In Insurance sector, AIIEA, GIEAIA and AILICEF joined the strike and we are happy that we all could move together in this struggle. This unity has to be further strengthened and expanded.

In the banking sector, our strike was supported by

AIBOC, NCBE, INBEF and INBOC. We are thankful to them.

We are happy that 10 Central Trade Unions (out of 11) are moving together reflecting the working class unity. Our moving along with them is our strength.

AIBEA is proud that we could join this historic protest strike. AIBEA is proud that all of you, our Unions and valiant members, have made this strike a memorable success.

Red Salute to all of you. Greetings to all of you.

56TH ANNIVERSARY OF BANK NATIONALISATION

56th Anniversary of Bank Nationalisation 19th July, 1969 – 2025 Beware and be aware of the challenges

C. H. Venkatachalam
General Secretary, AIBEA

AIBEA the vanguard: As we move to observe the 56th Anniversary of Bank Nationalisation, we must heighten our campaign to strengthen public sector Banks. We are aware that there are multiple challenges confronting the public sector banks today. All of us in AIBEA can legitimately feel proud that it was our AIBEA that right from 1946

demanded takeover of private banks by the Government, that it was our AIBEA that was in the forefront of the campaign and struggles

demanding nationalisation of banks, and that it was our AIBEA that achieved the nationalisation of major private banks in 1969.

Phenomenal growth after 1969: Nationalisation of the major private banks which were owned and controlled by powerful industrial and business houses like the Tatas and Birlas in those years totally changed the banking map in our country.

12PSBs	1969	2025
Bank Branches	8,200	90,000
Rural Branches	500	35,000
Total Deposits	Rs.5000crores	Rs.140Lac crores
Total Loans given	Rs.3500crores	Rs.110Lac crores
Priority sector loans	---	40 %
Total staff	1lac	8lacs

Bank nationalisation – Savior of people's savings: In those days when all the Banks were in private hands, due to mismanagement, many of those private banks collapsed and people lost their precious savings kept in those Banks as Deposits. Because of the struggle of the AIBEA,

Sec. 45 of the Banking Regulations Act was amended and major private Banks were nationalized. This amendment enabled the RBI to merge the failing Banks with other Banks and thus safeguarded the people's money and also employees' jobs.

See for yourselves the record of Private Sector Banks:

	Year	Failed Private Bank	Merged with
1.	1969	Bank of Bihar	State Bank of India
2.	1970	National Bank of Lahore	State Bank of India
3.	1971	Eastern Bank	Chartered Bank
4.	1974	Krishnarao Baldeo Bank	State Bank of India
5.	1976	Belgaum Bank	Union Bank of India
6.	1985	Lakshmi Commercial Bank	Canara Bank
7.	1986	Miraj State Bank	Union Bank of India
8.	1986	Hindustan Commercial Bank	Punjab National Bank
9.	1990	Traders Bank	Bank of Baroda
10.	1990	Bank of Tamilnad	Indian Overseas Bank
11.	1990	Bank of Thanjavur	Indian Bank
12.	1991	Parur Central Bank	Bank of India
13.	1991	Purbancha Bank	Central Bank of India
14.	1994	Bank of Karad	Bank of India
15.	1995	Kasinath State Bank	State Bank of India
16.	1999	Sikkim Bank	Union Bank of India
17.	1999	Bareilly Banking Corporation	Bank of Baroda
18.	2002	Benaras State Bank	Bank of Baroda
19.	2003	Nedungadi Bank	Punjab National Bank
20.	2004	Global Trust Bank	Oriental Bank of Commerce
21.	2006	United Western Bank	IDB Bank
22.	2007	Bharat Overseas Bank	Indian Overseas Bank

Huge Bad Loans in the Banks – Private Corporate Companies are the culprits:

In the last two decades we have observed that huge loans given to private corporate companies

have turned bad and Banks are burdened with large Non-Performing Assets. It is claimed that private sector is more efficient than public sector. Then, how come all the huge bad loans and NPAs are only on account of the private companies?

The bad loans have been increasing year after year:

The following data would show the clear picture of the alarming increase in bad loans.

(Rs. in Crores)

As on 31 st March	Gross NPA	As on 31 st March	Gross NPA
2012	1,17,000	2019	7,39,554
2013	1,64,461	2020	6,78,318
2014	2,16,739	2021	6,16,615
2015	2,78,877	2022	5,42,173
2016	5,39,955	2023	4,28,199
2017	6,84,732	2024	3,48,457
2018	8,95,601	2025	2,90,347

(Note: in the last 5 years, the NPA is less due to heavy write off and provisions)

IBC HAIRCUT STORY—See who gained and who lost:

Instead of taking stern action on the defaulting companies to recover these loans, they have been given huge concessions and Banks are incurring huge haircuts and losses.

(Rs.in Crores)

Borrower	Loan Amount	Settled and resolved for	Haircut for Banks in%	Purchased by
Essar	54000	42000	23	Arcelor Mittal
Bhushan Steels	57000	35000	38	Tatas
Jyothi Structures	8000	3600	55	Sharad Sanghi
DHFL	91000	37000	60	Piramal
Bhushan Power	48000	19000	60	JSW
Electrosteel Steels	14000	5000	62	Vedanta
Monnet Ispat	11500	2800	75	JSW
Amtek	13500	2700	80	DVIL
Alok Industries	30000	5000	83	Reliance+JMFin
Lanco Infra	47000	5300	88	Kalyan Group
Videocon	46000	2900	94	Vedanta
ABC Shipyard	22000	1200	95	Liquidation
Sivasankaran Industries	4800	320	95	Father-in-law

See where the hard-earned profits go—Bulk towards NPA provision:

(Rs. in Crores)

	Gross Operating Profit	Provisions for bad loans, etc	Netp rofit/Loss after provisions
2008-09	66,604	32,231	34,373
2009-10	76,945	37,603	39,342
2010-11	99,982	55,080	44,902
2011-12	1,16,344	66,830	49,514
2012-13	1,21,839	71,256	50,583
2013-14	1,27,653	90,633	37,019
2013-14	1,37,760	1,00,901	37,540
2015-16	1,36,275	1,53,967	loss-18,417
2016-17	1,58,982	1,70,370	loss-11,388
2017-18	1,55,585	2,70,953	Loss-85,370
2018-19	1,49,804	2,16,410	Loss-66,606
2019-20	1,73,594	1,99,612	Loss-26,018
2020-21	1,94,863	1,63,043	31,820
2021-22	2,01,172	1,34,632	66,540
2022-23	2,39,667	1,35,018	1,04,649
2023-24	2,66,065	1,24,862	1,41,203
2024-25	3,13,058	1,26,001	1,87,056

What is the magic—How so many NPA companies are taken over by Adani

Company under Resolution	Purchased by	Admitted claim value	Purchased for	Haircut for Banks
1. HDIL(ProjectBKC)	Adani Properties	7,795	285	96%
2. Radius Estates & Developers	AdaniGoodhomes	1,700	76	96%
3. National Rayon Corporation	Adani Properties	1,175	160	86%
4. Essar Power M.P.Ltd	AdaniPower Ltd	12,013	2,500	79%
5. Dighi Port Limited	Adani Port & SEZ Ltd	3,075	705	77%

6. Lanco Amarkantak Power	Adani Power	15,190	4,101	73%
7. Coastal Enrgen Ltd	Adani PowerLtd	12,300	3,500	72%
8. Aditya Estates	Adani Properties	593	265	55%
9. Karaikal Port	Adani Port &SEZ Ltd	2,959	1,485	43%
10.Korba West Power Company	Adani Power Ltd	5,032	2,900	42%
Total Rs. in Crores		61,832	15,977	74%

Banks represent the people's money and hard-earned savings. This precious money should be available for public welfare and people's interest. But we observe that there is daylight robbery in the name of bad loans, provisions, wrote off and huge losses for the Banks. People's money is used to build crony capitalism in our country.

Public sector Banks are nation building institutions.They must remain so. For that we should continue our campaign amongst the people to increase their awareness. **We must continue our efforts to strengthen public sector Banks and defeat the attempts of privatisation of Banks.**

बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण की 56वीं वर्षगांठ

19 जुलाई 1969 – 2025

सावधान रहें और चुनौतियों को पहचानें

सी.एच. वेंकटचलम

महासचिव

AIBEA - अग्रदूत संगठन:

जैसे-जैसे हम बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण की 56वीं वर्षगांठ मना रहे हैं, हमें इस मौके का उपयोग करते हुए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों को और मजबूत करने का अभियान तेज़ करना चाहिए।

हम सभी जानते हैं कि आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के सामने कई तरह की चुनौतियाँ हैं। लेकिन हमें गर्व होना चाहिए कि हमारी यूनियन AIBEA ने ही 1946 से ही निजी बैंकों को सरकार के अधीन लाने की माँग उठाई थी। यह हमारी AIBEA ही थी जो इस संघर्ष में सबसे आगे रही और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवाज़ बुलंद करती रही। अंततः 1969 में जब बड़े निजी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, तो यह हमारी AIBEA की ही मेहनत और संघर्ष का नतीजा था।

1969 के बाद जबरदस्त विकास:

उस समय देश के बड़े निजी बैंक ताकतवर उद्योग और व्यापार घरानों जैसे कि टाटा और बिड़ला के नियंत्रण में थे। इन बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण ने देश की बैंकिंग व्यवस्था का नक्शा ही बदल दिया।

12 सार्वजनिक बैंक	1969	2025
बैंक शाखाएं	8,200	90,000
ग्रामीण शाखाएं	500	35,000
कुल जमा राशि	₹5,000 करोड़	₹140 लाख करोड़

कुल ऋण वितरण	₹3,500 करोड़	₹110 लाख करोड़
प्राथमिक क्षेत्र को ऋण	—	40%
कुल कर्मचारी	1 लाख	8 लाख

बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण - जनता की बचत का रक्षक:

उस दौर में जब सभी बैंक निजी हाथों में थे, तो उनके गलत प्रबंधन के कारण कई बैंक डूब गए और आम लोगों की मेहनत की कमाई, जो उन्होंने जमा के रूप में इन बैंकों में रखी थी, डूब गई।

AIBEA के संघर्ष के चलते बैंकिंग रेगुलेशन एक्ट की धारा 45 में बदलाव हुआ। इसी संशोधन की बदौलत भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) को यह अधिकार मिला कि वह किसी भी डूबते हुए बैंक का दूसरे बैंक में विलय कर सके, ताकि आम जनता की जमा पूंजी भी सुरक्षित रहे और बैंक कर्मचारियों की नौकरियां भी बच सकें।

आगे का रास्ता:

आज जब हम राष्ट्रीयकरण की 56वीं वर्षगांठ पर पीछे देखते हैं, तो यह समझना जरूरी है कि यह सिर्फ एक ऐतिहासिक घटना नहीं थी, बल्कि देश की आर्थिक सुरक्षा, आम लोगों की पूंजी की सुरक्षा और गरीबों तक बैंकिंग सेवाओं की पहुंच को सुनिश्चित करने का एक निर्णायक कदम था।

आज भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम इन सार्वजनिक बैंकों की रक्षा करें, उन्हें मजबूत करें और निजीकरण जैसी नीतियों से दूर रखें। आइए, AIBEA की परंपरा को आगे बढ़ाते हुए इस संघर्ष को और आगे ले जाएं।

देखिए खुद निजी बैंकों का रिकॉर्ड:

नीचे दी गई तालिका यह साफ दिखाती है कि कैसे कई निजी बैंक एक-एक करके असफल हुए और बाद में उन्हें अन्य बैंकों में मिलाना पड़ा।

क्रमांक	वर्ष	असफल निजी बैंक	जिन बैंकों में विलय हुआ
1	1969	बैंक ऑफ बिहार	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
2	1970	नेशनल बैंक ऑफ लाहौर	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
3	1971	ईस्टर्न बैंक	चार्टर्ड बैंक
4	1974	कृष्णराव बलदेव बैंक	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
5	1976	बेलगाम बैंक	यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
6	1985	लक्ष्मी कॉमर्शियल बैंक	केनरा बैंक
7	1986	मिराज स्टेट बैंक	यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
8	1986	हिंदुस्तान कॉमर्शियल बैंक	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
9	1990	ट्रेडर्स बैंक	बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा
10	1990	बैंक ऑफ तमिलनाडु	इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक
11	1990	बैंक ऑफ तंजावुर	इंडियन बैंक

क्रमांक	वर्ष	असफल निजी बैंक	जिन बैंकों में विलय हुआ
12	1991	पारूर सेंट्रल बैंक	बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
13	1991	पूर्वांचल बैंक	सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
14	1994	बैंक ऑफ कराड	बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
15	1995	कासिनाथ स्टेट बैंक	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
16	1999	सिक्किम बैंक	यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
17	1999	बरेली बैंकिंग कॉरपोरेशन	बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा
18	2002	बनारस स्टेट बैंक	बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा
19	2003	नेडुंगडी बैंक	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
20	2004	ग्लोबल ट्रस्ट बैंक	ओरिएंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स
21	2006	यूनाइटेड वेस्टर्न बैंक	आईडीबीआई बैंक
22	2007	भारत ओवरसीज़ बैंक	इंडियन ओवरसीज़ बैंक

बैंकों में बढ़ते खराब कर्ज (NPA) – निजी कंपनियां जिम्मेदार हैं:

पिछले दो दशकों में यह देखा गया है कि जिन निजी कॉरपोरेट कंपनियों को भारी मात्रा में ऋण दिए गए, वे ही उस कर्ज को नहीं लौटा पाईं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बैंक भारी "एनपीए" (Non-Performing Assets) के बोझ तले दबते गए।

यह कहा जाता है कि निजी क्षेत्र सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से ज़्यादा कुशल होता है, तो फिर इतने सारे बड़े खराब कर्ज सिर्फ निजी कंपनियों की वजह से ही क्यों हैं?

हर साल खराब कर्ज में बढ़ोतरी होती गई है। नीचे दिए गए आंकड़े इस बढ़ते संकट की तस्वीर साफ कर देते हैं:

तारीख (31 मार्च तक) कुल एनपीए (₹ करोड़ में)

2012	₹1,17,000 करोड़
2013	₹1,64,461 करोड़
2014	₹2,16,739 करोड़
2015	₹2,78,877 करोड़
2016	₹5,39,955 करोड़
2017	₹6,84,732 करोड़
2018	₹8,95,601 करोड़
2019	₹7,39,554 करोड़
2020	₹6,78,318 करोड़

तारीख (31 मार्च तक) कुल एनपीए (₹ करोड़ में)

2021	₹6,16,615 करोड़
2022	₹5,42,173 करोड़
2023	₹4,28,199 करोड़
2024	₹3,48,457 करोड़
2025	₹2,90,347 करोड़

नोट: पिछले 5 वर्षों में एनपीए की मात्रा इसलिए कम दिख रही है क्योंकि बैंकों ने भारी मात्रा में कर्जों को " राइट ऑफ" कर दिया और उनके लिए पहले से प्रावधान कर दिया गया।

IBC हेयरकट की सच्ची कहानी – देखिए किसे फायदा हुआ और किसे नुकसान:

बैंकों से भारी-भरकम कर्ज लेने वाली कंपनियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करने की बजाय उन्हें भारी रियायतें दी गईं। इससे बैंकों को बड़ा घाटा और 'हेयरकट' (कर्ज में कटौती) सहना पड़ा।

कर्जदार कंपनी	कुल कर्ज राशि (₹ करोड़)	निपटान की राशि	बैंकों को हुआ घाटा (%)	खरीदार कंपनी
एस्सार	54,000	42,000	23%	आर्सेलर मित्तल
भूषण स्टील	57,000	35,000	38%	टाटा
ज्योति स्ट्रक्चर्स	8,000	3,600	55%	शरद सांघी
डीएचएफएल	91,000	37,000	60%	पीरामल
भूषण पावर	48,000	19,000	60%	जेएसडब्ल्यू
इलेक्ट्रोस्टील स्टील्स	14,000	5,000	62%	वेदांता
मोनेट इस्पात	11,500	2,800	75%	जेएसडब्ल्यू
एएमटेक	13,500	2,700	80%	डीवीआईएल
अलोक इंडस्ट्रीज	30,000	5,000	83%	रिलायंस + जेएम फाइनेंस
लैंको इन्फ्रा	47,000	5,300	88%	कल्याण ग्रुप
वीडियोकॉन	46,000	2,900	94%	वेदांता
एबीसी शिपयार्ड	22,000	1,200	95%	लिव्वीडेशन
शिवशंकरन इंडस्ट्रीज	4,800	320	95%	फादर इन लॉ

बैंकों की मेहनत की कमाई कहां जा रही है – एनपीए की भरपाई में:

बैंक सालाना हजारों करोड़ का मुनाफा कमाते हैं, लेकिन इसका बड़ा हिस्सा बुरे कर्ज (NPA) की भरपाई और प्रावधानों में चला जाता है। नीचे दिए गए आंकड़े ये साफ दिखाते हैं:

वर्ष	सकल परिचालन लाभ (₹ करोड़)	खराब ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	कर बाद मुनाफा / घाटा
2008-09	66,604	32,231	34,373
2009-10	76,945	37,603	39,342
2010-11	99,982	55,080	44,902
2011-12	1,16,344	66,830	49,514
2012-13	1,21,839	71,256	50,583
2013-14	1,27,653	90,633	37,019
2014-15	1,37,760	1,00,901	37,540
2015-16	1,36,275	1,53,967	घाटा -18,417
2016-17	1,58,982	1,70,370	घाटा -11,388
2017-18	1,55,585	2,70,953	घाटा -85,370
2018-19	1,49,804	2,16,410	घाटा -66,606
2019-20	1,73,594	1,99,612	घाटा -26,018
2020-21	1,94,863	1,63,043	31,820
2021-22	2,01,172	1,34,632	66,540
2022-23	2,39,667	1,35,018	1,04,649
2023-24	2,66,065	1,24,862	1,41,203
2024-25	3,13,058	1,26,001	1,87,056

कमाल की चाल – एनपीए कंपनियां कैसे एक-एक कर अदाणी के पास पहुँचीं?

दिवालिया कंपनी	खरीदार	स्वीकृत दावा राशि (₹ करोड़)	खरीदा गया मूल्य	बैंकों को हुआ घाटा
एचडीआईएल (BKC प्रोजेक्ट)	अदाणी प्रॉपर्टीज	7,795	285	96%
रेडियस एस्टेट्स एंड डेवलपर्स	अदाणी गुडहोम्स	1,700	76	96%
नेशनल रेयॉन कॉर्पोरेशन	अदाणी प्रॉपर्टीज	1,175	160	86%

दिवालिया कंपनी	खरीदार	स्वीकृत दावा राशि (₹ करोड़)	खरीदा गया मूल्य	बैंकों को हुआ घाटा
एस्सार पावर (एमपी लिमिटेड)	अदाणी पावर	12,013	2,500	79%
दीघी पोर्ट लिमिटेड	अदाणी पोर्ट	3,075	705	77%
लैंको अमरकंटक पावर	अदाणी पावर	15,190	4,101	73%
कोस्टल एनर्जेन लिमिटेड	अदाणी पावर	12,300	3,500	72%
आदित्य एस्टेट्स	अदाणी प्रॉपर्टीज	593	265	55%
कराईकल पोर्ट	अदाणी पोर्ट	2,959	1,485	43%
कोरबा वेस्ट पावर कंपनी	अदाणी पावर	5,032	2,900	42%

कुल कर्ज राशि: ₹61,832 करोड़

अदाणी समूह ने खरीदा: ₹15,977 करोड़

बैंकों को औसतन नुकसान: 74%

जनता की मेहनत की कमाई – लुटती गई दिनदहाड़े:

बैंक असल में जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई को संभालने का काम करते हैं। यही पैसा विकास, किसानों, छोटे उद्योगों, शिक्षा और इलाज जैसी चीजों के लिए होना चाहिए। लेकिन आज वही पैसा बड़े-बड़े कॉर्पोरेट घरानों को बचाने और उनकी चांदी करने में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है।

यह क्रोनी कैपिटलिज्म (साठगांठ वाला पूंजीवाद) का खुला खेल है, और ये सब होता है बैंकों को कमजोर करके।

हमारी ज़िम्मेदारी:

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक देश के निर्माण की नींव हैं। उन्हें सुरक्षित रखना, मजबूत करना और निजीकरण के हर प्रयास को रोकना हम सभी बैंक कर्मचारियों और देश के नागरिकों की साझा ज़िम्मेदारी हैं।

हमें जनता में लगातार जागरूकता फैलाते रहना होगा ताकि वे समझें कि बैंक उनका है, और इसे बचाना भी उनका कर्तव्य है।

Hindi translation: Courtesy : MPBEA, Bhopal

FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT

Those were the days, when the entire banks and banking industry were in the hands of rich individuals and private companies, including SBI. No bank was government owned. AIBEA and its leaders had a great vision and far-sighted approach. Right from its inception in **1946**, AIBEA has been voicing its concern about the role of Banks.

WHAT AIBEA DEMANDED 75 YEARS AGO : The following lines from the General Secretary's report of the 3rd Conference of AIBEA in **1950** testifies the great vision of our leaders.

*"This Conference of the All India Bank Employees' Association while fully supporting and insisting on the fulfilment of Nationalisation of all Basic and Key industries, utility services and big concerns vital to the life of the country emphasizes the **immediate necessity of Nationalisation of all the Banking Companies**. It further demands that nationalization must be accompanied by effective workers' control on the Boards of the management. Legislation to this effect should be immediately introduced so that the stranglehold of foreign and indigenous finance capital over the economy could be ended and the Banks after Nationalisation could play an effective part in the planned development of the country."*

When all the industries in our country were

under private control, AIBEA demanded Nationalisation of Banks. The slogan was raised consistently and got further cemented in the 13th Conference held in the year **1964** at Thiruvananthapuram. Incessant struggles on the streets by AIBEA and impressive and repeated speeches inside the Parliament by Com Prabhat Kar, General Secretary, AIBEA (who was a Member of Parliament from 1957 – 1967 representing Communist Party of India) which enlisted the support of many MPs, paved way for Nationalisation of 14 private banks in 1969 and further more of 6 Banks in 1980. Coupled with SBI and its Associate Banks, public sector banking became dominant.

The act of Nationalisation of Banks was a historic one, both in terms of economic and political situation. Indian economy improved and registered phenomenal growth after Nationalisation of Banks. After more than five decades of Nationalisation, the Government wants to turn the clock backwards. It is to be remembered here that, only because of a strong public sector banking system in our country, Indian Banking stood insulated and did not fall into any crisis, when world over, the banks failed.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC MONEY : Time and again, it is proved that banking is a business which should always induce investor confidence. Banks do business with public money. The lending and investments by the banks should be done with great prudence. Private banks in order

to satiate their appetite for profit tend to involve in unethical business practices and land in trouble. History tells us that even during the financial crisis of private banks, it is the tax payers' money or the public money kept in other banks that were used to bail out those beleaguered banks. Public money is for public welfare and the hard-earned savings of the public should not be lost. Our demand that Government should be custodian of public money is relevant at all times.

WE ARE COMMITTED TO BETTER CUSTOMER SERVICE : After the nationalisation of banks in 1969, branch expansion took place at a faster pace. The second phase of Nationalisation in 1980 further opened the opportunities for expansion of branches thereby necessitating more recruitment in order to serve the customers in the best possible way. Banking Service Recruitment Board was constituted and thousands of educated youths got employment. Customer Service either in terms of credit need or general was given top priority. Goiporia Committee recommendations in which AIBEA played its due role, emphasised the need for better customer service. Nowadays intake of staff through IBPS has drastically come down and the result is deterioration in customer service.

All India Bank Employees' Association known for its progressive approach and being a responsible and responsive trade union educated its members on customer service. Customer Service also became a topic in Bipartite Discussions and part of Bipartite Settlements. We cannot ever forget that our presence as Public Sector Banks is for better customer service and delivery of credit without bias and this is the reason for our being in the business to which we have to

work.

WE DEMAND ADEQUATE RECRUITMENTS: The staff working in the front counters in branches wants to give the best service to the customers. But can we ensure proper customer service without adequate staff. All will agree that the adequate staff is necessary to serve the customers satisfactorily.

In all the Banks the number of counter staff who are the first point of contact is very less and inadequate. The clerk to officer ratio is almost 1:3 meaning that for every clerk there are three officers. But in fact, it should be for every 3 clerk one officer to supervise their work.

The fact remains that the front-line staff render the best customer service. But for reasons beyond their control like shortage of staff, they are at the receiving end, facing the wrath of the customers. To render complaint free customer service and enhance business propositions, it is possible only by strengthening the customer interaction points for which the need of the hour is more recruitment of clerks.

As an organisation, All India Bank Employees' Association is always committed to the cause of public sector and always advocate best and efficient customer service. We cannot and should not remain passive about actions which attract complaints from customers and impinge on the fair image of the Bank.

As employees let us pledge on this Nationalisation Day to preserve Public Sector Banks and work towards strengthening our Banks.

56TH Anniversary of Bank Nationalisation Celebrated by PNB Employees' Union, Patiala



Com. S. K. Gautam, President, PBEF speaking n the occasion

To commemorate the 56th Anniversary of Bank Nationalization Day, a General Body Meeting of the Punjab Bank Employees' Federation, Unit Patiala, was held today at the Prabhat Parvana Memorial Trade Union Centre, Patiala.

The meeting witnessed enthusiastic participation of 120 members from various unions. The gathering was addressed by Com. S.K. Gautam, President, PBEF; Com. Sanjiv Prasher, Deputy General Secretary, PBEF; Com. Tarun Kaura, Organizing Secretary, PBEF; Com. Lavleen Saini, Chairman, Local Federation; Com. Nitin Jain, Organizing Secretary, P&SB Staff Union; Com. Dev Raj, Organizing Secretary, PBEF Patiala, among other distinguished comrades.



A partial view of the gathering

The event reflected the unity, strength, and commitment of bank employees towards the values of public sector banking and the historic nationalization movement.

‘बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण दिवस - एक इंकलाबी उत्सव’

आयोजक: मध्य प्रदेश बैंक एम्प्लॉईज एसोसिएशन, भोपाल इकाई



भोपाल में बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण दिवस को मध्य प्रदेश बैंक एम्प्लॉईज एसोसिएशन की भोपाल इकाई ने पूरे हर्षोल्लास, जोश और इंकलाबी माहौल में मनाया। इस अवसर पर बैंक कर्मियों द्वारा आयोजित आमसभा में वक्ताओं ने बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के इतिहास, उद्देश्य और प्राप्त उपलब्धियों पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डाला। वक्ताओं ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि कैसे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने में निर्णायक भूमिका निभाई है। साथ ही, बैंक कर्मियों और आमजन के सहयोग से बैंक निजीकरण के खिलाफ संघर्ष को और तेज करने का आह्वान किया गया।



सभा में उपस्थित साथियों ने तीन प्रमुख संकल्प दोहराए: ऋसार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों की रक्षा करेंगे, बैंक निजीकरण के प्रयासों को परास्त करेंगे और आम जनता को बेहतर ग्राहक सेवा प्रदान करेंगे। इस आयोजन की खास बात रही युवा बैंक कर्मियों की उत्साही भागीदारी, जिन्होंने लाल रंग की पोशाकों, लाल झंडों, प्ले कार्ड्स और बैनर्स के साथ पूरे माहौल को क्रांतिकारी रंग में रंग दिया।



कार्यक्रम के अंत में केक काटा गया और मिठाई वितरण की गई।

[We reproduce hereunder AIBEA's circular dated dated 30/7/2025]

ON IDBI BANK

All of us are aware that AIBEA is continuously and constantly in the campaign against the banking reforms policies and bank privatisation agenda of the Government. In order to broaden our united struggles against these attempts and attacks, we observed the 9th July General Strike jointly in the banking and insurance sector under the joint banner of AIBEA, AIIEA, GIEAIA, AILICEF, AIBOA and BEFI.

Sale of IDBI Bank : In this background, we are aware that Government has decided to sell the equity holding of the Government and LIC in IDBI Bank (now it is 94%) to private hands and to reduce their holding to just 33%, which means IDBI Bank will be handed over to some private hands. The Government is expediting the process.

Unrestricted Foreign Direct Investment in Insurance Sector: The Government has also decided to allow FDI in Insurance Sector (Life and General) upto 100% as against the present restriction upto 74%. The attempt is to get the approval from the Parliament. This is another retrograde move.

Privatisation of RRBs: We are also aware that at present 100% of the capital in the Regional Rural Banks is held by Central Government (50%), State Government (15%) and Public Sector Banks (35%). Now the Government has announced that it would go for disinvestment of capital which means that private capital will be allowed in the RRBs. Privatising RRBs is nothing but privatising the rural economy. Hence this is another adverse decision taken by the Government.

Fight back: All these moves are retrograde and hence unwarranted. IDBI Bank employees and officers are on agitation and have given the call for Strike on 11th August, 2025 during the current session of the Parliament. RRB Unions are also on agitation and have proposed to go for 2 Days Strike shortly. Insurance employees are also on agitation to oppose 100% FDI in insurance sector.

It is our duty to support these struggles: As AIBEA, it is our duty to extend our fraternal support to these struggles. AIBEA, AIIEA, GIEAIA, AILICEF, AIBOA and BEFI have given the joint programme in this regard and the Joint Circular is furnished overleaf for implementation. **All our Unions are requested accordingly.**

Sd/-
C. H. Venkatachalam
General Secretary

**ALL INDIA BANK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION - AIBEA
ALL INDIA INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION – AIIEA
GENERAL INSURANCE EMPLOYEES ALL INDIA ASSOCIATION - GIEAIA
ALL INDIA LIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION - AILICEF
ALL INDIA BANK OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION - AIBOA
BANK EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION OF INDIA - BEFI**

**TO ALL UNITS & MEMBERS:
30-7-2025**

Dear Comrades,

WE OPPOSE

- **100 % FDI in Insurance Sector**
- **Sale of IDBI Bank to private corporates**
- **Disinvestment of Capital in Regional Rural Banks**

We are aware that the Government has decided to allow 100% FDI in the Insurance Sector. Similarly, at present in IDBI Bank, Government and LIC together hold 94% of the capital and now it is proposed to sell 61% of the equity capital of the Government/ LIC to private corporate investors. In the same way, at present, in the Regional Rural Banks, the entire capital is subscribed by Central Government, State Government and the Public Sector Banks and hence all of them are in public sector. Now the Government has advised for disinvestment of the capital of RRBs to private hands.

All these moves are retrograde and hence have to be opposed. With a view to highlight these attempts of the Government and register our opposition to the same during the current session of the Parliament, the following programmes have been decided upon:

8-8-2025	Badge Wearing
9/10-8-25	Campaign meetings by our unions in various centres
11-8-2025	Fraternal support to All India Strike by employees and officers of IDBI Bank
11-8-2025	Demonstrations at various centres before branches /offices of Banks, LIC and GIC

Comrades, we are sure that all our Unions and members will welcome this joint effort to build broader unity to forge united resistance against the increasing attacks in the financial sector. Wider campaign amongst our membership is imperative to launch further united struggles. Hence, we request our unions and members at every level to implement BEFI these programmes effectively.

Sd..
C.H. VENKATACHALAM
 GENERAL SECRETARY
 AIBEA

Sd..
SHREEKANT MISHRA
 GENERAL SECRETARY
 AIIEA

Sd..
TRILOK SINGH
 GENERAL SECRETARY
 GIEAIA

Sd..
RAJESH KUMAR
 GENERAL SECRETARY
 AILICEF

Sd..
SANJAY KUMAR KHAN
 GENERAL SECRETARY
 AIBOA

Sd..
DEBASISH BASU CHOUDHARY
 GENERAL SECRETARY
 BEFI

DHARNA BY IDBI EMPLOYEES & OFFICERS ON 26 JULY, 2025 AT JANTAR MANTAR, NEW DELHI



Pan-India Tie-up with Dr. Agarwals Eye Hospital For concessional Eye check-up and treatment Free consultation for employees/retirees/family members

In view of constant interaction with the computer system in the Branches and added to that with increasing time spent on WhatsApp, etc., bank employees develop a lot of stress on their eyes. Because of this, in the 12th Bipartite Settlement a provision was added as under:

Clause 25 (iv) : All employees shall be allowed reimbursement of Rs. 500 per year towards annual eye check-up

To enable and facilitate our members to go for consultation, eye check-up, treatment, etc, we are happy to inform our Unions and members that from AIBEA we have made a Tie-up with renowned Dr. Agarwals Hospital.

An MOU has been signed between AIBEA and Dr Agarwals Hospital and the same will be valid for 2 years upto July 2027.

Under this Tie-up arrangement, our members, retirees and family members will be covered.

Benefits under the Tie-up:

- a) Free consultation for 6 family members of employees/ retirees on their first visit.**
- b) 50 % off on Review Consultation**
- c) 15 % Discount on spectacles**
- d) 25 % Discount on higher investigations**
- e) 10 % Discount applicable only for Cash Surgeries**

These facilities and concessions will be available in all the 230 Clinics / Branches of Dr Agarwals Hospital all over the country.

(Their Hospital/Clinic in Tamilnadu:77, Telangana :22, Andhra Pradesh:23, Maharashtra: 30, Karnataka: 32, Gujarat: 8, Kerala: 5, J&K: 5, Odisha: 5, Punjab: 8, Uttar Pradesh : 4, West Bengal : 3, Madhya Pradesh : 3, Haryana : 2, Rajasthan : 1, Delhi : 1, Chandigarh : 1)

The Tie-up arrangement is operative from today onwards.

How to avail this facility:

Those who wish to avail this facility (employees/retirees/family members) can visit Dr Agarwals Hospital in the various locations and quote AIBEA's Tie-Up arrangement along with their ID cards.

We are sure that this Tie-up would be found beneficial to our members.



Burnout, Suicides & Systemic Failures: The Silent Crisis In India's Public Sector Banks

Kurian Mathew

[India's banking sector will not thrive on profitability metrics alone. It will succeed only when the people at its heart—its employees—are respected, supported, and heard.]

A silent crisis is unfolding in India's public sector banks (PSBs). It's not about toxic assets or cyber fraud—but burnout. Behind the counters of these institutions, employees are exhausted, overburdened, and chronically understaffed. Branches that once operated with six or seven staff members are now often reduced to three or four, despite a sharp rise in work load. The result is not only operational stress but a growing human toll.

In recent years, multiple cases of suicides among bank employees have sent shockwaves through the sector. These are not isolated tragedies. They reflect an alarming pattern: an institutional environment marked by neglect, excessive workload, and psychological strain. What began as a management issue has now become a matter of human rights—an instance of systemic violence through institutional apathy.

Public sector banks have been foundational to India's economic infrastructure. They reach underserved regions, disburse pensions, facilitate crop insurance, support rural entrepreneurs with MUDRA loans, and enable financial inclusion through Jan Dhan accounts. However, while their mandates have expanded, the workforce that carries out these responsibilities has thinned.

A combination of retirements, hiring freezes, and over-reliance on contractual workers has eroded permanent staff strength. Over the last decade, PSBs have experienced a net decline in employee numbers, even as customer accounts have multiplied. Clerks who previously handled 50 transactions a day now process double or more, on top of handling insurance sales, loan applications, KYC compliance, and digital onboarding.

While digital tools have streamlined some processes, they have also raised expectations. Customers now demand speed, accuracy, and 24/7 service. In many branches, one officer is left juggling multiple queues, resolving IT issues, attending compliance calls, handling audits, redressing grievances—and in some cases, even cleaning the floors when support staff are absent.

Once seen as a stable, aspirational career, public sector banking has become a high-pressure environment where many employees feel abandoned. Toxic workloads, lack of support, and indifferent management have eroded morale. Far too often, the human cost is hidden in plain sight.

Consider this: over the past ten years, India has seen more than 500 suicides among bank employees, according to union estimates. In many of these cases, victims cited unbearable stress, unrealistic targets, workplace harassment, or lack of support. On July 17, 2025, a Chief Manager died by suicide—just days before the bank was to celebrate its 118th foundation day. These are not anomalies. They are signals of a deep-rooted structural malaise.

Institutional responses have been troublingly inadequate. Internal inquiries often dismiss allegations of harassment or overwork. There is little accountability for managerial misconduct.

Whistleblowing is discouraged. Union concerns are too often misconstrued as resistance to change rather than legitimate alarms over collapsing employee welfare.

This crisis has also deeply affected morale. Employees are no longer treated as professionals but as disposable instruments of productivity. One day, they are expected to be sales executives; the next, they are expected to

be IT trouble shooters or financial advisors—all without proper training or compensation.

Targets rule everything. Branch managers face relentless pressure to meet sales and recovery benchmarks. Failure invites humiliation, poor performance ratings, or punitive transfers. Even success goes unrecognised. A single procedural misstep can lead to vigilance inquiries, regardless of whether it arose from ambiguous instructions or sheer exhaustion. Many employees now working with fear of being scapegoat for systemic failures.

Burnout under these circumstances is inevitable. Mental health issues—ranging from anxiety and

insomnia to clinical depression and post-traumatic stress—are becoming endemic. Yet institutional recognition of this psychological toll is virtually nonexistent. There are no employee helplines, mental health support systems or functioning grievance redressal mechanisms. The stigma around mental health further discourages many from seeking help.

India cannot afford to let its public sector banking system crumble under the weight of such internal dysfunction. Banks are not just financial intermediaries; they are instruments of social and economic justice. However, this mission cannot be sustained without protecting the dignity and well-being of those who serve it.

VIEWPOINT

Labour Codes: Betrayal of Labour Rights

Sanjay Roy

THE Government of India proposed four Labour Codes claiming to reform the employer-worker relationship which was otherwise archaic and complex with too many rules and regulations. The much-needed labour reform as had been argued was meant to simplify the rules, address the changing needs of production flexibility and to take care of the 'unprotected' who are employed in the informal sector. These reforms are proposed in the context of the larger argument that competitiveness of Indian producers suffers due to labour market rigidity. Inflexible wages, complex rules related to layoffs and unionisation have created hindrances for faster progress. Therefore, the purpose of reforms was meant to ensure greater freedom of capital to coerce the working people in the name of competitiveness and in that conflict the State acts in favour of capital on the premise that capital's interest encapsulates progress and development of the nation!

The working people of India, who happen to be the majority had lost their share in GDP consistently in the past three decades. The growth of their real wages shows a declining

trend for most of the sectors although productivity increased, and large numbers of working people are forced to accept longer hours of work without their real incomes rising while many young people are waiting to be employed. Hence it is this India that has to offer sacrifices for the India Inc who made huge profits during the past one and half decades with returns being highest in the recent past. The four Labour Codes on wages, industrial relations, social security, and occupational safety and health, working conditions convey four key messages: increased freedom for employers to lay off workers; wages should be downwardly flexible; unions should be turned into labour syndicates; workers in the informal sector do not deserve any social security.

HIRE AND FIRE

Indian industries and industrialists often complain that with the ebb and flow of business cycle or seasonal fluctuations they should enjoy the flexibility of laying off workers which otherwise becomes a fixed cost that make them uncompetitive in the global market. Hence, they should get the freedom to fire workers during

downswing and again hire during an upturn. The philosophy behind increasing the threshold from 100 to 300 workers requiring no prior permission from the government to fire according to the Code on Industrial Relations 2020 is that the cost of maintaining and reproducing the energy and labour power of the worker should not fall upon the employer when production volumes are cut down due to market fluctuations. The worker to the capitalist is like any other input – coal or electricity, water and raw materials available in the mines, nature or grid which should be accessible according to the requirements of production. The underlying idea is that society should be the supplier of these human beings to make them available alive and physically capable whenever needed. Hence, the cost of reproducing labour power during the lean period must be socialised while higher profits that would be derived during boom should only be appropriated as private gains by the employers.

The freedom of capital to hire and fire however comes with its dialectical opposite, that is unfreedom of workers in mobilising collective action. Strikes can only be called with a prior 14-day notice to the employer and to be organised within 60 days of issuing notice. Also strikes and lockouts are prohibited during the pendency of conciliation proceedings or when a settlement or award is in operation. These legal and penal procedures restrict the process of calling a strike particularly when it is required to mobilise workers on an immediate basis. Also, the code advocates for 'sole negotiating union' attaining 51 per cent vote to be recognised as workers' representative in tripartite negotiations. This is nothing but aiming to reduce labour unions to labour syndicates. Trade unions do have short and long-term goals and workers choose their representations based on both. Workers may organise themselves from various perspectives informed by differing ideologies. This sole negotiating bargaining power helps killing smaller trade unions which is a way of monopolising voice. Big trade unions,

particularly those in favour of ruling political combination, take advantage of garnering support as the sole negotiator. If getting support of more than half of the workers in a factory is a criterion for representation, what is the rationale for allowing a political party not being able to manage more than 50 per cent vote of the people of India to run the government on behalf of the people of the country or a state? Democracy is not only about distinguishing political majority and minority but most importantly creating a conducive environment for plurality of ideas and voices.

WAGES AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The length of the working day and determination of wages have always been a terrain of class struggle. For a capitalist, an ideal working day if feasible could be extended to 24 hours and the preferable wage to be paid to workers would be zero! Labour historians have offered enough examples that subhuman labour conditions and slavery or chattel labour continued to exist in modern capitalism for long. Also, slavery had not been abandoned by capital relations on moral grounds rather fixed cost of maintaining slaves and their families for life turned out to be an inefficient working arrangement. Particularly with the spread of money economy and predominance of exchange values hiring workers according to the requirement of production against payment of wages also created the demand side of the economy through which produced values could be realised. Therefore, capital as a class always preferred longer working hours and reducing wages to the minimum which is necessary for the worker to barely survive.

In the new labour code, there is no specific mention of periodic assessment of the changes in the consumption basket of working-class families that ensure a basic minimum wage. The Code on Wages 2019 also makes a provision to extend the working hours to 12 hours. This is essentially a legal denouncement of an eight hours working day that the working class achieved as the legal maximum working

hours through struggles historically linked to May Day. Indeed, it is true that the eight-hour working day has already been diluted in many workplaces from factories to shops to gig services and software firms. The government wants to legitimise this extending of the working day beyond eight hours through the new Labour Code.

More than 90 per cent of the workers in India are deprived of any effective social security system. It was expected that the proposed labour reforms would aim to address the exclusion of the majority from the social security net. In some sense the plea of greater flexibility in employment was backed by two broad planks: the capitalists need greater flexibility in employment and wages and the augmented vulnerability of the working people due to such changes would be cushioned through extended coverage and provisions of social security networks. In other words, greater freedom of exploitation offered to the individual capitalist would be somewhat balanced by limited social security provided by the capitalist state. This had been the strategy of faster accumulation of capital in many countries with huge endowment of labour. The Social Security Code 2020, however, does not even ensure any scope of social security for the unorganised workers working in enterprises with employment below ten. These are the most unprotected and vulnerable sections of the working class who hardly enjoy any political voice. As externalisation of work increases through offshoring and outsourcing and jobs are being subcontracted to smaller units, more and more workers will be excluded from the legal provisions of social security. Instead of extending social security provisions to more workers, the proposed labour code on social security continues to exclude the vast number of informal workers who require the State sponsored provisions of social security the most.

Working people emerge as a class through their fight against exploitation and oppression. It is through struggles for protecting their rights they

could perceive their class enemy and extend support to the cause of the most vulnerable sections of the working people. In the entire history of capitalism workers didn't receive any right or entitlement on moral grounds, it is only through struggle they emerge as a social force compelling the ruling class to accept workers as human beings and not an inanimate disposable input for production.

To resist the betrayal of rights, the workers of factories, mines, shops and malls, gig workers, care and entertainment workers, service employees and all those employed by capital or working as self-employed but entangled with capital relations, exploited or oppressed and dispossessed should come together to raise their voice for their rightful claim as creators of all values in society.

ASSAM PROVINCIAL BANK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION



DEDICATION OF OUR MEMBERS



Com. Juthikaa Deori posted in Canara Bank Lokhra Branch, Guwahati. Yesterday she was present in front of her branch for picketing from morning 9:30am- 1:00pm. Then again from 2:30pm- 4:30pm. She is 6 months pregnant and was sitting in the branch staircase for almost the whole day. Lal Salam to her dedication.

(Published with her due permission.)

Verification visit goes wrong: Mumbai bizman jailed for kissing bank officer; gets 1-year RI, Rs 1k fine

In a case that serves as a stark reminder of the potential dangers faced by women in the workplace, particularly when their duties require them to interact with clients in unsupervised settings, a magistrate's court recently convicted and sentenced a 54-year-old Malad businessman to one year of rigorous imprisonment (RI) for outraging the modesty of a female bank employee who had to visit his home.

The woman, a deputy manager, visited the accused, Narendra Sagvekar's residence for address verification as part of the bank's account opening protocol.

"In this case, I came to the conclusion that when the informant was on her duty and went to the house of the accused for his address verification, the accused was at home alone and applied force on her and outraged her modesty. The informant is a bank employee. At the time of the incident,

the informant was 27 years old. Admittedly, it is an offence of moral turpitude. The accused committed an offence of moral turpitude, therefore, he is not entitled to get the benefit of probation," Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate BN Chikne said while refusing to let off the accused on a bond of good behaviour.

The accused was also fined Rs 1,000. He was out on bail. The magistrate said that though there were loopholes in the investigations, the sole testimony of the woman was credible and unshattered, despite intensive cross-examination. The delay in lodging the report was found to be adequately explained.

"Getting panicked after such an incident is not an abnormal thing. Such incidents can cause a great deal of disruption in her life. Therefore, an Indian lady thinks 100 times before exposing herself before society. In this case, the delay has been properly explained by the informant," the magistrate said.

The magistrate also acknowledged that incidents of this nature, occurring within the confines of a private space, often lack eyewitnesses. The magistrate refuted the accused's defence regarding the lodging of a false complaint only because the accused did not accept the savings plans as suggested by the woman.

"It is (also) difficult to believe that only because the

accused did not reply to the WhatsApp message of the informant 'Hi', the informant lodged the false report against the accused. There is no motive at all for the informant to lodge a false complaint against the accused," the magistrate said. The incident occurred on Nov 27, 2020.

Sagvekar visited the branch on Nov 26, 2020, to open a bank account. He provided his PAN card and Aadhaar card but failed to produce a photograph. As per bank rules, address verification at the customer's residence was required.

On Nov 27, 2020, at approximately 12.30 pm, the woman arrived at the accused's residence. The accused was alone. After the procedures when she was about to leave, the accused "suddenly used criminal force on the informant with an intent to outrage her modesty by kissing her on her neck, cheek and holding her tightly, he was touching her whole body".

The woman pushed him away and managed to escape. She returned to her bank branch and reported the ordeal to the bank manager, operations manager, and a colleague. She subsequently lodged a report with the Malad Police Station.

The accused was arrested on Dec 17, 2020, and released on bail two days later. During the trial, the prosecution examined four witnesses, including the woman and other bank employees

WE DEMAND:

Women employees and officers/Managers should not be sent for such inspection, verification, etc. without proper escort and security.

AIBEA

'Halt all terminations...': TCS layoffs prompt NITES to write to Labour Minister; IT employee union wants stay on 12,000 job losses

TCS layoffs: The news of TCS planning to sack thousands of employees has led to Nascent Information Technology Employees Senate (NITES) writing to Labour Minister Mansukh Mandaviya . India's biggest IT services firm, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) on Sunday said it would be laying off around 12,000 employees over the course of the year, which means an approximate 2% cut in its workforce. With this TCS is set to implement its biggest workforce reduction ever. Previously, the company had terminated approximately 3,000 employees in 2015, which was around 1% of its total staff at that time. This is reportedly the biggest mass layoff that the Indian IT industry is set to witness.

TCS Layoffs: NITES Wants Halt On Terminations

NITES, an IT workers' union, has written a letter to Union labour minister Mansukh Mandaviya, voicing concerns regarding the mass sackings announced by Tata Consultancy Services. According to an ET report, the IT workers' organisation challenged the legality of these dismissals and requested official instructions be issued to TCS to "halt all terminations and reinstate affected employees."

The union emphasised that permitting a corporation of TCS's magnitude to conduct large-scale layoffs and firings without proper procedures or accountability would establish the wrong standard for other organisations, leading to employment uncertainty, diminished worker protections, and reduced

confidence in India's labour environment.

NITES urged the Ministry to hold the company's senior leadership responsible, particularly given the CEO's salary increase during a period of widespread job cuts.

According to TCS's annual report, CEO K Krithivasan received Rs 26.5 crore in FY25, representing a 4.6% increase from the previous financial year. The report indicated that his compensation was 329.8 times the median employee salary.

Additionally, NITES called for an investigation into TCS's delayed on boarding practices. Earlier this month, the union had highlighted concerns regarding delays in the lateral recruitment of 600 professionals.

Other Trade Unions Also Slam TCS

IT sector employee unions have labelled the dismissals unlawful and encouraged TCS staff facing redundancy to resist resignation pressures. The Karnataka State IT/ITeS Employees Union has appealed to the technology major to withdraw its staff reduction strategy and restore positions of impacted workers.

The Forum for IT Employees (FITE) has recommended that TCS should avoid applying direct pressure on employees to resign. Instead, they advised the company to provide notice period remuneration, severance packages and extend health insurance benefits for a 12-month period.

Courtesy : TIMESOFINDIA.COM | Jul 29, 2025, 10.27 AM IST



Madhya Pradesh



Bhopal



Bhopal



Bhopal



Jollypur, WB



Krishnanagar



Medinipur



Balurghat



Kalimpomg



A view of the Participants of Workshop on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace organised by Indian Bank Employees Union (AP & TS) at Hyderabad on July 6, 2025

गजल

मुहम्मद जनीफ अंसारी "गाजी"

56वे राष्ट्रीय करण दिवस पर सपथ लेते है बैंक कर्मचारी
सरकारी बैंकों को नही होने देंगे किसी तरह से बेसरकारी

महंगाई बेरोजगारी गरीबी के तरफ ध्यान केंद्रित न हो ।
सरकार की पैदा की हुई है ऐ लोगो यह सब बीमारी ।।

नफरत का अफीम पिला दिया गया है देशवासियों को ।
लरते रहो आपस में हमेशा करते रहो यूंही मारामारी ।।

बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों का ही अब साथ देती है सरकार ।
इसका नुकसान उठाते हैं देश के छोटे छोटे ब्यापारी ।।

देश की संपदा को बेचना ही अब सरकार का लक्ष्य है ।
देश वासियों को बनाया जा रहा है अब बेकार भिखारी ।।

एक अलग तरह का खेल अब खेला जा रहा है लोगों ।
जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस की हो रही है तैयारी ।।

अब नहीं संभलोगे तो आनेवाला दिन बुरा होगा गाजी ।
प्रतिवाद करो आगे बढ़ो आन्दोलन की करो तैयारी ।।

To



From

BANKFLAG

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