



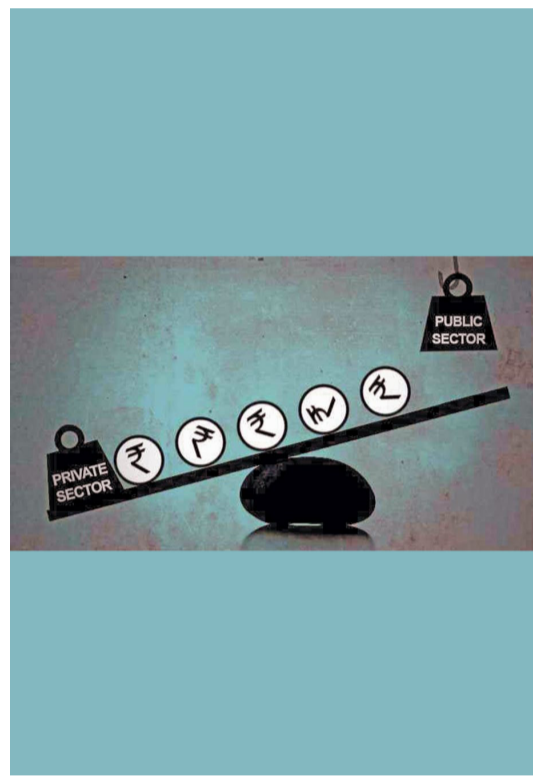
51 Years of Bank Nationalisation – Was it a sin? A vision? A missed opportunity? & What's today's position?

Nationalisation of the banks which had deposits above Rs.50 Crores, covering almost 85% of the total deposits on 19th July 1969 was historic, dramatic and welcomed by majority of the people. Some described it a sin, Jan Sangh, the earlier Avatar of BJP opposed it. Some went to court but the banking scenario changed completely. We switched over from class banking to mass banking, urban banking to rural banking. The decision of that period was economic, social and political.

We had two draughts in the sixties and during 1965-66 the GDP growth was negative. The credits to agriculture was just 2% from 1951 to 1967, though cultivators constituted 76% of the rural population and 24% were farm labourers. Our import was almost double of exports. There was not much of industrial production. Economic inequality was high and wealth was concentrated with few. 70% of the loans went to 1% of the customers helping concentration of wealth. Dr. P.C. Mahalanobis committee pointed out that 10% of the population had cornered 40% of the income during 1960. [Read More..](#)

19th July Call of the Day is “Defend Bank Nationalisation: – Defeat Bank Privatisation”

19th July 1969, the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi Nationalised 14 major private sector banks. Thus banking reached to the rural areas, backward regions. Banks started lending to the agriculture which enabled green revolution to become reality [Read More..](#)

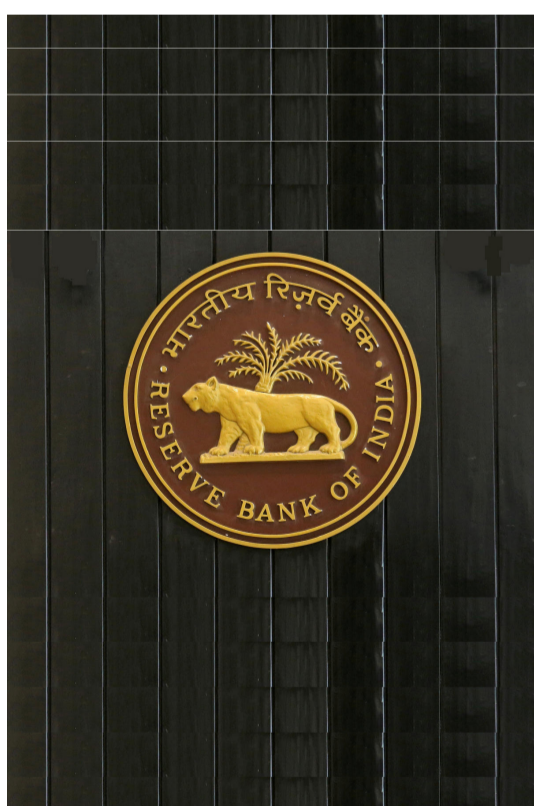


Updates from IMF: Forecast for Post-COVID Economy and Debt Levels

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) released two updates in the month of June – first was the World Economic Outlook, titled *A Crisis Like No Other, An Uncertain Recovery* and another was the Financial Stability Report. [Read More..](#)

FAN India Condemns the Continuous Exploitation of Depositors by Banks Even During the Covid Times

While all the banks resumed the ATM charges and penalty for not maintaining the minimum balance, after the 3-month suspension of the same due to COVID, Bank of Maharashtra increased the existing charges by more than double. [Read More..](#)



Statement on RBI's Discussion Paper on Governance in Commercial Bank in India

FAN India along with other civil society organisations, trade unions, bankers, people's movements and networks strongly demand that the time for the consultation on the discussion paper on governance be increased to a minimum of three months [Read More..](#)

क्या आप अपने डेबिट (एटीएम) कार्ड पर लगने वाले शुल्क जानते हैं?

- डेबिट कार्ड जारी करने का शुल्क
- डेबिट कार्ड पर वार्षिक शुल्क
- एटीएम से पैसे निकालने का शुल्क
- पेट्रोल, डीजल, रेल टिकट एवं बिल जमा करने पर अधिभार
- एटीएम से शेष राशि जानने का शुल्क
- कार्ड बदलने या फिर से जारी करवाने का शुल्क

आइये हम सब साथ मिलकर सभी बैंक शुल्कों के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज उठाएँ!

NO BANK CHARGES

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क्या आप जानते हैं

आपके स्वयं के पैसे अपने अकाउंट में जमा करवाने पर भी बैंक आपसे शुल्क लेते हैं?

BANK CHARGES/FEES

2 से 3 बार के बाद अपने अकाउंट में पैसे जमा करवाने पर बैंक 10 रुपए से लेकर 200 रुपये तक का शुल्क लेते हैं। एसबीआई बैंक में तीन बार से अधिक पैसे जमा करवाने पर हर बार 50 रुपये का शुल्क लगता है। यह सिर्फ बैंकों द्वारा लिए जा रहे बहुत सारे शुल्कों में से सिर्फ एक शुल्क है।

आइये हम सब साथ मिलकर सभी बैंक शुल्कों के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज उठाएँ!

NO BANK CHARGES

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