

1	2	3	4
Punjab and Sind Bank	7%	59%	1,043
Punjab National Bank	7%	74%	13,973
State Bank of India	3%	79%	35,062
Syndicate Bank	6%	66%	4,262
UCO Bank	10%	75%	3,440
Union Bank of India	7%	66%	5,207
United Bank of India	9%	73%	2,023

Note: Figures cited above for PSBs exclude those for IDBI Bank Limited, which was re-categorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.1.2019.

Source: RBI

Smart Contract System

216. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has developed a policy proposal on the smart contracts system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Smart contracts involves using of new IT technologies like Block-chain, Machine Learning etc. No such policy proposal has been developed in the Ministry. Development of policies including IT based contract system is a continuous exercise considering the need for bringing in efficiencies, transparency and accountability.

Impact of payment banks on PSBs

217. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of payment banks functioning in the country at present;

(b) the payment banks that have already been given approval but are yet to start their operations;

- (c) the criteria followed for allowing such payment banks;
- (d) in what way the functioning of payment banks affects the Public Sector Banks;
- (e) whether there is any payment bank that started or is going to start as a joint venture between any Public Sector Banks; and
- (f) the number of complaints received so far by the competent authority against payment banks and the actions taken on those complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that it has granted banking licence to seven payments banks and all of them have commenced operations.

(c) and (d) As per inputs received from RBI, payments banks are registered as public limited companies under the Companies Act, 2013 and are licensed under section 22 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, with licensing conditions restricting their activities mainly to acceptance of demand deposits and provision of payments and remittance services. RBI has further stated that while Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are full-fledged banks carrying out activities of a universal bank, due to their structure and business priorities PSBs may be unable to cater to all segments and geographies. To supplement the efforts for customer reach-out, the role of payment banks has been envisaged for furthering financial inclusion by providing (i) small savings accounts and (ii) payments/remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganised sector entities and other users, by enabling high-volume low-value transactions in deposits and payments/remittance services in a secured technology-driven environment.

(e) As per inputs from the State Bank of India, it has joint venture investment in a payments bank.

(f) As per inputs received from RBI, 1,997 complaints were received against payments banks in the Office of Banking Ombudsman and Reserve Bank of India's Consumer Education and Protection Cells during the period from 1.7.2019 to 8.11.2019, of which 723 have been resolved and 1,274 are under process.