

RBI Integrated Ombudsman Scheme

Why in News

Recently, the Prime Minister has launched the integrated ombudsman scheme.

- In 2019 the <u>Reserve Bank of India</u> (RBI) had launched the <u>Complaint Management System</u> (<u>CMS</u>) in order to improve the customer experience in the <u>grievance redressal process</u> of banking services.
- The PM has also launched the RBI's Retail Direct Scheme.

Ombudsman

- A government official who deals with complaints made by ordinary people against public organizations. This concept of Ombudsman arrived from Sweden.
- It means an officer appointed by the Legislature to handle complaints against a service or administrative authority.
- In India an Ombudsman is appointed to resolve grievances in the following sectors.
 - Insurance Ombudsman
 - Income Tax Ombudsman
 - Banking Ombudsman

Key Points

About:

- It amalgamates three ombudsman schemes of RBI banking ombudsman scheme of 2006, ombudsman scheme for NBFCs of 2018 and ombudsman scheme of digital transactions of 2019.
- The unified ombudsman scheme will provide redress of customer complaints involving deficiency in services rendered by RBI regulated entities viz. banks, <u>NBFCs (Non banking Financial Companies)</u> and pre-paid instrument players if the grievance is not resolved to the satisfaction of the customers or not replied within a period of 30 days by the regulated entity.
- It also includes non-scheduled primary <u>co-operative banks</u> with a deposit size of Rs 50 crore and above. The integrated scheme makes it a "One Nation One Ombudsman' approach and jurisdiction neutral.

Need:

- The **first ombudsman scheme was rolled out in the 1990s.** The system was always viewed as an issue by consumers.
- One of the primary concerns was the lack of maintainable grounds on which the
 consumer could challenge the actions of a regulated entity at the ombudsman or a
 rejection of the complaint on technical grounds, resulting in a preference for the consumer
 court notwithstanding the extended timelines for redressal.
- The move to integrate the systems (banking, NBFC, and <u>digital payments</u>) and expand

the grounds for complaints is expected to see a positive response from consumers.

Features:

- The Scheme defines 'deficiency in service' as the ground for filing a complaint, with a specified list of exclusions.
 - Therefore, the complaints would no longer be rejected simply on account of "not covered under the grounds listed in the scheme".
- The scheme is jurisdiction neutral and a centralised receipt and processing centre has been set-up in Chandigarh for initial handling of complaints in any language.
- RBI had created a provision for the use of <u>Artificial Intelligence</u> tools so that banks and investigating agencies could coordinate in a better way in the fastest time possible.
- The bank customers will be able to file complaints, submit documents, track status, and give feedback through a single email address.
- There will also be a multilingual toll-free number that will provide all relevant information on grievance redress.
- The regulated entity will not have any right to appeal in cases where an award is issued by the ombudsman against it for not furnishing satisfactory and timely information.

Appellate Authority:

• RBI's Executive Director-in charge of Consumer Education and Protection Department would be the Appellate Authority under the integrated scheme.

Significance:

- This will help in improving the grievance redress mechanism for resolving customer complaints against RBI's regulated entities.
- It is expected to ensure uniformity and streamlined user-friendly mechanisms which will add value to the scheme and bring customer delight and financial inclusion.
- 44 crore loan account holders and 220 crore deposit account holders would directly benefit
 from the single ombudsman, they would now be able to lodge a complaint and track their
 complaints on the same platform.

Source: TH

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