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RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934

THIS CHAPTER INCLUDES

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Introduction● Origins of the Reserve Bank of India● Organisational Structure and Management● Reserve Bank as Banker to Banks | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Foreign Exchange Reserves Management● Monetary policy● Instruments of Monetary Policy● Inflation target● Monetary Policy Report● Penalty |
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CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

Topic	Important Highlight
Objective & Coverage of RBI Act 1934	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● RBI Act was enacted with the objective to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• regulate the issue of bank notes• keep reserves to ensure stability in the monetary system• operate effectively the currency and credit system● The RBI Act deals with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• incorporation, capital, management and business of the RBI

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• functions of the RBI- issue of bank notes, monetary control, banker to the Central and State Governments and banks, lender of last resort etc• general provisions in respect of reserve fund, credit funds, audit and accounts• issuing directives and imposing penalties for violation of the provisions of the Act
Functions of RBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Making and Issue of Bank Notes.• Short term Loans to Banks• Purchase and Sale of Government Securities• Purchase and Sale of Shares of SBI, National Housing Bank, Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation.• Purchase, sale and rediscount of Bills of Exchange• Accepting Deposits without interest• Annual Contribution to National Rural Credit Funds• Dealing in Derivatives
Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is the mandatory reserves to be maintained with RBI.• Scheduled Bank (Section 42 of RBI Act): Every scheduled Bank is required to keep certain percentage of their demand and time liabilities, as cash balances with the RBI.• Non Scheduled Bank (Section 18 of Banking Reg Act): The non-scheduled banks are required to maintain the cash reserve.• There is no maximum ceiling or floor rate in respect of CRR.• A lag of one fort night is provided in the maintenance of stipulated CRR by banks.• The current CRR is 4%

Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SLR is the mandatory reserve to be maintained by banks held in the form of prescribed securities.• This is also based on certain percentage of their demand and time liabilities of a bank.• As per Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, every banking company in India is required to maintain in India, in cash, gold or unencumbered approved securities an amount which should not at close of business on any maybe less than the percentage prescribed by RBI of the total of its demand and time liabilities in India.• Currently, the SLR is 19.5%
Open Market Operations (OMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central bank / RBI uses Open Market Operations as the primary means of implementing monetary policy.• OMO, in short refers to the outright purchase/sale of Government securities• RBI carries the same in the secondary market on the electronic Negotiated Dealing System – Order Matching platform.
Liquidity Adjusted Facility (LAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liquidity management operations are aimed at modulating liquidity conditions such that the overnight rates in the money market remains within the informal corridor set by the repo and reverse repo rates for the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) operations.• In a repo transaction, the Reserve Bank infuses liquidity into the system by taking securities as collateral, while in a reverse repo transaction it absorbs liquidity from the system with the Reserve Bank providing securities to the counter parties.

Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSS or Market Stabilisation Scheme was introduced in April 2004 • This Scheme provides for issuance of Government of India dated securities/treasury bills to absorb surplus structural/ durable liquidity created by the Reserve Bank's foreign exchange operations. • MSS operations are a sterilisation tool used for offsetting the liquidity impact created by intervention in the foreign exchange markets.
Repo Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repo rate is the rate at which the RBI lends money to the banks for a short term. • It is also known as the benchmark interest rate. • When banking system experiences liquidity shortages and the rate of interest is increasing, the RBI will purchase Government securities from Banks, payment is made to banks. • When the repo rate increases, borrowing from RBI becomes more expensive • If RBI wants to make it cheaper for banks to borrow money it reduces the repo rate. • Current repo rate is 6%
Reverse Repo Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse Repo rate is the short term borrowing rate at which RBI borrows money from banks. • The Reserve bank uses this tool when it feels there is too much money floating in the banking system. • An increase in the reverse repo rate means that the banks will get a higher rate of interest from RBI. • Current reverse repo rate is 5.75%

Banking Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Banking policy is a policy formulated by RBI from time to time• It is made in the interest of banking system, monetary stability or sound economic growth• Takes into account the interests of the depositors, the volume of deposits and other resources of the bank and the need for equitable allocation and the efficient use of these deposits and resource.
Monetary Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monetary policy is the policy/process by Reserve Bank controls either the cost of very short-term borrowing or the monetary base.• Such policy is directed towards achieving a targeted inflation rate or interest rate to ensure price stability and general trust in the currency.

SHORT NOTES

2005 - June [3] (a) Write short notes on the following :

(ii) Repo and reverse repo

(3 marks) [CS - Final]

Answer:

- **Repo Rate:** The rate at which Reserve Bank provides overnight liquidity to banks against collateral of government and other approved securities.
- **Reverse Repo Rate:** The rate at which reserve bank absorbs liquidity on overnight basis from banks against collateral of eligible government securities.

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TOPIC NOT YET ASKED BUT EQUALLY IMPORTANT FOR EXAMINATION

DESCRIPTIVE QUESTION

Q1. Give a brief on the history of establishment of RBI.

Answer:

- Reserve Bank of India was established under the Act of 1934 and its operations began in the year 1935.
- The history for establishment of RBI however dates back to 1926, when Hilton Young Commission / Royal Commission on Indian currency and Finance advocated separation of currency and credit from Government's purview.
- Initially RBI was established as a private shareholder's bank.
- It was in the year 1949 that the operations got nationalised.
- The central bank scope has increased manifold and plays a crucial role in balancing banks and customers, handling customer grievances and providing robust banking platform.
- In the current scenario maintain financial stability is one of the key agenda of this Apex body.

Q2. What does the Preamble of RBI states?

Answer:

- RBI is established by virtue of RBI Act, 1934.
- The Preamble to the Act dictates its objective as:
 - To regularise the issue of Bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage.

Q3. Describe the network of RBI in terms of its spread.

Answer:

- The Reserve Bank has a network of offices and branches
- The ones, operating in the 4 metros (Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai) are referred as offices.

- The other units located at other cities and towns are called branches.
- The offices and larger branches are headed by a senior officer of the rank of Chief General Manager, designated as Regional Director
- The smaller branches are headed by General Manager.

Q4. Describe the role of Reserve Bank in Foreign exchange management?

Answer:

- FEMA Act has been established. It empowers RBI to authorise person to deal in foreign exchange or foreign securities. (Section 10 of FEMA)
- RBI has power to revoke authorization issues to an authorised dealer if it is in contravention as prescribed in Section 13 of FEMA. Such revocation is done following prescribed procedure in FEMA. (Section 15 of FEMA)

Q5. What denomination of notes can be issues by RBI?

Answer:

- Currently notes of ₹ 5, ₹ 10, ₹ 20, ₹ 50, ₹ 100, ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 are being issues by RBI.
- Printing of ₹1 and ₹ 2 notes is discontinued but old notes in circulation are valid currency.
- The RBI may issue notes in any other denomination also not exceeding ₹ 10000
- The government announces demonetisation of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 notes on November 8, 2016 and new redesigned notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 has been launched on November 10 2016.

Q6. What are the various Banking Functions that can be taken by RBI?

Answer:

- As prescribed under Section 17, RBI may take up the following banking functions:
- Accepting Deposits without interest
- Purchase, sale and rediscount of Bills of Exchange
- Short term Loans to Banks
- Annual Contribution to National Rural Credit Funds
- Dealing in Derivatives
- Purchase and Sale of Government Securities

- Purchase and Sale of Shares of SBI, National Housing Bank, Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation
- Making and Issue of Bank Notes.

Q7. Elaborate “Issue Functions” of RBI.

Answer:

- One of the key right of RBI is to Issue Currency Notes.
- This Central Banking function is performed by Issue Department wholly separated from Banking function. RBI can recommend to Central government denominations not exceeding ten thousand rupees. The design, form and material of bank notes is approved by Central Govt on recommendation by Central Board of RBI.
- Another important function is exchange of mutilated or torn notes.
- The bank notes issued by RBI are exempt from payment of Stamp Duty.

Q8. Discuss the role of RBI in Banking Regulation and Supervision.

Answer:

- The power to regulate and supervise banks has been conferred on RBI by Banking Regulation Act:
- RBI has power to formulate the banking policy.
- RBI has power to appoint Chairman or Managing director of banking company
- RBI has the power to appoint additional director to exercise control over management.
- RBI also has powers to remove the managerial

Q9. What is Banking Policy?

Answer:

Banking policy is a policy formulated by RBI from time to time, in the interest of banking system or in the interest of monetary stability or sound economic growth, having due regard to the interests of the depositors, the volume of deposits and other resources of the bank and the need for equitable allocation and the efficient use of these deposits and resource.

Q10. What is Monetary Policy Committee/ MPC? What constitutes the committee.

Answer:

- MPC stands for Monetary Policy Committee.
- Members of MPC are:
 - RBI Governor
 - Deputy Governor (in charge of Monetary Policy)
 - 1 Officer of RBI nominated by Central Board of Directors
 - 3 persons nominated by Central Government
- Frequency of Meetings of MPC :
 - 4 meetings a year
- Functions of MPC :
 - MPC works upon the Monetary policy framework
 - Recommends to Central Govt inflation targets

Q11. What is Monetary Policy Report?

Answer:

- Section 45ZM of RBI Act contains provision regarding Monetary Policy Report.
- The frequency of such report to be published is every 6 months
- Report contains
 - Sources of inflation
 - Targets/Forecast of inflation for next 6-18 months

Q12. What are the functions of Reserve Banks?

Answer:

Functions of RBI include the following:

Issue bank notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 22 of RBI Act provides RBI with sole right to issue bank notes in India. • RBI to recommend to Central Government the denomination of bank notes, i.e. two rupees, five rupees, ten rupees, twenty rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees, two thousand rupees, five thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees or other denominations not exceeding ten thousand
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	<p>rupees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Central Board of RBI also recommends the material, design and form of bank notes which is approved by Central Government.• Other noteworthy points relating to issuance of notes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– On recommendation of Board, CG may declare any denomination as not legal tender– Bank notes do not attract stamp duty.– Note issue is carried by a separate department called Issue Dept.
<p>Banking functions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 17 of the RBI Act empowers Reserve Bank to carry out banking business• The section provides that RBI may transact various businesses such as :<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Acceptance of deposits from Central/ State Government without any interest.– Short term Loans and Advances to banks– Purchase, sale and rediscount of Bills of Exchange.– Purchase and sale of Government Securities, purchase and sale of shares of SBI, National Housing Bank, Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, etc., <p>Section 18 facilitates the RBI to act as a 'Lender of Last Resort</p>

Banking Regulation and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking Regulation Act 1949, empowers RBI to supervise and regulate the functioning of other banks. • In certain cases RBI can appoint Chairman of the banks and in few listed circumstances can supersede the Board of the bank as well. • By virtue of Section 21 of BR Act, RBI controls advances by banking companies. • RBI enjoys the power to issue licence and cancel the same . • In case where the banking operations are prejudicial to the interest of depositors/ banking company RBI is empowered to issue directions.
Foreign Exchange functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 10 of the FEMA empowers RBI to authorize any person to be known as authorized person to deal in foreign exchange/securities • RBI is further empowered to revoke the authorisation as well.
Monetary policy functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBI provides for recommendation on inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years , which is then notified by Central Govt
NBFC- Regulation and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 45-IA of RBI Act provides that every non-banking financial company to obtain a certificate of registration from the RBI before carrying out operations. - Net owned fund as may be specified by the RBI needs to be maintained by NBFCs - RBI is further empowered to call for information and issue directions to NBFC

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Cooperative Bank- Regulation and Supervision	RBI has been entrusted with the powers to issue licenses and cancel licenses of co-operative banks, supersede their boards, inspect them and also issue directions to them in the public interest, interest of banking policy, control over loans and advances, etc.
Regulation of Derivative and Money Market Instruments	RBI is empowered to regulate the transactions relating to derivatives, money market instruments.
Consumer Protections Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- RBI is also responsible for ensuring consumer protection in banking modes.- It has to formulate the Banking Ombudsman Scheme for the redressal of grievances of depositors

Q13. Discuss the organisational structure of the Reserve Bank.

Answer:

The organisational structure of Reserve Bank consists of:

Central Board of Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has the primary authority and responsibility for oversight of Reserve Bank.• It can delegate specific functions to local bodies and various committees.• Central Government nominates 14 Directors on the Central Board, including one Director each from the 4 Local Boards.• The other ten Directors represent different sectors of the economy, such as, agriculture, industry, trade, and professions.• All these appointments are made for a period of four years.
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Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor is the RBI's chief Executive. • Supervises and directs the affairs of RBI. • Holds office for term not exceeding 5 years.
Deputy Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds office for term not exceeding 5 years • May attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote. • However Governor can authorize him to vote on his behalf if the Governor is unable to attend meetings
Executive Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutes the management team.
Others	The organisational structure below consists of Principal Chief General, Chief General Managers, General Managers, Dy. General Managers, Assistant Managers, Managers, Assistant Managers, Support staff.

Q14. What is meant by Monetary Policy and what are its various instruments.

Answer:

- Monetary policy is the policy of central bank to use monetary instruments under its control to achieve the goals specified under this act.
- The primary objective is to maintain the price stability while keeping the objective of growth in mind.
- Instruments of monetary policy are Repo rate, Reverse Repo rate, Liquidity Adjustment Facility, Marginal Standing Facility, Corridor, Bank Rate, Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Open Market Operations, Market Stabilisation Scheme.

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Q15. Describe the penalty provisions provided under the RBI Act.

Answer:

There are various provisions for penalty under RBI Act:

For making any false application, statement, declaration or return + Giving false material particulars in any prospectus or advertisement	3 years imprisonment + Fine
For failing to produce book, account or document as required	₹ 2,000 ; If Continuous offence: ₹ 100 per day
Contravenes the provisions of section 31	Fine (upto amount of the bill of exchange/hundi/promissory note/engagement for payment of money)
Discloses any credit information prohibited under section 45E	6 month imprisonment or ₹ 1,000 Fine or both
Contravenes the provisions of section 45-IA	1 year to 5 years imprisonment or ₹ 1,00,000 to ₹ 5,00,000 Fine or both
Contravention of provisions of Section 45 MA by auditor	₹ 5,000
Contravenes the provisions of section 45S	2 years imprisonment or ₹ 2,000 or twice the amount of deposit received whichever is higher as Fine or both
Contravention of any other provision	₹ 2,000 ; If Continuous offence : ₹ 100 per day