

* ——— RBI ——— *

→ RBI Established in April, 1, 1935 in Kolkata.

Provisions of RBI act 1934.

→ RBI was Established with capital of Rs - 5 Crore which was divided into 5 lakh equity share of Rs - 100 each.

→ Committees which works responsible of making RBI

① Chamberlain Commission (1914)

② Hilton - young Plan / Royal Commission (1926).

③ Central Banking Investigation Committee (1930)

→ Nationalisation Bank of RBI.

→ head-office → Mumbai (1937)

→ financial year of RBI → 1-July to 30-June

⇒ Governor of RBI:-

→ first Governor of RBI → Osborne Smith (1935-37)

→ Second Governor of RBI → James Braid Taylor

(1937-43)

→ Third Governor of RBI in India is →

C.D. DESHMUKH (1943-49)

↳ 1st Indian Governor

→ 23rd Governor of RBI → Raghuram Rajan.

(4th sept. - 2013 - 3rd sept 2016)

→ 15th Governor of RBI is → Mamohan Singh

(1982-85).

→ Longest tenure of Governor is Benejal Rama Rau.

(7 yr 197 Days)

9th Governor of India
(1949-57).

→ Shortest Tenure of Governor is Amitav Ghosh

(20 days).

16th Governor of India
(1985-85).

→ RBI Governor at the time of Govt. informed. is

S. Venkitaraman

18th Governor

(1991-92)

→ maximum tenure of RBI Governor is 6 yrs or the age of 65 yr. which ever come earlier.

→ there are 21 member in RBI committee.

① Governor → 1

② Deputy Governor - 4

③ Regional head → 4

④ Directors - 10

⑤ Govt. office 2

21

→ RBI has 4 Regional boards, 14 Regional officers & 11 Sub officers.

→ Two new sub officers.

① AIZWAL

② INPHAL

* function of RBI :-

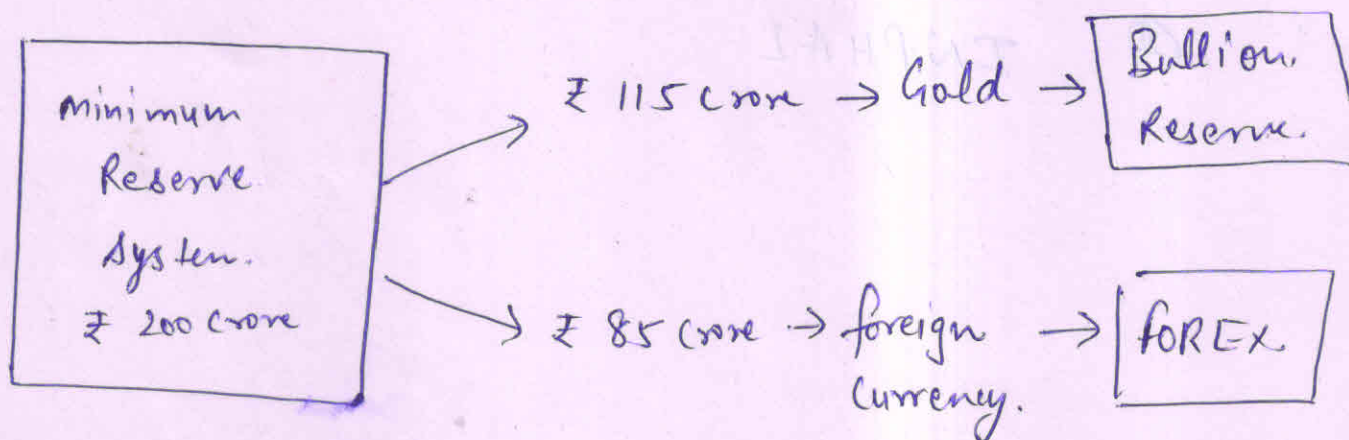
① Issue of Paper Currency

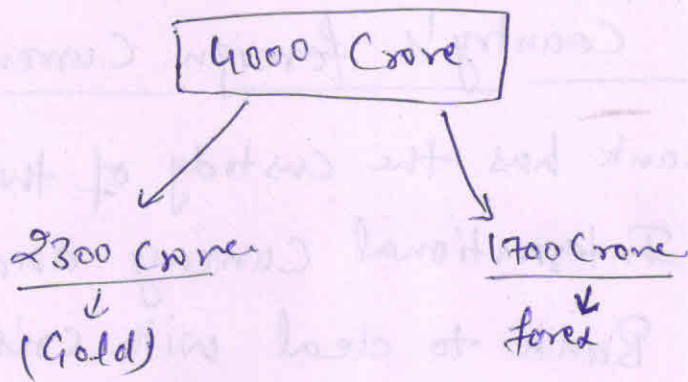
→ issue a rupee 1 note and all the coins issuing by ministry of finance.

→ Rupees 2 Note and its above note issue by RBI.

→ ₹ 1 Note = finance Secretary.
Signature → ₹ 1 Coin = No Signature.
→ ₹ 2 note = RBI Governor.

→ Since 1957 RBI issue paper currency on the basis of minimum Reserve system.





② Banker to Govt.

→ As banker to the Govt. the Reserve Bank manage the banking needs of the Govt. It has to maintain and operate the Government's deposit account.

It collects receipts of funds and makes payment on behalf of the Govt. It represents the Govt. of India as the member of the IMF and the world bank.

③ Custodian of Cash Reserves of Commercial Banks:

→ The Commercial banks hold deposits in the Reserve Bank and the latter has custody of cash reserves of the Commercial banks.

④ Lender of Last Resort:

→ The Commercial banks approach the Reserve Bank in a times of Emergency to tide over financial difficulties. and Reserve bank comes to their rescue though it might charge a higher rate of Interest.

⑤ Custodians of Country's Foreign Currency Reserve.

→ The Reserve Bank has the custody of the country's reserves of International Currency and this enables the Reserve Bank to deal with crisis connected with adverse balance to payment position.

⑥ Central Clearance & Accounts Settlement :-

→ Since Commercial banks have their surplus cash reserve deposited in the Reserve Bank, it is easier to deal with each other settle the claim of each on the other through book keeping entries in the books of the Reserve Bank. The clearing of accounts has now become an essential function of the Reserve Bank.

⑦ Controller of Credit :-

→ Credit is controlled by the Reserve Bank in accordance with the economic priorities of the govt.