

## **Functions of the RBI**

Functions of RBI as a central bank of India are explained briefly as follows:

### **1) Bank of Issue**

The RBI formulates, implements, and monitors the monetary policy. Its main objective is maintaining price stability and ensuring adequate flow of credit to productive sector.

### **2) Issue of Bank Notes**

The Reserve Bank of India has the sole right to issue currency notes except one rupee notes which are issued by the Ministry of Finance. Currency notes issued by the Reserve Bank are declared unlimited legal tender throughout the country.

Regulator-Supervisor of the financial system: RBI prescribes broad parameters of banking operations within which the country's banking and financial system functions. Their main objective is to maintain public confidence in the system, protect depositor's interest and provide cost effective banking services to the public.

### **3) Banker to Government**

As banker to the government the Reserve Bank manages the banking needs of the government. It has to maintain and operate the government's deposit accounts. It collects receipts of funds and makes payments on behalf of the government. It represents the Government of India as the member of the IMF and the World Bank.

### **4) Manager of exchange control**

The manager of exchange control department manages the foreign exchange, according to the foreign exchange management act, 1999. The manager's main objective is to facilitate external trade and payment and promote orderly development and maintenance of foreign exchange market in India.

### **5) Developmental role**

The RBI performs the wide range of promotional functions to support national objectives such as contests, coupons maintaining good public relations and many more.

### **6) Custodian of Cash Reserves of Commercial Banks**

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

### **7) Custodian of Country's Foreign Currency Reserves**

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 of payments position.

### **8) Lender of Last Resort**

The commercial banks approach the Reserve Bank in times of emergency to tide over financial difficulties, and the Reserve bank comes to their rescue though it might charge a higher rate of interest.

### **9) Controller of Credit**

Since credit money forms the most important part of supply of money, and since the supply of money has important implications for economic stability, the importance of control of credit becomes obvious. Credit is controlled by the Reserve Bank in accordance with the economic priorities of the government.

### **10) Central Clearance and Accounts Settlement**

Since commercial banks have their surplus cash reserves deposited in the Reserve Bank, it is easier to deal with each other and 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.

### **11) Supervisory Functions**

In addition to its traditional central banking functions, the Reserve Bank performs certain non-monetary functions of the nature of supervision of banks and promotion of sound banking in India. The Reserve Bank Act 1934 and the banking regulation act 1949 have given the RBI wide powers of supervision and control over commercial and co-operative banks, relating to licensing and establishments, branch expansion, liquidity of their assets, management and methods of working, amalgamation, reconstruction and liquidation. The RBI is authorized to carry out periodical inspections of the banks and to call for returns and necessary information from them.

### **12) Promotional Functions**

With economic growth assuming a new urgency since independence, the range of the Reserve Bank's functions has steadily widened. The bank now performs a variety of developmental and promotional functions, which, at one time, were regarded as outside the normal scope of central banking. The Reserve bank was asked to promote banking habit, extend banking facilities to rural and semi-urban areas, and establish and promote new specialized financing agencies.