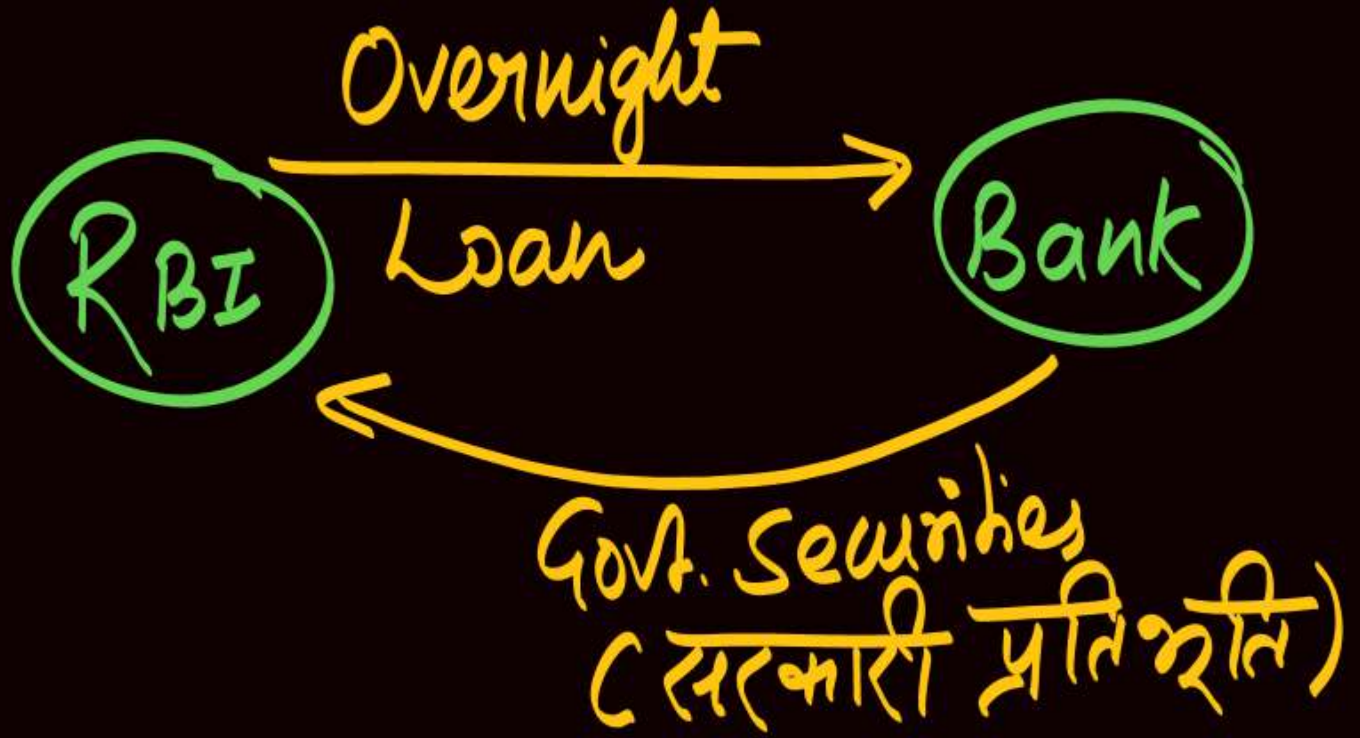
③ Margin Standing Facility Rate (सीमांत स्थाई सुविधा दर

#6.75%



2011

2% of NDTL

1 Cr. & its Multiples (गुणांक)

Always more than Repo Rate (हमेशा रेपो दर से अधिक)

2011 से → MSF = Bank Rate

(4) Reverse Repo Rate (विपरीत रेपो दर)

Fixed Reverse Repo Rate भी कहते हैं।

Banks → Excess Liquidity (अधिक तरलता)

$$\text{RBI} \xleftarrow{\text{₹}} \text{Bank}$$

$$\text{RBI} \xrightarrow[\text{Govt. Securities}]{} \text{Bank}$$

Bank ↓ Excess Liquidity (MS↑)

यह हमेशा Repo Rate से कम होता है।

1996 से प्रारंभ

⑤ Standing Deposit Facility (SDF)
(स्थाई जमा सुविधा)

Urjit Patel समिति
Budget → 2018-19 → Announced (घोषणा)
प्रारंभ → 2022
RBI Act, 1934 → Section-17
Uncollateralism Deposit facility (गैर-संपार्श्विक जमा सुविधा)
हमेशा → Repo Rate से → 0.25% कम

bps → Basis Points

$$\boxed{1\,bps = \frac{1}{100}\%}$$

Eg1 $20\,bps = \frac{2\cancel{0}}{10\cancel{0}}\% = 0.20\%$

Eg2 $50\,bps = \frac{50}{100}\% = .50\%$

Quantitative Instruments
मात्रात्मक उपकरण

Policy Rates (नीति दरें)
- Bank Rate
- Repo Rate
- Margin standing facility Rate (MSF)
- Reverse Repo Rate
- Standing Deposit Facility (SDF)

Reserve Ratios (आरक्षित अनुपात)
- Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
- Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)

Open Market Operation

MSF, BR → 6.75%
$\boxed{\text{RR} \rightarrow 6.50\%}$
RRR →
SDF → 6.25%

Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF)
(तरलता समायोजित सुविधा)

⇓

Repo Rate

Reverse Repo Rate

6 Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
(नगद आरक्षित अनुपात)

Public $\xrightarrow{₹}$ Bank $\xrightarrow[\text{(न्यूनतम \%)}]{Min^m \%}$ RBI

(NDTL का)

Compulsory (अनिवार्य)
Cash Only (सिर्फ नगद) ✓
RBI Act, 1934 → Section 42
वह पैसा → वापस ✗
4.5%

3% – 15% ✗
2006 से
$Min^m \rightarrow 0\%$
$Max^m \rightarrow 100\%$

7 Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
(वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात)