

मुद्रा गुणक Money Multiplier (m)

मुद्रा गुणक (m) = 1/आरक्षित अनुपात

Money Multiplier (m) = 1/Reserve ratio (R)

Credit
Creation
(राशि निष्ठा
सृजन)
 \downarrow
क्रेंड

Money Multiplier
(मुद्रा गुणक)

Money Multiplier (m) = $\frac{1}{\gamma}$
(मुद्रा गुणक)

γ = Reserve Ratios (CRR & SLR)
(आरक्षित अनुपात)

If the $\gamma = 20\%$ then
 $m = ?$

$$m = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{20\%} = 5$$

$$\boxed{m=5}$$

$$CRR \rightarrow 4.5\%$$

$$SLR = \frac{18\%}{22.5\%}$$

#

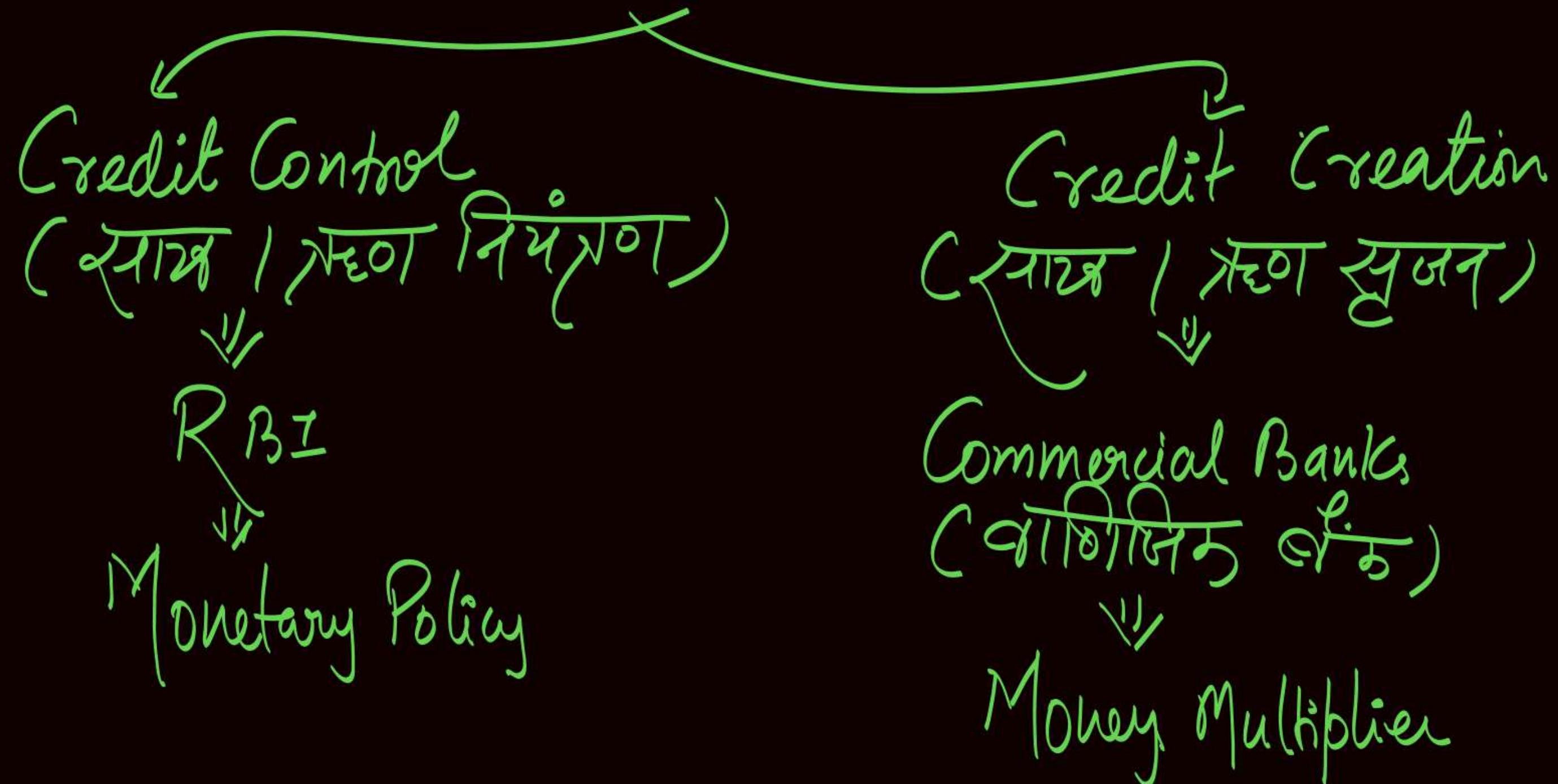
बैंकों द्वारा ऋण/सूजन (Credit Creation by Banks)

Table 2: Multiple Credit Creation by Banking System

Banks	Primary Deposits प्रारम्भिक जमाएँ	Cash Reserves ($r = 20\%$) आरक्षित Reserve Ratios अनुपत्ति	Credit Creation or Derivative Deposits (ΔD)
A ✓	Rs. 1000 (Initial primary deposits)	Rs. 200 ↗ CRR ↗ SLR	Rs. 800 → Loan ऋण (Initial excess reserves ΔR)
B ✓	800	160	640 → Loan ऋण
C ✓	640	128	512 → Loan ऋण
D ✓	512	102	410
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
Total	5000	1000	4000

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &= 20\% \rightarrow 5 \\ \gamma &= 25\% \rightarrow 4 \\ \gamma &= 10\% \rightarrow 10\end{aligned}$$

$\gamma^{\uparrow} \rightarrow m^{\downarrow}$
 $\gamma^{\downarrow} \rightarrow m^{\uparrow}$



भारत में मौद्रिक प्रणाली

Monetary system in India

Currency

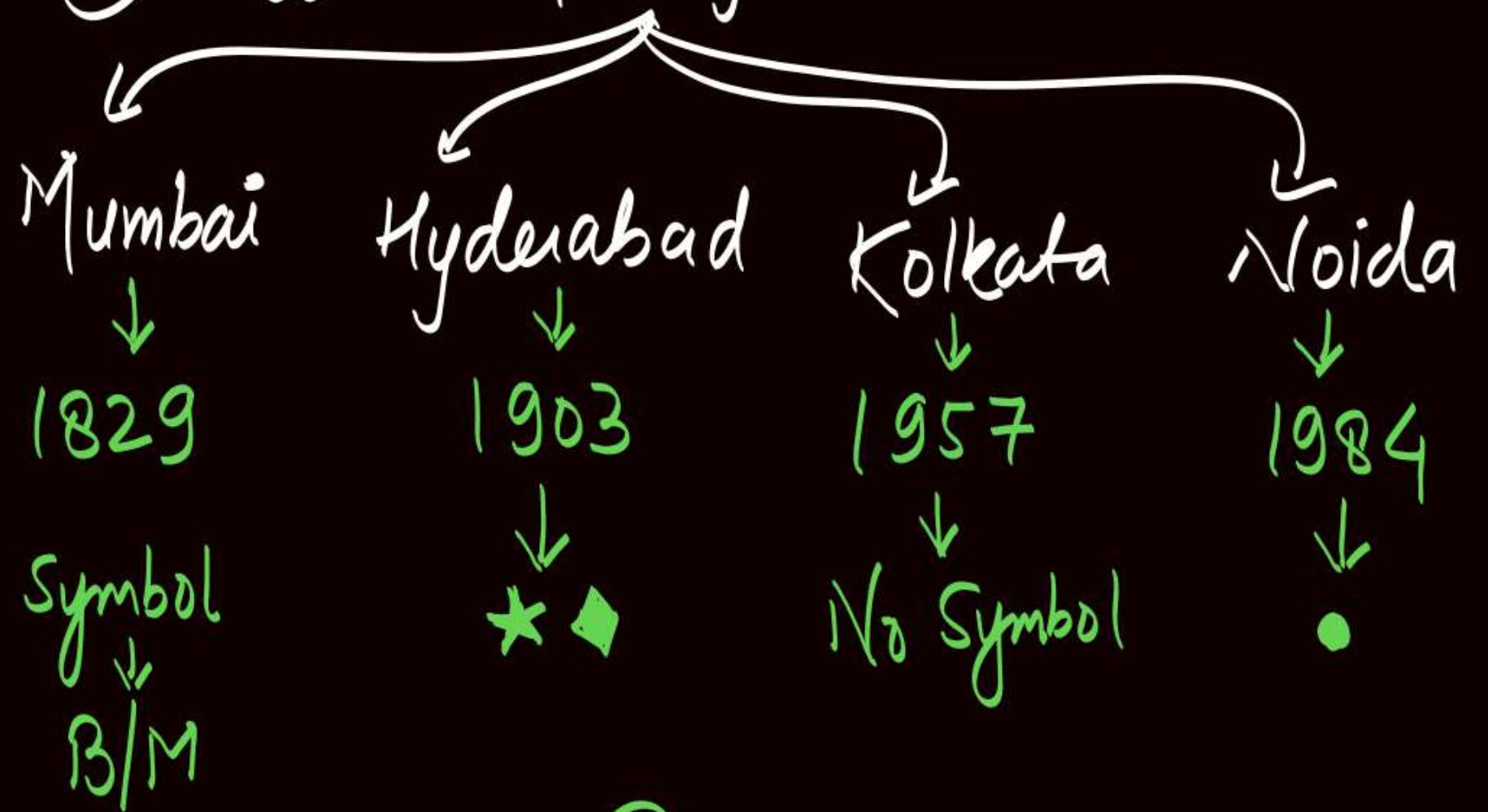
Coins (रिक्के)

- ① राजी रिक्के अक्त
रुपकार्य को दृष्टि
गति जात है। (₹1 Note)
Mint
- ② रिक्कों की गति → Indian Coinage
Act, 1906 (2011)

Paper Notes (पेपर नोट्स)

- ① All the notes of ₹2 & Above
are printed by RBI
- ② RBI Act, 1934.
- ③ Notes are printed at :-
 - Nasik, MH
 - Dewas, MP
 - Salboni, WB
 - Mysuru, Karnataka

③ Coins Minting Presses

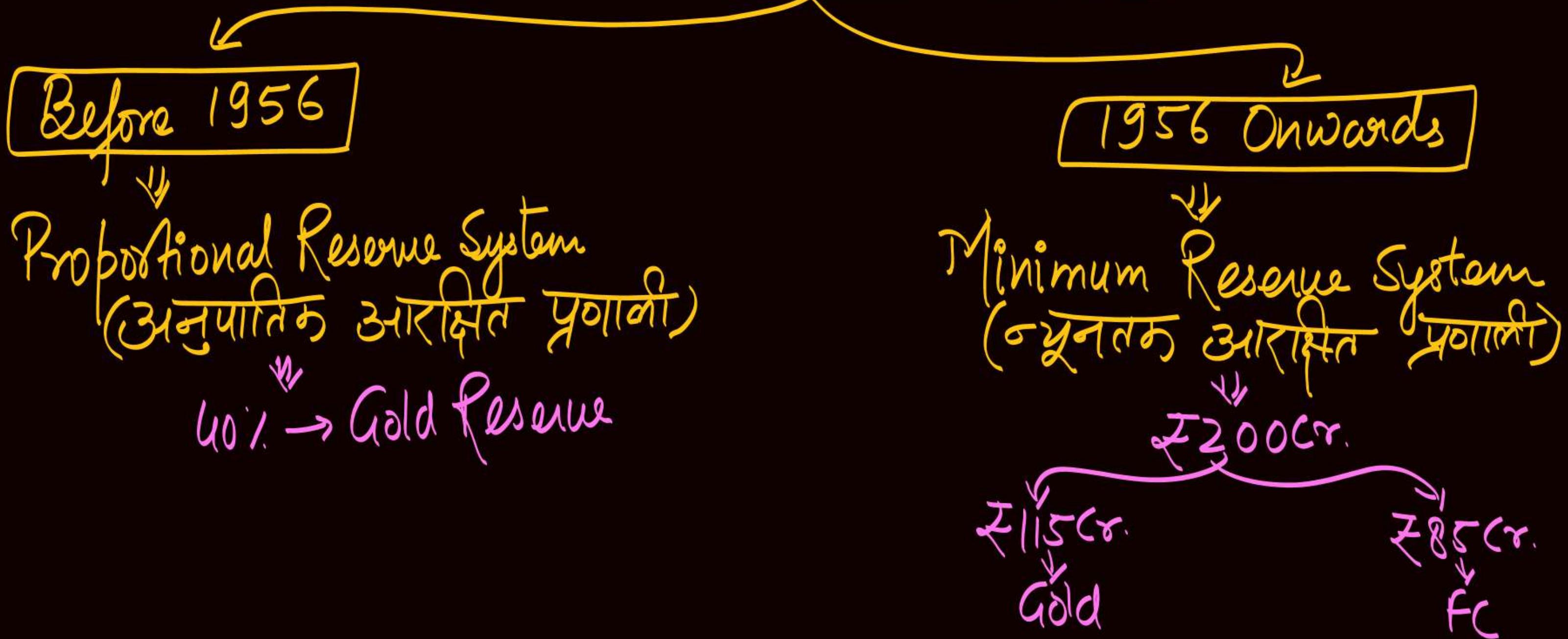


④ सर्वप्रथम बहारी सिक्का → ₹1000 का
दाला जासूकता

Note:

- ① ₹1 Note पर फिर सीधा → Signature
- ② ₹1 Note is issued
Under Currency Ordinance, 1940

Method of Issuing Notes in India by RBI



Printing of Notes

Currency Notes Press, Nasik

- 1928
- भारत की सरकार
प्रदानी प्रिंटिंग
प्रेस.

Govt. of India

Bank Notes
Press, Dewas

Ink

Bhartiya Reserve
Bank Aloté Mudran
Pvt. Ltd.

RBI

Mysuru, Karnataka
Salboni,
WB

Note:

- ① India Security Press, Nasik } GOVT. Bonds.
- ② Security Printing Press, Hyderabad } Postal Stamps
- ③ Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, MP
 - ↳ स्थापना 1968
 - ↳ Note के पेपर बनते हैं।

विमुद्रीकरण

Demonetization

① 1934 में → ₹500 & ₹1000

② 1938 में → ₹10000

③ 1946 में → First demonetisation

↳ ₹1000 & ₹10,000

④ 1954 में → ₹1000 & ₹10000 → Reissued
& ₹5000

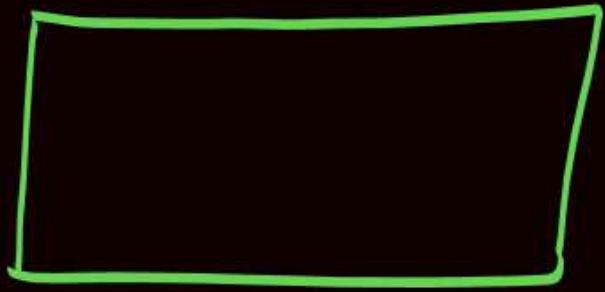
⑤ 1978 में → Second Demonetisation → ₹1000, ₹10,000
& ₹5000

⑥ 2016 में → Third Demonetisation
↳ ₹500 & ₹1000

Reasons for Demonetisation

- ① To Control Corruption.
- ② To Withdraw Black Money
- ③ To Withdraw the False Currency
- ④ To Stop Terrorist Funding —
- ⑤ For making Digitalization of Economy

Security Features → Notes



① Latent Image

② Microlettering

③ Intaglio

④ Bleed lines

⑤ Identification Mark → Enlarged → GST

⑥ See Through Register

⑦ Numbers in Number Panel Tiling Order

⑧ Security Thread

⑨ Fluorescence

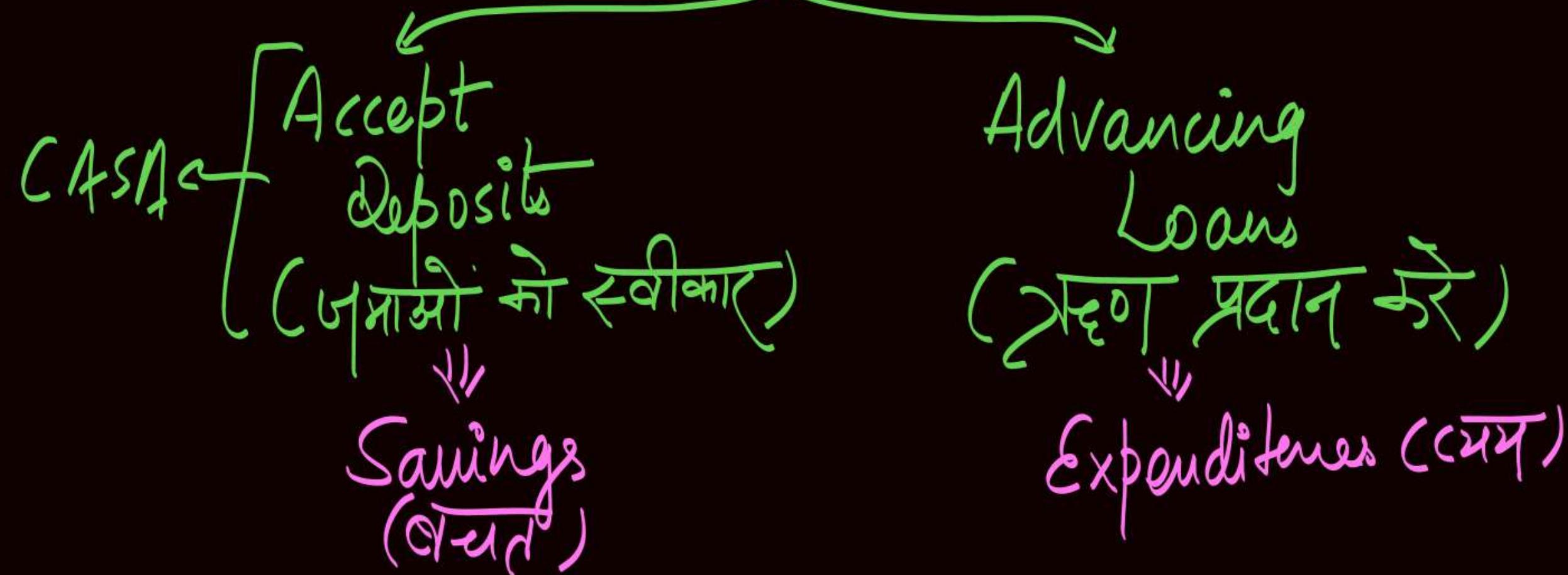
भारत में बैंकिंग प्रणाली

BANKING SYSTEM
IN INDIA



Bank

→ Any financial institution
कोई भी वित्तीय संस्थान



बैंक के कार्य

Functions of Banks

Primary function
(मुख्यकार्य)

- ① Accepting Deposits
(जमाओं को संग्रहीत करना)
- ② Advancing Loans
(ऋण प्रदान करना)

Secondary function
(द्वितीयकार्य)

- (एजेंसीकार्य)
- ① Agency function
 - ② Market का शुगतान
 - ③ Cheque सह शुगतान
 - ④ Interest Payment
 - ⑤ Interest Received
- General Utility Function
- ① Locker facility
 - ② ATM facility

(~~बैंकिंग क.~~) Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC)

Any Financial Company (~~मोर्ट लिंटप स.~~)

Accepting
Deposits
(जमात्रा को लेवाका)



Advancing
Loans
(क्रेडि प्रदान करता)



Note:

- ① Some NBFCs Can Accept FD & RD
- ② An NBFC cannot provide financial help for Agricultural activities, Industrial Activities, Real Estate activities

Difference B/w Banks & NBFC

Banks

- # Under Banking Regulation Act, 1949
- # AD & AL ✓
- # Issue Cheque ✓
- # Payment & Settlement System (गुणातान एवं निपटान प्रणाली) ✓
- # Regulation (विनियोगन) → RBI
- # Credit Creation करती है / → RBI
- # CRR & SLR ✓
- # Deposits are insured by DICGC

NBFCs

- # Under Companies Act, 1956 (2013)
 - # ADX AL ✓
 - # Cannot Issue Cheque
- X
- # Regulation → RBI & Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)
 - # Credit Creation X
 - # CRR & SLR X
 - # Deposits are not insured by DICGC

Deposit insurance & Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC)

The Entire Premium Burden is borne by Bank.

12 paise	/ ₹100
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- # Under DICGC Act, 1961
- # Estd. → 15th July, 1978
- # Subsidiary of RBI
- # It insures all the Deposits of Banks (CASA & FD RD)
- # All Scheduled Commercial Banks, RRBs come under DICGC
- # It insures deposits upto ₹5 Lakh (Earlier ₹1 L & changed by Damodar Comm't.)

SHG

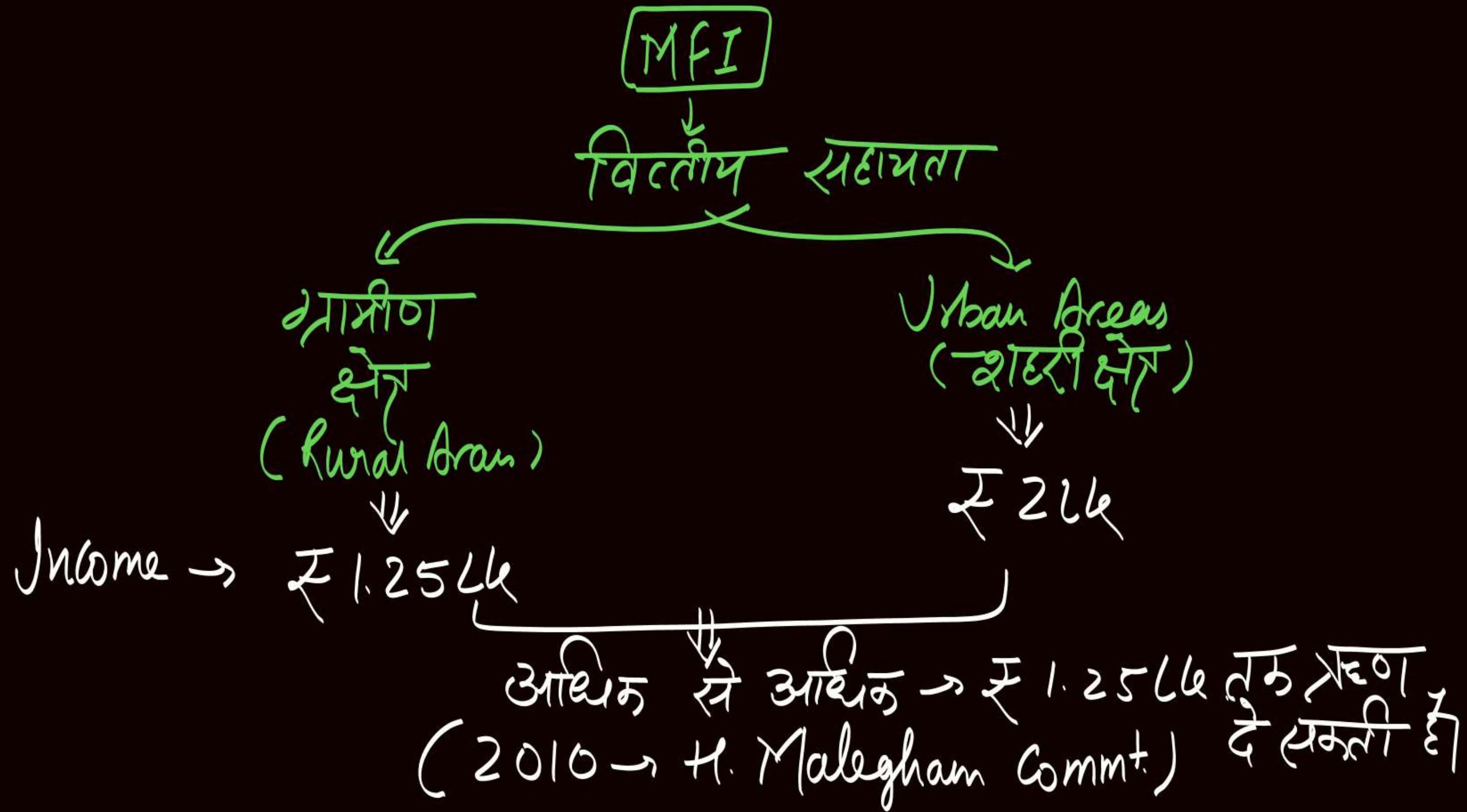
Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) (सुधार वित्तीय सहायता)

अहं आद्यन् रूपे लोगों
को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

Md. Yunus (Bangladesh) → 1976

India → NABARD → 1992

'Self help group
Bank Linkage Programme'



MFIs नियन्त्रित सेवाएँ प्राप्त करती हैं -

- ① Loan / credit facilities
- ② funds (कोष) / मुद्रा का रेमाइंडर (Remittance / transfers → fund)
- ③ Helps in creating savings.
- ④ अहं विना सुनिश्चा प्रदान करती हैं

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के कार्य

प्राथमिक कार्य

1. जमा स्वीकार करना
2. ऋण प्रदान करना

द्वितीयक कार्य

एजेंसी कार्य

1. ब्याज भुगतान
2. किस्त भुगतान
3. ब्याज वसूली

उपयोगिता कार्य

1. लॉकर सुविधा
2. एटीएम सुविधा

बैंक बनाम एनबीएफसी (Banks Vs NBFCs)