

## RBI's Central Board of Directors

### What is the issue?

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- RBI Governor Urjit Patel has convened a meeting of the RBI's Central Board of Directors to discuss on various issues.

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- With the ongoing [tussle between the RBI and the government](#), it is imperative to understand the roles and functions of the Board.

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### What is the general mandate of the Board?

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- The government appoints the Board in accordance with the RBI Act of 1934.

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- The full strength of the Board is 21, including the Governor and a maximum of four deputy governors.

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- The Board is required to meet at least six times a year and at least once every quarter.

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- It generally meets in Delhi at least once when the Finance Minister addresses the full Board after presenting the Budget for the coming year.

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- S/he outlines the government's economic philosophy behind the policy initiatives proposed.

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- Besides Delhi and Mumbai, the Board generally meets in various state capitals.

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- The Governor seeks advice of the Board, but finally it is his decision.

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- On interest rates, of course, it is the monetary policy committee that takes a call.  
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- The RBI Act specifies that the deputy governors and the government nominees may attend any or all meetings of the Central Board.  
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- But they are not entitled to vote.  
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- In the event of equality of votes, the Act states that the Governor has a second or casting vote.  
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### **What is its current composition?**

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- At present, the Central Board has 18 members, including five official directors - Governor and four deputy governors.  
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- Besides, the present Economic Affairs Secretary and Financial Services Secretary are the government nominees.  
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- Also, there are four other directors representing the Local Boards (one for each region) and seven more directors appointed by the government.  
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- These non-official part-time directors were appointed between March 2016 and August 2018. They enjoy a term of four years.  
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- The RBI Act allows for a five-year term for the Governor and the deputy governors, but it can also be less.  
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- E.g. Former RBI Governor Raghuram Rajan was given a three-year term, and did not get an extension.  
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### **Who are appointed in the Board and how?**

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- There is no prescribed list for the government to follow in deciding nominations to the Board.  
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- Part-time, non-official directors are chosen by the political executive.
- The proposal for appointment to the Central Board is moved by the Department of Financial Services under the Finance Ministry.
- This has to be approved by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC).
- Generally, the government expects the RBI to consider the views of various stakeholders in the country's socio-economic landscape.
- These include the businesses, cooperatives, self-help groups, academicians, economists, etc.
- Also, given the wider and apolitical role of the RBI, government generally avoids appointing individuals with strong ideological or political views.
- In this, the government is not obliged to seek the Governor's views or his concurrence on directors it seeks to appoint.

- But conventionally, Finance Ministers informally speak with the Governor before taking the proposal to the ACC.

## **What are the key functions of the Board?**

- The Committee of the Central Board meets every week and basically reviews the statistics in RBI's weekly bulletin.
- Two key sub-committees that are chaired by the Governor are

- i. Board for Financial Supervision (BFS)
- ii. Board for Payment and Settlement Systems (BPSS)

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- The BFS meets every month and includes deputy governors as ex-officio members and four other directors.

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- It undertakes supervision of banks, financial institutions and NBFCs (Non Banking Financial Company).

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- The BPSS takes care of paper-based and electronic systems such as NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer) and RTGS (Real-time gross settlement).

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- There are other sub-committees on information technology, building, audit and risk management, and HR management.

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### **Does the Board have an overriding power?**

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- This question is crucial because the government has already invoked [Section 7 of the RBI Act](#).

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- It has sought consultation with the Governor on certain issues it considers necessary in public interest.

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- Under the Reserve Bank of India Act, in Section 7, there are two sub-sections

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1. the Board has the responsibility to superintend and generally look after the affairs of the bank

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2. subject to regulations which the Board may provide, the Governor or in his absence any deputy governor which he nominates has the same powers

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- In effect, therefore, both have the powers to superintend and look after the affairs of the bank.

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- So the Board can give some directions to the Governor, only subject to the regulations which it makes in accordance with the Act.  
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- Those regulations which are there in Section 58 of the Act have a process.  
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- It says that the Board can make regulations with the prior approval of the government by notification in the official gazette.  
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- After this notification is done, within 30 days or so, it has to be placed before parliament.  
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- Both houses of Parliament have to approve that or can modify that.  
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- Therefore, the Board cannot suo motu direct the Governor to do something but has to go through this whole process.  
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**Source: Indian Express**

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