

Match the institution to its economic role

Distinguish RBI, SBI, NABARD, IMF, NFFWP (2004) and the e-Shram portal (2021) by mandate and origin

• Banking, Rural Credit, Labour & Global Finance

◆ **RBI: central bank**

Conducts monetary policy and regulates banking within its legal mandate.

Policy instruments influence liquidity and interest-rate conditions.

A central bank’s role differs from an ordinary retail commercial bank’s.

○ **SBI: commercial banking**

The Imperial Bank became the State Bank of India on 1 July 1955.

Commercial banks accept deposits and extend loans.

Government ownership does not make SBI the monetary-policy authority.

◇ **NABARD: rural development finance**

Established in 1982 for agriculture and rural development finance.

Recommended by CRAFICARD, chaired by B. Sivaraman.

Supports rural credit institutions through refinance and development functions.

□ **IMF: international monetary role**

Promotes international monetary cooperation and financial stability.

Provides policy advice, financial assistance and capacity development to member countries.

Its headquarters is in Washington, D.C., United States.

REMEMBER Identify the level and function: central bank, commercial bank, rural-development bank, or international fund.