(8) 9.8/1951 industries development:

The industries development and Regulation Act (IDRA) came into force from 8th May 1952 under a notification of the central government published in the Gazette of India.

The Act extends to whole of India including the state of Jammu & Kashmir with a view to bring under central and regulation of a number of important industries, the activities of which affect the country as a whole and the development of which must be ~~India including Jammu and kasmir with a view to bring~~ governed by economic factors of all India importance.

objects (1951)

The main objectives of the Act is to empower the Government —

(i) To implement the industry policy: —

The Act provides the necessary means to the central government in order to implement its industrial policy.

(ii) Regulation and development of important industries: —

The Act brings under the control of the central government the development and regulation of a number of important industries listed in the first schedule attached to the Act as the activities of such industries will affect the country as a whole and therefore, the development of such important industries must be governed by the economic factors of all India importance.

(iii) Planning and Future development of new undertakings: —

A system of licensing is introduced under the Act to Regulate planning and future development of new undertaking on sound and balance lines and may be deemed expedient in the opinion of Central Government.

* Scope of 1951 Act:

This Act applies to the whole of India including the state of Jammu & kashmir. The ~~state~~ provisions of the Act apply to industrial undertaking, manufacturing any of the first schedule. An industrial undertaking (also called a factory) for the purpose of the Act is the one where manufacturing process is being carried on—

(a) with the aid of power provided that fifty or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceeding twelve months.

(b) without the aid of power provided that one hundred or more workes are working or were working on any day of the preceeding twelve month.

(c) The Act applies only on industrial undertaking Trading houses and financial institutions are outside the purview of the Act.

The Act empowers the central Government to grant exemption from this Act in certain cases Section 29 B of the Act provides that if the central goverment is of opinion that it would not be in public

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(Q.1) → Restriction imposed by RBI on Foreign exchange.

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The RBI cut the limit for overseas direct investments (ODI) under the automatic route for all new transactions by 75%. The RBI also said use of remittance for purchases of property outside India would not be allowed.

Restrictions MUMBAI :— The R.B.I of India had on tuesday announced measures to reduce foreign exchange outflows by resident Indians in the latest of a slew of measures intended to support the battered rupee. "The present set of ~~meas~~ measures is aimed at moderating outflows," the RBI said in a statement.

The central bank cut the limit for overseas direct investment (ODI) under the automatic route for all new transactions by 75%.

The RBI added the reduced limit would also apply to remittances made by Indian companies setting up unincorporated entities outside of the country in the energy and natural resources

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sectors, but would not apply to ONGC videsh Ltd, the foreign unit of oil and natural gas Corp, or oil India Ltd.

There are few Restriction for RBI.

(a) Restriction on dealings in foreign exchange:-

21. Except for transaction involving purchase or sale of foreign currency between any person and an authorised money changer, no person, firm or company, other than an authorised dealer, is permitted to enter into transactions involving the buying, acquiring or borrowing from, or selling, transferring or lending to, or exchanging with a person not being an authorised dealer, any foreign exchange except with the general or special permission of RBI. Anyone dealing in foreign exchange in any form, except to the extent indicated above, will be deemed to be contravening the provisions of the Act.

(b) Breach of Regulation by non-resident Branches/correspondents of Authorised dealers:-

22. If any non-resident branch or correspondent of an authorised dealer is found to have contravened or attempted to contravene any of the exchange control regulations

in force in India, all rupee transfers on its account may be made subject to prior permission of RBI or totally prohibited.

(C) Restrictions on transactions with certain countries:-

1.27 Export - import policy (1997-2002) prohibites export to/imports from Fiji* and Iraq. No remittances should be made to these countries or on account of their Governments or any of their agencies or nationals except to the extent generally or specially authorised by RBI from time to time. However, there shall be no ban on the export of items to Iraq in cases where the prior approval of the United Nations' security council has been obtained. Remittances and other facilities available to foreign nationals (chapter 11) are not available to Pakistani nationals.

The R.B.I of India recently told several large lenders that they are free to carry out foreign exchange proprietary trades in which bank treasuries bet on the dollar-rupee movement. The move will deepen the currency market and offer finer foreign exchange rates to customers.