



TNSC BANK

THE VIRUTCHAM

Quarterly Magazine
December 2024



NAFSCOB AWARD FOR ACSTI

Agricultural Cooperative Staff Training Institute

Sponsored by :
The Tamilnadu State Apex Cooperative Bank Ltd.
Chennai

THE VIRUTCHAM

ACSTI
QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

CONTENT

- NAFSCOB Award for ACSTI
- Programme Statistics
- SCB / DCCB wise participation
- PACCS-Region wise participation
- Exposure Visit
- Special Training Programmes
- Field Visits
- On-site Trainings
- Special Events at ACSTI
- Article
- Knowledge Corner

Articles and Feedback are welcome.

NAFSCOB Award For ACSTI, Chennai

The National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd. (NAFSCOB) has adjudged ACSTI, sponsored by Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank as the Best Performing Institute and has awarded First Prize for the year 2023-24 at all India level.



The Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation, Thiru. K.R. Periakaruppan and the Managing Director of the Apex Cooperative Bank Thiru. P. Loganathan received the prestigious award from the Hon'ble Union Minister for Home and Cooperation, Shri. Amit Shah at a grand function held at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi on 26.11.2024.



The Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation, The Additional Chief Secretary to Govt., The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, The Managing Director, TNSC Bank, The General Manager, TNSC Bank, the Deputy General Manager, TNSC Bank and the Principal, ACSTI are at the function.

NAFSCOB Award For ACSTI, Chennai



The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu greeted the Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation, the Additional Chief Secretary to Govt., the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, the Managing Director, TNSC Bank, the Additional Registrar (Finance & Banking) and the General Manager, TNSC Bank.



The Managing Director and the General Manager of TNSC Bank greeted the Principal and Faculty Members of ACSTI.

Programme Statistics

APPROVED PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR 2024-25

Total Programmes : 180 Programmes
PACCS : 120 Programmes
SCB / DCCBs : 60(Including 25 On-site) Programmes

Details of Programmes Conducted during the quarter (OCT-DEC 2024)

INSTITUTION	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
PACCS	28	617
SCB/DCCBs (In-house)	9	170
DCCB (On-site)	2	70
OTHERS	2	63
TOTAL	41	920

Details of Programmes Conducted for the current academic year (from April to Dec 2024)

INSTITUTION	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
PACCS	93	2025
SCB/DCCBs (In-house)	31	669
DCCB (On-site)	8	279
OTHERS	4	147
TOTAL	136	3120

SCB/DCCB wise Participation

S. No.	NAME	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	TOTAL
1	TNSC BANK	2	14	136	15	16	18	3	26	21	251
2	Trichy	2	9	35	5	5	4	4	3	3	70
3	Madurai	2	2	3	36	1	3	3	2	0	52
4	Kanyakumari	0	3	2	0	1	39	3	1	0	49
5	Nilgiris	0	2	2	1	2	4	36	0	1	48
6	Virudhunagar	2	2	35	0	1	2	3	0	1	46
7	Coimbatore	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	35	44
8	Thoothukudi	2	37	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	44
9	Sivagangai	2	1	0	35	0	1	2	0	0	41
10	Kancheepuram	2	7	4	2	4	7	2	4	3	35
11	Erode	2	6	4	2	2	3	2	7	3	31
12	Chennai	1	2	2	3	5	6	2	5	4	30
13	Kumbakonam	2	10	2	2	6	4	3	0	0	29
14	Vellore	2	8	2	3	2	4	2	3	0	26
15	Tiruvannamalai	2	5	3	2	1	2	4	3	2	24
16	Villupuram	3	6	3	0	0	1	3	4	1	21
17	Cuddalore	0	2	1	3	2	1	2	0	2	13
18	Dharmapuri	0	2	0	0	4	1	4	0	2	13
19	Dindigul	2	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	11
20	Salem	0	4	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	9
21	Thanjavur	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	9
22	Tirunelveli	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	8
23	Ramanathapuram	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	6
24	Pudukkottai	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
25	PUDUCHERRY SCB	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
	TOTAL	32	136	236	111	57	106	98	59	83	918
	FEMALES	3	37	36	59	20	31	16	16	10	228

PACCS – Region wise Participation

S. No.	NAME	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	TOTAL
1	Ariyalur	5	3	6	5	1	7	3	4	2	36
2	Chengalpattu	0	9	10	9	1	11	6	0	10	56
3	Coimbatore	8	8	10	10	6	3	0	0	2	47
4	Cuddalore	0	10	0	10	4	3	0	0	8	35
5	Dharmapuri	0	8	5	11	9	5	10	7	7	62
6	Dindigul	14	12	14	14	11	11	6	11	9	102
7	Erode	0	0	15	15	27	17	14	0	29	117
8	Kallakurichi	9	5	8	7	13	18	11	5	9	85
9	Kancheepuram	0	4	1	10	14	10	3	6	3	51
10	Kanyakumari	0	1	6	7	8	3	6	2	2	35
11	Karur	0	0	3	0	7	6	2	0	5	23
12	Krishnagiri	0	21	0	8	2	12	11	0	10	64
13	Madurai	0	6	1	11	14	10	7	14	13	76
14	Mayiladuthurai	1	0	2	10	4	0	0	1	2	20
15	Nagappattinam	0	8	10	6	6	3	1	0	0	34
16	Namakkal	0	13	10	13	9	14	15	15	15	104
17	Nilgiris	7	3	0	6	2	12	7	1	2	40
18	Perambalur	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
19	Pudukkottai	0	15	0	18	5	6	0	0	8	52
20	Ramanathapuram	0	6	4	1	3	3	4	1	0	22
21	Ranipet	0	3	1	4	2	4	6	2	4	26
22	Salem	0	29	15	13	6	2	15	0	31	111
23	Sivagangai	0	8	9	0	0	1	3	0	4	25
24	Tenkasi	0	6	3	5	2	7	7	7	2	39
25	Thanjavur	7	0	0	6	2	11	10	1	7	44
26	Thoothukudi	0	12	0	14	1	11	0	0	5	43
27	Theni	0	0	4	7	21	9	12	0	8	61
28	Tirunelveli	0	14	0	18	8	6	7	0	6	59
29	Tirupathur	2	8	8	8	2	7	1	5	1	42
30	Tiruppur	0	4	4	0	2	14	15	0	10	49
31	Tiruvallur	0	24	11	6	0	0	1	0	12	54
32	Tiruvannamalai	0	0	16	14	23	14	0	11	14	92
33	Tiruvarur	16	8	10	0	9	9	9	0	0	61
34	Trichy	0	7	12	5	27	14	0	15	6	86
35	Vellore	2	4	12	13	6	15	11	13	15	91
36	Villupuram	0	10	0	9	6	0	15	0	7	47
37	Virudhunagar	0	0	3	7	7	2	0	4	6	29
	TOTAL	73	271	213	301	270	280	218	125	274	2025
	FEMALES	15	71	45	66	40	75	32	32	51	427

Exposure Visit

EXPOSURE VISIT BY THE BOARD MEMBERS/ DEPARTMENTAL HEADS OF THE MAYURBHANJ CCB, BARIPADA, ODISHA

A team of Board of Directors and Officers of the Mayurbhanj Central Coop. Bank Ltd., Baripada, Odisha numbering 14 visited Tamilnadu as an Exposure Visit from 30.09.2024 to 05.10.2024. The Managing Director, TNSC Bank advised ACSTI to coordinate with the team and arrange boarding and lodging facilities, select the best DCCB/PACCS for field visit and arrange to conduct classes on the subjects required by them.

Accordingly, ACSTI made arrangements to receive them at the Airport on 30.09.2024. On 01.10.2024, an introductory session was held at ACSTI, in that they were informed about when the Training Institute was started and other aspects like infrastructure, facilities for the trainees and the subjects taught in the training programmes were explained. As a part of the Exposure Visit to ACSTI a Session on "Project Appraisal Techniques" was conducted.

The team visited Head Office of TNSC Bank. The Managing Director, General Manager and other Executives interacted with them and were explained about the functioning of the TNSC Bank. Then the team visited different sections of TNSC Bank Head Office.



On 02.10.2024, the team was taken to Kancheepuram DCCB and a PACCS in the region to know about the business of the respective institutions. On 03.10.2024 the team visited Madurai DCCB and Poondi PACCS (Best Performance Award winner for the year 2023-24) in the region to have exposure on the activities of the respective organizations. On 04.10.2024 the team visited Ramanathapuram DCCB and Rameshwaram. On 05.01.2024 the team reached Chennai and the participants shared their experiences at ACSTI. A valediction was conducted at ACSTI and the team was given a warm send-off at the Meenambakkam Airport, Chennai.

Special Training Programmes

1) Special Programme on data entry & claim submission under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) - modified interest subvention scheme (MISS), kisan RIN portal & PMFBY portal was held on 08.10.2024.

In the programme 50 participants from the DCCBs participated. The participants were explained about how to enter data in Kisan RIN Portal, Modified interest subvention scheme in Kisan RIN Portal, Prompt repayment incentive available to farmer members and claim submission under KCC. Kisan RIN Portal and PMFBY in KRP also explained by NABARD officials through Video Conference mode. Various Credit portfolios in SHG-NRLM-LTRCF also explained to them by DGM (Advances), TNSC Bank.

2) Residential Treasury Induction Training for newly recruited Accountants & Junior Assistants of the Treasuries & Accounts Department for 45 working days from 14.10.2024 to 05.12.2024 conducted at ACSTI

As per the request of the Commissioner of Treasuries and Accounts and as per the instructions of the Managing Director, TNSC Bank, Classroom, Computer Lab, Boarding and Lodging facilities were extended for the newly recruited Accountants & Junior Assistants in the Treasuries & Accounts Department from 14.10.2024 to 05.12.2024. Totally 49 trainees participated in the programme. The sessions for the training were handled by their department staff.



The District Collector of Chennai inaugurated the training programme

Field Visits

1) In the training programme on "PROJECT APPRAISAL FOR FARM & NON-FARM LOANS - SOLAR PROJECTS - NHFDC SCHEMES - MUDRA SCHEMES" conducted for the staff of PACCS a Field Visit was arranged on 08.10.2024. The participants were taken to KUZHIPANTHANDALAM PACCS in CHENGALPATTU District which has availed finance from NABARD under PACCS as MSC scheme for Neem Cake fertilizer plant.



2) In the training Programme on "Functions of Various Committees" conducted for the staff of SCBs/DCCBs from 05.11.2024 to 08.11.2024 the participants were taken to TNSC Bank Head office at Chennai for a Field Visit on 07.11.2024.

The Treasury operations conducted in TNSC Bank were explained to the participants by the Chief Manager of the Section.



Field Visits

3) In the training programme on "Accreditation of Warehouses and Financing against NWR" conducted for the staff of PACCS a field visit was arranged to visit Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation godown (12000 MTs) at Madhavaram on 12.11.2024.



4) In the training programme on "Financing of Weavers Cooperative Societies & Employees Cooperative Societies" the participants were taken for a Field Visit to Aringnar Anna Silk Weavers Cooperative Society in Kancheepuram on 21.11.2024.

The participants had also visited Ayyanpettai Industrial Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society (Near Kancheepuram)



On-site Trainings

(1) On-site training programme was conducted by ACSTI at Nilgiris DCCB from 26.10.2024 to 27.10.2024 on the topic “Digital Banking & Cyber Security”.



35 trainees from Nilgiris DCCB participated in the programme.

On-site Trainings

(2) On-site training was conducted by ACSTI at **Coimbatore DCCB** from 26.12.2024 to 27.12.2024 on the topic **"Digital Banking & Cyber Security"**.



35 trainees from the Coimbatore DCCB participated in the programme.

Special Events at ACSTI

Diploma in Cooperative Management Course is being conducted in ACSTI from the academic year 2022-2023. The Convocation for the successful candidates of the DCM course of 2023-24 batch was held at ACSTI on 23.10.2024. The Managing Director, TNSC Bank distributed the Certificates to them and wished them success.



The successful candidates of DCM course attended the convocation

Special Events at ACSTI

COOPERATIVE WEEK Celebrated at ACSTI from 14.11.2024 to 20.11.2024.



As part of the Cooperative Week Celebrations Essay and Oratorical Competition for the students of DCM Course were Conducted on 16.11.2024.



Prizes were distributed to the winners of the competitions.

Special Events at ACSTI

On the occasion of Constitution Day, the Oath was taken by the Staff and trainees on 26.11.2024



SEBI – OBJECTIVES, FUNCTIONS, PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE

SEBI stands for **Securities and Exchange Board of India**. It is a statutory regulatory body that was established by the Government of India in 1992 for protecting the interests of investors, investing in securities along with regulating the securities market. SEBI also regulates how the stock market and mutual funds should function.

It is a statutory regulatory body that controls and regulates the Indian capital and securities market. SEBI assures that it safeguards the interest of investors by ensuring that the guidelines and regulations are adhered to. It serves as a watchdog which is an autonomous body that manages the flows of the entire stock market in the country.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the most important regulator of securities markets in India. SEBI is the counterpart of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the U.S.

It was first established on 12 April 1988 as an executive body (Non-Statutory body) and was given statutory powers on 30 January 1992 through the SEBI Act, 1992.

The Head Office of SEBI is located in Mumbai at SEBI Bhavan and SEBI has 4 Regional Offices located at New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Ahmedabad.

Objectives of SEBI

The Following are some of the objectives of the SEBI:

1. Investor Protection: This is one of the most important objectives of setting up SEBI. It involves protecting the interests of investors by providing guidance and ensuring that the investment done is safe.
2. Preventing the fraudulent practices and malpractices which are related to trading and regulation of the activities of the stock exchange
3. To develop a code of conduct for the financial intermediaries such as underwriters, brokers, etc.
4. To maintain a balance between statutory regulations and self-regulation.

Functions of SEBI

SEBI has the following functions

1. Protective Function
2. Regulatory Function
3. Developmental Function

1) Protective Function: The protective function implies the role that SEBI plays in protecting the investor interest and also that of other financial participants. The protective function includes the following activities.

a. Prohibits insider trading: Insider trading is the act of buying or selling of the securities by the insiders of a company, which includes the directors, employees and promoters. To prevent such trading SEBI has barred the companies to purchase their own shares from the secondary market.

b. Check price rigging: Price rigging is the act of causing unnatural fluctuations in the price of securities by either increasing or decreasing the market price of the stocks that leads to unexpected losses for the investors. SEBI maintains strict watch in order to prevent such malpractices.

c. Promoting fair practices: SEBI promotes fair trade practice and works towards prohibiting fraudulent activities related to trading of securities.

d. Financial education provider: SEBI educates the investors by conducting online and offline sessions that provide information related to market insights and also on money management.

2. Regulatory Function: Regulatory functions involve establishment of rules and regulations for the financial intermediaries along with corporates that helps in efficient management of the market.

The following are some of the regulatory functions.

a. SEBI has defined the rules and regulations and formed guidelines and code of conduct that should be followed by the corporates as well as the financial intermediaries.

b. Regulating the process of taking over of a company.

c. Conducting inquiries and audit of stock exchanges.

d. Regulates the working of stock brokers, merchant brokers.

Developmental Function: Developmental function refers to the steps taken by SEBI in order to provide the investors with a knowledge of the trading and market function. The following activities are included as part of developmental function.

1. Training of intermediaries who are a part of the security market.
2. Introduction of trading through electronic means or through the internet by the help of registered stockbrokers.
3. By making the underwriting an optional system in order to reduce cost of issue.

Purpose of SEBI

The purpose for which SEBI was set up was to provide an environment that paves the way for mobilization and allocation of resources. It provides practices, framework and infrastructure to meet the growing demand.

It meets the needs of the following groups:

1. Issuer: For issuers, SEBI provides a marketplace that can be utilised for raising funds.
2. Investors: It provides protection and supply of accurate information that is maintained on a regular basis.
3. Intermediaries: It provides a competitive market for the intermediaries by arranging for proper infrastructure.

Structure of SEBI

SEBI board comprises nine members. The Board consists of the following members.

1. One Chairman of the board who is appointed by the Central Government of India
2. One Board member who is appointed by the Central Bank, that is, the RBI
3. Two Board members who are hailing from the Union Ministry of Finance
4. Five Board members who are elected by the Central Government of India.

Knowledge Corner

Hypothecation : Charge against property for an amount of debt where neither ownership nor possession is passed to the creditor. In pledge, possession of property is passed on to the lender but in hypothecation, the property remains with the borrower in trust for the lender.

Indemnity : Indemnity is a bond where the indemnifier undertakes to reimburse the beneficiary from any loss arising due to his actions or third party actions.

Insolvent : Insolvent is a person who is unable to pay his debts as they mature, as his liabilities are more than the assets . Civil Courts declare such persons insolvent. Banks do not open accounts of insolvent persons as they cannot enter into contract as per law.

KYC Norms : Know your customer norms are imposed by R.B.I. on banks and other financial institutions to ensure that they know their customers and to ensure that customers deal only in legitimate banking operations and not in money laundering or frauds.

Letter of Credit : A document issued by importers bank to its branch or agent abroad authorizing the payment of a specified sum to a person named in Letter of Credit (usually exporter from abroad). Letters of Credit are covered by rules framed under Uniform Customs and Practices of Documentary Credits framed by International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Mortgage : Transfer of an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of offering a security for taking a loan or advance from another. It may be existing or future debt or performance of an agreement which may create monetary obligation for the transferor (mortgagor).

Off Balance Sheet Items : Those items which affect the financial position of a business concern, but do not appear in the Balance Sheet E,g., guarantees, letters of credit . The mention "off Balance Sheet items" is often found in Auditors Reports or Directors Reports.

Power of Attorney : It is a document executed by one person - Donor or Principal, in favour of another person , Donee or Agent - to act on behalf of the former, strictly as per authority given in the document.

Provisioning : Provisioning is made for the likely loss in the profit and loss account while finalizing accounts of banks. All banks are supposed to make assets classification. and make appropriate provisions for likely losses in their balance sheets.

Knowledge Corner

Priority Sector Advances : consist of loans and advances to Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Small Road and Water Transport Operators, Retail Trade, Small Business with limits on investment in equipments, professional and self employed persons, state sponsored organisations for lending to SC/ST, Educational Loans, Housing Finance up to certain limits, self-help groups and consumption loans.

Right of Appropriation : As per Section 59 of the Indian Contract Act, 1972 while making the payment, a debtor has the right to direct his creditor to appropriate such amount against discharge of some particular debt. If the debtor does not do so, the banker can appropriate the payment to any debt of his customer.

Right of Set-Off : When a banker combines two accounts in the name of the same customer and adjusts the debit balance in one account with the credit balance in other account, it is called right of set-off. For example, debit balance of Rs.50,000/- in overdraft account can be set off against credit balance of Rs.75,000/- in the Savings Bank Account of the same customer, leaving a balance of Rs.25,000/- credit in the savings account.

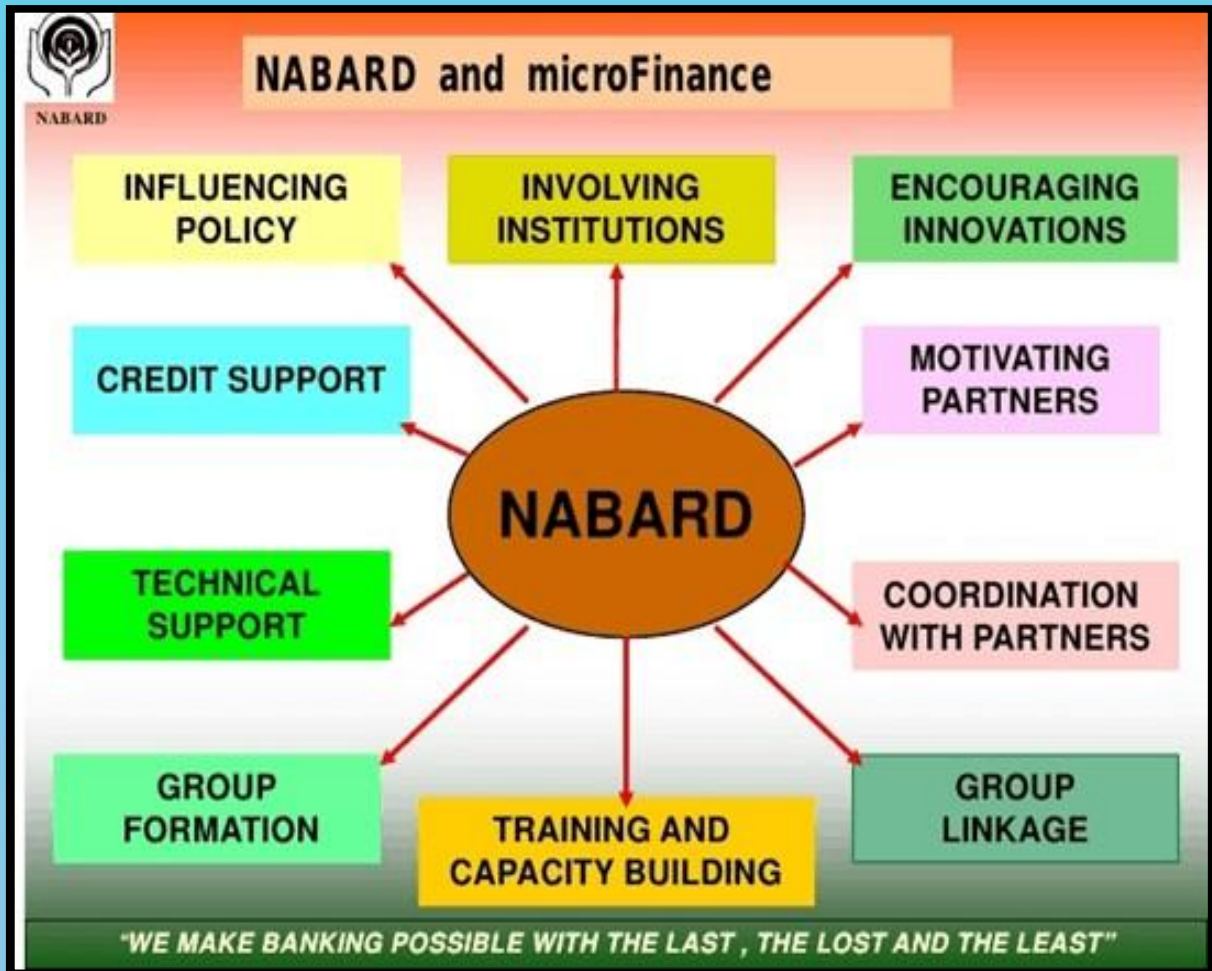
Tier I Capital : A term used to refer to one of the components of regulatory capital. It consists mainly of share capital and disclosed reserves (minus goodwill, if any). Tier I items are deemed to be of the highest quality because they are fully available to cover losses Hence, it is also termed as core capital.

Tier II Capital : Refers to one of the components of regulatory capital. Also known as supplementary capital, it consists of certain reserves and certain types of subordinated debt. Tier II items qualify as regulatory capital to the extent that they can be used to absorb losses arising from a bank's activities. Tier II's capital loss absorption capacity is lower than that of Tier I capital.

CRAR (Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio)

Capital to risk weighted assets ratio is arrived at by dividing the capital of the bank with aggregated risk weighted assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The higher the CRAR of a bank the better capitalized it is.

**Agricultural Co-operative Staff Training Institute
Post Box No.5, (Opposite to Aavin Illam),
Madhavaram Milk Colony, Chennai, -600051.**



Phone : 044-25557737

Mobile : 89254 77751

E-Mail id : acsti.tnsc@gmail.com

Website : www.acstitnsc.in