FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING MAIN TOPICS OF
PROGRAMME No. 04/2020 (Item No: 11)

JUNIOR CO-OPERATIVE INSPECTOR

KERALA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

Category Number: 309/2019

PART I - CO-OPERATION

1. Cooperation and other economic systems- Capitalism, socialism and communism-cooperatives and other forms of business organizations- distinctive features of cooperative organization vis-à-vis-, partnership and joint stack companies- a cooperative as an institution and as an enterprise- cooperative common wealth.

2. Evolution and development of cooperative principles- principles of cooperation-Rochdale pioneers (I stage)- reformulated principles by ICA (II stage)- Karve Committee on Cooperative Principles(III stage)- Principles of ICA in 1995( IV stage)- distinction between Cooperative values and cooperative principles.

3. Types of Cooperatives in India and in Kerala

(i) Short term and medium term cooperative credit structure- primary agricultural credit societies- urban cooperative Banks and state cooperative Banks, (ii) Long term credit structure-PCARDBs and SCRABDs (iii) General Purpose and special purpose agricultural marketing societies- primary marketing societies and their federations including NAFED, rubber marketing societies and their federations, dairy cooperative societies and their federations, fishery cooperatives and their federations (iv) processing cooperatives-need and importance (v)Housing cooperatives and their federations(vi) Consumer cooperatives and their federations (vii) Industrial cooperatives and their federations- handlooms and power looms, coir, handicrafts (viii) Workers cooperatives – significance of workers cooperatives in Kerala.

4. Management and working of major cooperative organizations and institutions in aid of cooperatives- NAFED, IFFCO,KRIBCO,NABARD,NDDB,NCDC, and National Housing Bank and other national organizations providing assistance to housing cooperatives.
5. **Cooperative audit**- Definition-objectives-scope-advantage-difference between audit of cooperative societies and joint stock companies- special features of cooperative audit-administrative set up for cooperative audit-types of audit-mechanical audit-preparations for audit and framing of audit programme-staged of practical audit- mechanical audit, administrative audit, preparation of final statement- reconciliation of bank accounts-cooperative auditor- duties, powers and liabilities- audit report- audit certificate- audit classification- assessment and levy of audit fees.

6. **Issues in cooperative management**- Managing the social process in a cooperative, competition, conflict and cooperation. Associative character of a cooperative and managing a cooperative association. Issues in organizing a cooperative - size of the organization- small area vs large area, single purpose vs multipurpose cooperatives-multipurpose vs multifunctional cooperatives- unitary vs federal cooperatives- designer vs greenhouse cooperatives- issues in financing a cooperative- evaluating a cooperative organization- member dimension, enterprise dimension and ethical dimension.

7 **Settlement of disputes**- arbitration and awards- provisions and procedures- execution and enforcement of awards- provisions and procedures, appeals, review and revision-meaning and distinction- authority of appeals- cooperative tribunal- constitution and powers- offences and penalties- provisions and procedures.

8. **Sources of funds**- State aid to cooperatives-share capital contribution- principal state partnership fund- subsidiary state partnership fund- grants- subsidies- owned funds-borrowed funds.

1. **Commercial Banking**: Origin of the word ‘Bank’. Commercial banking system: Unit banking, branch banking, correspondent banking, group banking/holding company banking, chain banking, mixed banking. Functions of a commercial bank: Primary functions - Accepting of deposits – different types of deposits – savings deposits, current deposits, fixed deposits, recurring deposits, Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA), Current Account Savings Account (CASA), certificate of deposits; Lending of funds – different methods – direct loans, cash credit, overdraft, discounting of bills; Ancillary Services / Subsidiary Functions: Agency services, general utility services. Principles of commercial banking/Principles of lending. Credit creation by commercial banks: primary deposits and derived deposits, technique of credit creation, credit contraction, limitations of credit creation.

2. **Central Banking**: Definition of a central bank, origin of Reserve Bank of India, nationalisation of RBI, functions of RBI – issue of currency, principles and systems of note – issue, RBI as currency authority; RBI as banker, agent, advisor and debt manager to Government, RBI’s financial assistance to Central and State Governments – ways and means advances, overdraft; central bank as bankers’ bank – regulation and supervision of banks by RBI; Reserve Bank as custodian of foreign exchange reserves of the country; developmental role of RBI; Instruments of Monetary Policy: Quantitative techniques of credit control – Bank Rate Policy, operation and limitations of Bank Rate Policy, Open Market Operations (OMO) – objectives, method of operation by RBI, limitations of OMO, Variable Reserve Requirement – Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR); Qualitative methods of credit control – regulation of consumer credit, variation of margin requirements, moral suasion, rationing of credit.


5. Banking Legislation in India: Banking Regulation Act, 1949 with latest amendments – objectives, definition of banking, banking company, approved securities, Demand and Time Liabilities (DTL), permitted and prohibited business of a banking company, regulation of voting rights of shareholders, restriction as to payment of dividend, reserve fund, licensing of banking companies, power of inspection, audit of bank accounts, acquisition of banking companies, amalgamation of banking companies, winding up of a banking company.

6. Practices of Banking: Banker and Customer – general and special relationship between a banker and customer, obligations of banker – honouring of cheques, maintaining secrecy of customers’ accounts, garnishee order, consequences of wrongful dishonor of cheques, stop payment of cheques; rights of a banker- right of general lien, right of set off, banker’s right of appropriation (Clayton’s rule). Banking Ombudsman – objectives, nature of complaints dealt by Ombudsman. Types of customers – operation and closing of different types of bank accounts, special types of bank customers, Accounts of Non Resident Indians; Joint accounts, accounts of partnership firms, joint stock companies, clubs and associations.


8. Agriculture and Micro Finance by banks: Types of agricultural credit – short term, medium term, long term, crop loans; Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme – Objectives/
purpose, eligibility, features. Lending to priority sectors – categories, targets and sub targets. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) – financial, developmental and supervisory role. Micro finance – concept and significance, Linking of Self Help Groups (SHG) and banks.


Part III - Information Technology and Cyber Law

NOTE: - It may be noted that apart from the topics detailed above, questions from other topics prescribed for the educational qualification of the post may also appear in the question paper. There is no undertaking that all the topics above may be covered in the question paper

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