CO OPERATIVE LEGAL SYSTEM

QUESTION BANK

1. The Deccan Agricultural Relief Act was passed in ........................
   A. 1875 B. 1878 C. 1879 D. 1880
2. The Land Improvement Loans Act was passed in ....................
   A. 1885 B. 1886 C. 1887 D. 1888
3. The Agricultural Loans Act of 1884 was passed in .................
   A. 1885 B. 1884 C. 1890 D. 1895
4. The Taccavi laws are ..........................................
   A. The Deccan Agricultural Relief Act & The Land Improvement Loans Act
   B. The Deccan Agricultural Relief Act & The Agricultural Loans Act
   C. The Land Improvement Loans Act & The Agricultural Loans Act
   D. All of these
5. In 1901 ......................... Commission recommended the starting of cooperative
   credit-societies to tackle the problem of rural farmers
   A. Mehta Commission B. Varma Commission
   C. Famine Commission D. None of these
6. The first Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed in ............
   A. 1901 B. 1902 C. 1903 D. 1904
7. .....................Was the first Co-operative Societies Act in India.
   A. The Deccan Agricultural Relief Act
   B. The Land Improvement Loans Act
   C. The Agricultural Loans Act
   D. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904
8. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904 contains ............... Sections
   A. 25 B. 28 C. 29 D. 30
9. Section 3 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904 is concerned with
   ......
   A. The constitution of societies. B. Definitions
   C. Scope D. Powers
10. Under Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904, a society could be formed
    by any .......... persons living in the same village or town.
    A. Fifteen B. Ten C. Seven D. Three
11. Under Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904, the liability of rural
societies are ..................
A. Limited B. Unlimited C. At the option D. All of these
12. Under Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904, the liability of urban societies are ..................
A. Limited B. Unlimited C. At the option D. All of these
13. The co-operative credit societies in each province were to be under the control and administration of the ..................
A. President B. Secretary C. Registrar D. None of these
14. Accounts of co-operative credit societies must be audited by ..................
A. President B. Secretary
C. Registrar D. Chartered Accountant
15. ........ of the surplus of co-operative credit societies should be allotted to reserve fund.
A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 25%
16. The co-operative credit societies could advance loans to members on
.........
A. personal security B. real security
C. personal or real security D. Third party guarantee
17. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904 was replaced by ..................
A. The Co-operative Societies Act 1912
B. The Co-operative Societies Act 1914
C. The Co-operative Societies Act 1915
D. The Co-operative Societies Act 1918
18. As per The Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904, no member can have more than ...... of the total share capital.
A. ½ B. 1/3 C. ¼ D. 1/5
19. As per The Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904, no member can hold shares exceeding ................ in a society.
A. Rs. 1000 B. Rs. 2000 C. Rs. 5000 D. Rs. 10000
20. A society could be inspected by the ....... under Co-operative Societies Act 1912, on a requisition by a creditor.
A. President B. Secretary
C. Registrar D. Chartered Accountant
21. The committee to prepare a model co-operatives Act was headed by
.........
A. Mehta B. Mishra
C. ChaudheriBrahm D. Rajgopalachari
22. ........ was the first state passed the new Act on the basis of the Model Act.
A. Maharashtra B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Kerala D. Gujarat
23. The first society registered on the basis of the Model Act in
............... 
24. ............ has been made accountable for timely conduct of elections,
regular convening of meetings of the managing committee.
A. Registrar B. Board of Directors
C. Managing Committee D. Secretary
25. ............... was permitted to use their discretion in making rules and byelaws
of the societies under Co-operative Societies Act 1912.
A. Central Govt. B. State Govt. C. Local Govt. D. None of these
26. The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act was passed in ..................
27. ............... is an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to cooperative
societies.
A. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904
B. Model Co-operative Act
C. The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002
D. The Co-operative Societies Act 1912
28. Multi-state co-operative societies may be registered as per ..................
A. Section 5 B. Section 3
C. Section 2 D. Section 1
29. The application shall be signed in the case of a multi-state co-operative
society of which all the members are individuals, by at least ............
persons from each of the state concerned
A. Ten B. Twenty C. Fifteen D. Fifty
30. The application for registration of multi-state co-operative society is made
to ..........
A. The Central Govt. B. Central Registrar
C. Secretary D. Financing Bank
31. The registration certificate of multi-state co-operative society is issued
by ............
A. The Central Govt. B. Central Registrar
C. Secretary D. Financing Bank
32. The registration certificate of multi-state co-operative society is issued
under ............
A. Section 5 B. Section 8
C. Section 4 D. Section 7
33. The amendment to the bye-laws of a multi-state co-operative society
shall
be made by a resolution passed by a ............ majority of the members
present and voting at general meeting of the society.
A. Two-third B. One-third
C. Three-fourth D. One-fifth
34. No resolution shall be valid unless ............ clear days’ notice of the
proposed amendment has been given to the members.
A. Fourteen B. Fifteen
C. Seven D. Twenty One
35. The amendment to the bye-laws of a multi-state co-operative society shall be made as per ..........
   A. Section 15 B. Section 13
   C. Section 11 D. Section 9
36. As per ............., the name of a multi-state co-operative society may be changed by an amendment.
   A. Section 15 B. Section 13
   C. Section 11 D. Section 9
37. A multi-state co-operative society may, by an amendment of its bye-laws, change the extent of its liability as per ............
   A. Section 15 B. Section 16
   C. Section 17 D. Section 19
38. Any two or more multi-state co-operative societies may amalgamate themselves and form a new multi-state co-operative society under .............
   A. Section 15 B. Section 16
   C. Section 17 D. Section 19
39. As per Section 19, one or more subsidiary institutions may be ............
   A. Promoted B. Wound up
   C. Amalgamated D. Divided
40. A subsidiary institution shall not include a ............
   A. Company B. Sole trader
   C. Partnership firm D. All of these
41. Federal co-operative shall be registered under .............
   A. Section 25 B. Section 23
   C. Section 21 D. Section 19
42. Federal co-operative may ......................
   A. Ensure compliance of the co-operative principles
   B. Evolve viability norms for a member co-operative
   C. Promote harmonious relations amongst member co-operative
   D. All of these
43. The member of a multi-state co-operative society may be ............
   A. The Central Government B. A State Government
   C. An individual D. All of these
44. No member shall hold more than ... of the total share capital of the society.
   A. ¼ B. 1/5 C. ½ D. 1/3
45. Board of directors of multi-state co-operative society consisting of not more than .......... members.
   A. Fifteen B. Twenty C. Twelve D. Twenty one
46. Travancore Cochin State was formed in .................
47. The Registrar of co-operative societies at Madras province was ............
   A. Sri. Govindapillai B. Sir Rajagopalachari
C. Sri. Damodar D. Sir Gopal

48. Cochin Co-operative Societies Act was passed in ......................
A. 1913  B. 1914  C. 1918  D. 1921

49. Edavanakkad Service Co-operative Bank was the first society organized in

....................
A. Travancore State  B. Madras State  
C. Malabar State  D. Cochin State

50. Travancore Co-operative Societies Regulation was passed in ..................
A. 1913  B. 1914  C. 1918  D. 1921

51. Who was the first Registrar in Travancore State?
A. Sri. Govindapillai  B. Sir Rajagopalachari
C. Sri. Damodar  D. Sir Gopal

52. The first society was registered by the name is the present Kerala State Co-operative Bank.
A. Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd
B. Cochin Central Co-operative Bank Ltd
C. Travancore Co-operative Bank Ltd
D. Edavanakkad Service Co-operative Bank

53. Travancore Cochin Co-operative Societies Act was passed in ..................

54. The Kerala State was formed in .................

55. Madras Co-operative Societies Act was passed in ..................
A. 1921  B. 1928  C. 1932  D. 1936

56. The Kerala Co-operative Societies Act was passed in .................

57. The .................................. was passed under the leadership of the then Diwan
Sri. A. R. Banerje.
A. Travancore Co-operative Societies Act
B. Madras Co-operative Societies Act
C. Cochin Co-operative Societies Act
D. Travancore Cochin Co-operative Societies Act

58. The first taluk bank was registered in 1923 at .................. as per Travancore Co-operative Societies Act
A. Edavanakkad  B. Vaipinikara
C. Nagarcoil  D. Naively

59. Travancore Credit Bank was organized in .....................
A. 1938  B. 1946  C. 1957  D. 1960

60. As per Madras Co-operative Societies Act, at least ........ members are required to register a society.
A. Five  B. Seven  C. Ten  D. Fifteen

61. Maximum number of shares for which a member was entitled was .......... of
the total paid up share capital as per Madras Co-operative Societies Act.
A. ½ B. 1/3 C. ¼ D. 1/5
62. As per Madras Co-operative Societies Act, the audit of the societies must be done by ..............
A. Secretary B. Chairman
C. Chartered Accountant D. Registrar
63. Maximum amount of fine imposed shall be ............ as per Madras Co-operative Societies Act.
A. Rs. 500 B. Rs. 1000 C. Rs. 1500 D. Rs. 200
64. KCSA stands for ......................
A. Kerala Central Societies Act
B. Kerala Co-operative Societies Act
C. Kerala Consumer Societies Act
D. Kerala Coir Societies Act
65. ...................... is meant for hearing appeals against the orders, awards or decisions of the Registrar or arbitrator.
A. Co-operative Arbitrator B. Registrar
C. Co-operative Tribunal D. Circle Union
66. Section 81 deals with a special provision for the establishment of ..............
A. Co-operative Arbitrator B. Registrar
C. Co-operative Tribunal D. Circle Union
67. As per ...................... a new penal provision namely ‘Surcharge’ is imposed in the Act to deal wit the incidence of corruption, malpractices, misuse of powers etc. in a co-operative society.
A. Section 65 B. Section 68 C. Section 70 D. Section 72
68. As per the Act, the minimum number of persons required for registering a co-operative society is fixed at ....
A. Ten B. Fifteen C. Twenty Five D. Fifty
69. As per the KCSA societies shall be registered in the state with ..............
A. Limited liability B. Unlimited Liability
C. At their option D. All of these.
70. ...................... means a society having the whole of the state as its area of operation and having as its members only other societies with similar objects and declared as such by the Registrar.
A. Circle Co-operative Union B. Apex Society
C. Federal Co-operative Society D. Central Society
71. ...................... means a society having jurisdiction over one or more Revenue Districts but not the whole of the State as its area of operation and having as its members only other societies and declared as such by the Registrar or the government.
A. Circle Co-operative Union B. Apex Society
72. .................. means a society having more than one district as its area of operation and having individuals and other co-operative societies.
A. Circle Co-operative Union B. Apex Society
C. Federal Co-operative Society D. Central Society

73. .................. means the governing body of a co-operative society by whatever name called, to which the management of the affairs of the society is entrusted
A. Society B. Committee C. Registrar D. Government

74. .................. means a co-operative society having as its members only other co-operative societies and the main object of which is to raise money and lend the sum to its members.
A. Financing Bank B. Circle Co-operative Union
C. Central Society D. Apex Society

75. .................. means a member who posses only such privileges and rights of a member who is subjected only to such liabilities of a member as may be specified in the Bye-laws.
A. Member B. Associate Member
C. Past Member D. None of these

76. General Body is defined in the Act under ............... 
A. Section 27 B. Section 28 C. Section 29 D. Section 30

77. ............... is the supreme and final authority of a co-operative society.
A. Government B. The general body
C. Registrar D. Secretary

78. ............... is not allowed in the general body meeting of societies.
A. Associate Member B. Past member
C. Proxy D. None of these

79. Usually the ............... convenes the general body meeting.
A. Government B. The general body
C. Managing Committee D. Registrar

80. ............... will convene the general body meeting, if the managing committee fails to convene the meeting.
A. Government B. The general body
C. Registrar D. Secretary

81. Representative general body may be constituted where the area of society is one or more .............. 
A. States B. Taluks C. Districts D. Villages

82. Managing Committee is defined under ...................... 
A. Section 27 B. Section 28 C. Section 29 D. Section 30

83. The general body of a society shall constitute a committee for period not exceeding ............ years
A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Seven
84. The maximum number of members of the committee shall not exceed .......... in the case of primary societies
A. Fifteen B. Twenty C. Twenty Five D. Fifty
85. The maximum number of members of the committee shall not exceed .......... in the case of societies other than primary societies.
A. Fifteen B. Twenty C. Twenty Five D. Fifty
86. In the case of federal society, number of individuals in the society and the committee there of shall not exceed .............. of the total number of members in the society.
A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 25%
87. The adhoc committee will be in power for a period of ................. months from the date of registration.
A. Two B. Three C. Six D. Five
88. The State Co-operative Election Commission is formed as per ..............
A. Section 28A B. Section 28B C. Section 28C D. Section 28D
89. The State Co-operative Election Commission shall be appointed by the government for a period of ...... years.
A. Two B. Three C. Six D. Five
90. The committee shall meet at least ........... in advance and pass a resolution fixing the date, time and place for the conduct of election of the new committee.
A. 21 days B. 14 days C. 30 days D. 60 days
91. The .............. may appoint a returning officer for the conduct of the election.
A. Government B. The general body C. Registrar D. Secretary
92. Every nomination paper on election of committee shall be signed by .......... members whose names are included in the list of members.
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
93. The minimum number of persons to be present at the general, managing committee or sub-committee is called ..............
A. Agenda B. Minutes C. Roll D. Quorum
94. The quorum for the general body meeting is usually .......... of the total number of members or a fixed number, whichever is less.
A. 1/3 B. ¼ C. 1/5 D. 1/6
95. The notice of a meeting should contain a statement of the business to be transacted at the meeting of the society which is called as ..............
A. Agenda B. Minutes C. Roll D. Quorum
96. The .............. of a meeting are a written record of the proceedings of the meeting.
A. Agenda B. Minutes C. Roll D. Quorum
97. Minutes are prepared by the .............. after the meeting is over.
A. Chairman B. President C. Registrar D. Secretary

98. A general body meeting of society shall be held ...... in every year
A. Once B. Twice C. Three times D. Four Times

99. A general body meeting of society shall be held for the purpose of.............
A. Approval of the budget B. Election of the committee
C. Disposal of net profit D. All of these

100. The government have the right to nominate not more than ............... persons on the committee of an apex or central society
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five

101. Resignation of committee members both elected and nominated shall be tendered to the ............... 
A. President B. Vice President
C. Registrar D. Secretary

102. ............... is the head of administrative management and exercises over all control and supervision
A. President B. Vice President
C. Registrar D. Secretary

103. The ............... is the chief executive of the co-operative society.
A. President B. Vice President
C. Registrar D. Secretary

104. The disposal of net profit of a co-operative society shall be made as per ......
A. Section 55 B. Section 56
C. Section 57 D. Section 58

105. An amount not less than ........... of net profit is to be transferred to the reserve fund.
A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 25%

106. An amount not exceeding ........... shall be paid to the co-operative education fund.
A. 5% B. 10% C. 15% D. 20%

107. In the case of central society including a District Co-operative Bank an amount not exceeding ........... of the paid up capital shall be used for dividend to its members.
A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 25%

108. Every society has to pay to the government an audit fee within ...... ...
of the receipt of audit certificate.
A. One Month B. Two Months
C. Three Months D. Six Months

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109. The audit fee is calculated on the basis of ...................... of the societies
on the last day of the co-operative year
A. Gross Profit B. Net Profit
C. Working Capital D. Paid up Capital

110. ............society is exempted from the payment of audit fees.
A. Harijans or girijans B. Farming
C. Social welfare D. All of these

111. An enquiry is held by the ............ to enquire into the constitution,
working and financial conditions of a society
A. Government B. The general body
C. Registrar D. Secretary

112. . ..... is the determination of dispute by the decision of one or more
person.
A. Enquiry B. Arbitration C. Decision D. Judgment

113. A liquidator is appointed to liquidate the society or to wind up the
affairs
of the society as per .........
A. Section 69 B. Section 70
C. Section 71 D. Section 72

114. The Registrar shall make an order for the cancellation of the registration
of the society under ..........
A. Section 70 B. Section 71
C. Section 72 D. Section 75

115. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar or any such
authority can prefer an appeal to the tribunal within ............ from the
date of such order.
A. 21 days B. 14 days C. 30 days D. 60 days

Answer Keys
1 C 6 D 11 B 16 C 21 C
2 A 7 D 12 C 17 A 22 B
3 B 8 C 13 C 18 D 23 C
4 C 9 A 14 C 19 A 24 B
5 C 10 B 15 D 20 C 25 C
26 B 31 B 36 B 41 B
27 C 32 B 37 B 42 D
28 A 33 A 38 C 43 D
29 D 34 B 38 A 44 B
30 B 35 C 40 C 45 D
46 C 52 C 58 C 64 B 70 B
47 B 53 C 59 A 65 C 71 D
48 A 54 D 60 C 66 C 72 C
49 D 55 C 61 D 67 B 73 B
50 B 56 A 62 D 68 C 74 A
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