B Com-Co-operation-III-Sem-Optional

Co operative Management & Administration

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 f 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. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. 1/4 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. Chaudheri Brahm 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

A. 1991 B. 1993 C. 1995 D. 1997

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

A. 2000 B. 2002 C. 2004 D. 2007

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. ¹/₄ B. 1/5 C. ¹/₂ 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 A. 1960 B. 1950 C. 1949 D. 1968 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 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 A. 1947 B. 1948 C. 1952 D. 1956 54. The Kerala State was formed in A. 1947 B. 1948 C. 1952 D. 1956 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 A. 1969 B. 1964 C. 1947 D. 1967 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. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. 1/4 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 chiests and dealared as such by the Decistron

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

C. Federal Co-operative Society D. Central 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. 1/4 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 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

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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
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49 D 55 C 61 D 67 B 73 B 50 B 56 A 62 D 68 C 74 A 51 B 57 C 63 A 69 A 75 B 76 A 84 A 92 A 100 B 108 A 77 B 85 C 93 D 101 A 109 C 78 C 86 D 94 C 102 A 110 D 79 C 87 B 95 A 103 D 111 C 80 C 88 B 96 B 104 B 112 A 81 B 89 D 97 D 105 B 113 D 82 B 90 D 98 A 106 A 114 D 83 C 91 C 99 D 107 D 115 D