

Chapter - 2

Registration Of

Cooperative

Societies



(<https://www.entri.me>)



(<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=me.entri.entri.me>)

1. Which section of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, 1969, empowers the Government to appoint a Registrar of Co-operative Societies?

A Section 2

B Section 3

C Section 4

D Section 5

2. A Primary Society applying for registration must have a minimum number of individuals as members, excluding other societies, which is:

A Seven individuals

B Twenty-five individuals

C Ten individuals

D Fifteen individuals

3. The classification of Co-operative Societies (e.g., Primary, Central, Apex) is determined by:

A The General Body of the society

B The Central Government

C The Registrar

D The State Co-operative Union.

4. Which section deals with the objects of a Co-operative Society, stipulating that they must be economically sound and in accordance with co-operative principles?

A Section 4

B Section 3

C Section 7

D Section 6

5. The application for the registration of a society must be accompanied by copies of the proposed:

A Financial audit report

B Loan application forms

C Bye-laws

D General Body minutes

6. The liability of members in a Co-operative Society is primarily of two types: limited or unlimited. This is defined under:

A Section 4

B Section 7

C Section 8

D Section 10

7. The Registrar, upon receiving the application for registration, must dispose of the application within a period of:

A 15 days

B 90 days

C 60 days

D One year

8. The Registration Certificate issued by the Registrar is considered conclusive evidence that:

A The society is financially viable

B The Bye-laws are perfect

C The society is duly registered under the Act

D The society is profitable

9. A registered Co-operative Society becomes a body corporate with the power to:

A Compulsorily acquire land

B Appoint the Registrar

C Print currency

D Acquire, hold property, enter contracts, and sue or be sued

10. The Bye-laws of a registered society can be amended only by:

A The Committee of Management

B The Registrar

C The Government

D The General Body

ENTRI

11. The refusal of the Registrar to register a society is appealable to the:

A Civil Court

B Government

C High Court

D State Co-operative Tribunal

ENTRI

12. The name of a Co-operative Society must not include words suggesting that it is:

A A voluntary organization

B A non-profit entity

C A rural society

D

Connected with any State or the Reserve Bank of India without prior approval

13. When a society is registered, the Registrar is required to issue the certificate of registration within a period of:

A 7 days from the decision to register

B 30 days from the decision to register

C 90 days from the application date

D One month from the date of the AGBM

14. The change in liability of a society from limited to unlimited or vice versa can be done only by:

A The Registrar's unilateral order

B The State Government's directive

C A special resolution of the General Body and sanction by the Registrar

D The Committee's unanimous decision

15. An amendment of the Bye-laws becomes legally effective from the date:

A The General Body passes the special resolution

B The amendment is filed in the Registrar's office

C The Registrar registers the amendment

D The amendment is published in the Gazette

16. If the Registrar refuses to register an amendment of the Bye-laws, the appeal lies to the:

A District Court

B State Co-operative Tribunal

C Government

D High Court

17. The society can raise funds through shares, deposits, loans, and other contributions. This power is implicitly granted by the society becoming a:

A Legal entity

B Body corporate

C General Body

D Limited liability society

18. The first set of Bye-laws of a society, submitted with the registration application, must be signed by:

A The Chief Promoter only

B The Registrar

C All the applicants

D Only the office bearers

19. If the Registrar is satisfied that the proposed society will operate against the public interest or the co-operative principles, he must:

A Consult the Government

B Refuse the registration

C Grant conditional registration

D Transfer the application to the High Court

20. The area of operation of a society is a critical factor and must be defined in the:

A Registration Certificate

B Loan application forms

C Annual General Body Report

D Registered Bye-laws

21. The appeal against the refusal to register an amendment of the Byelaws must be made to the Government within:

A 15 days

B 60 days from the date of communication of refusal

C 90 days

D 120 days

22. The conclusive evidence provided by the Registration Certificate relates to the:

- A** Financial standing of the society
- B** Validity of the society's formation under the Act
- C** Correctness of the membership register
- D** Profitability forecasts

23. The minimum amount of share capital required for the registration of a society is prescribed by:

A The Registrar's circular

B The State Government's order

C The Rules and Bye-laws

D The Reserve Bank of India

24. The term "Co-operative Principle" is generally derived from the universally accepted principles, including:

A Centralized management

B Democratic Member Control

C Maximization of individual profit

D Mandatory Government audit

25. If the Registrar is satisfied that the proposed Bye-laws of a society are contrary to the Act or Rules, he is empowered to:

A Refuse to register the society

B Amend the Bye-laws himself

C Register the society but disregard the illegal provisions

D Seek an opinion from the High Court

26. The effect of the registration of a society is that the society's assets and liabilities are legally separated from:

A The Registrar

B The State Government

C The individual members

D The General Body

27. The name of every registered society must be exhibited outside its office in a conspicuous position in:

A English only

B The National language only

C A conspicuous manner, in the language of the locality

D Tiny, non-conspicuous font

28. The amendment of Bye-laws requires a minimum of clear notice to all members before the General Body Meeting:

A Seven days Thirty days

B Fifteen days

C Thirty days

D One day

29. Which section of the KCS Act grants the Registrar the power to direct the amendment of a society's Bye-laws?

A Section 12

B Section 16

C Section 31

D Section 68

30. The society can be registered only if the Registrar is satisfied that the proposed Bye-laws provide for adequate provision regarding the manner of raising working capital through:

A Only external loans

B Share capital, deposits, and loans from members or others

C Donations from politicians only

D Sale of fixed assets



<https://www.entri.me>



<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=me.entri.entri.me>