I. **General Awareness of the Societies:**

1. There is much advantage in becoming member of a cooperative society.
   - [True] [False]

2. The rules and regulations of the cooperative society are quite complicated and not easily understandable.
   - [True] [False]

3. Because of the cooperative society, necessary supplies like fertilizers, seeds, sugar etc. become available to the village people.
   - [True] [False]

4. For taking loan from the cooperative society members have to undergo a lot of trouble.
   - [True] [False]

5. There is more advantage in taking loans from the cooperative society than from the village money-lenders.
   - [True] [False]

6. Only the selected few and not the members in general are benefitted by the cooperative society.
   - [True] [False]

II. **Cooperation:**

7. Specify if voluntary and open membership, democratic control, limited interest on capital, equitable distribution of surplus or patronage dividend, cooperative education and cooperation among the cooperatives are the principles of cooperation.
   - [True] [False]

8. A cooperative is a grouping of persons pursuing common economic, social and educational aims by means of a business enterprise.
   - [True] [False]
III. Registration & Membership of a Society:

9. For the registration of a society application to the Registrar should be signed at least by ten members.

10. Application for registration must accompany three copies of the bye-laws duly signed by the members and bank receipt showing the share capital and admission fee.

11. Membership implies a signatory to the application for registration or any person admitted to the membership in accordance with the bye-laws of the society.

12. A person who is eighteen years old, not insane, not involved in any case of moral turpitude and is a resident of the area is eligible to become a member.

IV. Rights, Duties & Liability of a Member:

13. Every member has a right to attend the General Body and special meetings and know its proceedings.

14. Every member has a right to contest elections off the society and cast his vote.

15. 3/4 th of the members can apply for dissolution of a society.

16. 1/3 rd of the members could request the Registrar to enquire into the working and financial position of the society.

17. The liability of a member continues for a period of two years of his ceasing to be a member.

18. The rights of admitting the persons to the membership are vested in the General Body but the termination of the membership could be ordered by the Registrar.

V. Meetings of the General Body and Managing Committee:

19. Meetings of the General body should at least be called once in a year.
20. 15 days notice specifying the agenda, date, venue and time for the general body meeting is necessary.

21. Quorum for the general body meeting is 1/3rd of the members of 30 members whichever is less.

22. Managing Committee comprises of seven members - Give agriculturists and two non-agriculturists.

23. Meeting of the managing committee must be held at least one in two months.

24. All decisions of the general body and the managing committee are recorded in a book known as the proceedings book.

25. Managing committee could be superseded by the Registrar in case of violation of the rules and regulations.

26. In case of a superseded society, an Administrator could be appointed for a period of one year subject to a maximum of three years.

27. The term of elected members is five years.

28. A member could be managing committee member for a period of two terms.

VI. Business Development Planning in Primary Agricultural Credit & Service Societies:

29. Prospects of societies limited by poor resource base, predominance of inactive members and excessive dependence on the Government has necessitated BDP

30. The BDP in PACs is a programme for revitalisation of the societies envisaging increase in package of profitable business and augmentation of its resources.

31. Retaining part of profits as reserves in business is one of the best ways of resource mobilisation.
32. Business of the societies could be diversified by ensuring the supply of agricultural inputs, proper storage, grading, packing, processing & marketing facilities through these societies.

33. The in-active members who are largely poor when organised into groups can effectively participate in viable economic activities and acquire access to complimentary material and non-material resources, thus resulting in the formation of self-help groups.

34. For ensuring remunerative price to the producer members, promotion of marketing of village produce is essential.

VII. Accounts

35. Do you know the accounts books maintained in your society.

36. Cash book is the most important and permanent record of the society.

37. Membership register contains all the details about the members.

38. Minute book is meant for recording the proceedings of various meetings of the general body and managing committee.

39. Particulars of shares held and loans taken by a member are recorded in a Ledger.

VIII. Loans and Deposits

40. 1/3rd of the loans are to be advanced to the weaker sections.

41. Interest recoverable short term loans is not to exceed to principal amount of the loan.

42. The limit of loan is determined on the basis of land owned by the member after its verification by the Patwari.

43. Maximum limit of loan by the Mini-Bank is Rs.13,000/- per annum.
44. Village artisans could be given loan upto 4th of their annual income.

45. Long term loans are given by the Haryana State Land Development Bank through Primary Land Development Banks.

IX. Miscellaneous:

46. The profits could be distributed after a resolution to this effect by the Managing Committee.

47. Election process once started cannot be stopped.

48. Employees of the societies engaged in recovery work and Arbitrators appointed under the Act are public servants.

49. Secretary is appointed from amongst the common cadre of the Central Cooperative Bank.

50. Secretary is responsible for maintenance of accounts and proper upkeep of books of the society.