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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**(2001)**

**THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COOPERATION)**

**MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL, 2000**

**TWENTY FOURTH REPORT**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
*NEW DELHI***

**August, 2001/Shravana, 1923 (Saka)**

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**  
**FOR THE YEAR - 2001**

**Shri S.S. Palanimanickam - Chairman**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhari
3. Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan
4. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo
5. Shri Ramdas Rupala Gavit
6. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
7. Shri Raghunath Jha
8. Shri Shivaji Vithalrao Kamble
9. Shri Abul Hasnat Khan
10. Shri Y.G. Mahajan
11. Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale
12. Shri Savshibhai Makwana
13. Shri Jagannath Mallick
14. Shri M. Master Mathan
15. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
16. Shri Tarachand Shivaji Patel
17. Shri Prakash V. Patil
18. Shri Sharad Pawar
19. Smt. Rama Pilot
20. Shri G. Sukender Reddy
21. Shri N.R.K. Reddy
22. Shri Pyare Lal Sankhwar
23. Shri Adi Shankar
24. Shri Chhatrapal Singh
25. Shri Lakshman Singh
26. Shri Rampal Singh
27. Shri Tejveer Singh
28. Shri Zora Singh Mann
29. Shri Bhal Chandra Yadav
30. Shri Mahaboob Zahedi

**RAJYA SABHA**

31. Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal
32. Shri Khagen Das

33. Shri Oscar Fernandes
34. Shri H.K. Javare Gowda
35. Shri Korambayil Ahammed Haji
36. Shri Kailash Joshi
37. Shri Kanshi Ram
38. Dr. A.R. Kidwai
39. Shri M. Rajashekara Murthy
40. Shri Yadlapati Venkata Rao
41. Shri Sharief-Ud-Din Shariq
42. Shri Devi Prasad Singh
43. \$Shri R. Kamaraj
44. \*Vacant
45. \*\*Vacant

SECRETARIAT

- |    |                                 |   |                   |
|----|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Dr.(Smt.) Paramjeet Kaur Sandhu | - | Joint Secretary   |
| 2. | Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma         | - | Deputy Secretary  |
| 3. | Smt. Anita Jain                 | - | Under Secretary   |
| 4. | Ms. Amita Walia                 | - | Reporting Officer |

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\$ Shri R. Kamaraj nominated w.e.f. 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2001.

\* Shri Devi Lal Ceased to be a Member of the Committee owing to his demise on 6.4.2001

\*\* Shri R.Margabandu retired w.e.f. 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2001.

## PREFACE

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Agriculture having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Twenty Fourth Report on the 'Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000' which was referred to this Committee by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha for examination and Report.

2. *The Standing Committee on Agriculture was constituted on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2001. One of the functions of the Standing Committee as laid down in Rule 331E (1) (b) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is to examine such bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments as are referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make reports thereon. In pursuance of this rule Hon'ble Speaker referred the 'Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000' to the Committee on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2000 for Examination and Report.*

3. The Committee held a briefing meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2000. Thereafter, they considered the memoranda received from various experts/NGO/ Farmers organizations in the field of agriculture. The Committee heard the views of the following experts in person and discussed the Bill in detail on 11<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2001:

- (i) Dr. V. Kurien-Chairman, National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India Ltd.
- (ii) Dr. S.S. Sisodia-President, National Cooperative Union of India
- (iii) Smt. Shashi Rajgopalan-Advisor, Co-operative Development Foundation
- (iv) Shri L.C. Jain-Former President, Indian Co-operative Union
- (v) Shri B.S. Vishwanathan-President, the Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.
- (vi) Shri Rahmatullah Ansari-President, All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd.
- (vii) Shri P.K. Grover-Gulbhar Handloom Production cum sale Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd.

4. *The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2001 and Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs, Department of Legal Affairs on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2001. The Committee wish to express their thanks to officers of the Department of Agriculture and cooperation and Department of Legal Affairs for placing before them, the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000 and for giving evidence before the Committee.*

5. The Committee also benefited from the views/suggestions of individuals/NGO and express their thanks to all of them who furnished memoranda and who tendered evidence before the Committee as referred to in Para 3 above.

6. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2001.

New Delhi;  
16th August, 2001  
25 Shravana, 1923 (Saka)

S.S.Palanimanickam  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Agriculture*

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**DRAFT REPORT ON**  
**MULTI STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL, 2000**

1.1 The Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 24.11.2000 and referred by the Speaker Lok Sabha to the Standing Committee on Agriculture for examination and report. This Bill proposes to replace the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984.

**Review of Cooperative Legislation**

1.2 Giving an account of the history of co-operative legislation in the country, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in a note informed that the Co-operative legislation in the country commenced with the enactment, by the Government of India, of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904, to facilitate the formation of primary credit societies. The Act of 1904 did not provide for organisation of non-credit Societies nor did it contemplate federal organisation. The Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 attempted to remove these lacunae by providing for formation of non-credit Societies and also federal cooperative organisations. Under the Government of India Act, 1919, the subject of Cooperation was transferred to the then Provinces, which were authorised to enact their own cooperative laws. Bombay gave a lead in this regard and passed a new Act, which came into force in 1925. It was followed by Madras, Bihar, Orissa and Bengal which passed their own Acts in 1932, 1935 and 1940 respectively. Although new laws were thus enacted in these states, the essential features of the 1912 Act were still retained in each one of them. Under the Government of India Act, 1935 Cooperatives remained a provincial subject.

1.3 To facilitate the organization and functioning of the Cooperative Societies having jurisdiction in more than one State, the Government of India enacted the Multi Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942. The Act of 1942 was an enabling instrument dealing with the incorporation and winding up of Cooperative Societies having jurisdiction in more than one State. With the emergence of National Federations of Cooperative Societies in various functional areas and to obviate the fact that the same types of Cooperative Societies were being governed by different laws (Cooperative Societies Acts of respective States in which the principal place of business of such Society was located), the need was felt for a comprehensive central legislation to consolidate the law governing Cooperative Societies having jurisdiction in more than one State. The Parliament, therefore, under the entry No. 44 of the union list of the Constitution of India, enacted the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984.

**Choudhary Brahm Perkash Committee**

1.4 In view of the increasing demand from Cooperatives that they be allowed to function as truly autonomous bodies without undue governmental intervention, the Planning Commission in 1990 appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chaudhary Brahm Perkash. The Committee submitted its Report in May, 1991. The Committee examined the provisions of existing Cooperative Societies Act and felt that some provisions of these Acts were restrictive in nature. With a view to promoting independent and autonomous functioning of the Cooperative Societies, the Committee recommended, inter alia, a Model Cooperatives Act with the aim of giving a genuine

character to Cooperative Societies with the deletion of restrictive provisions and to facilitate the building of an integrated Cooperative Structure.

1.5 Salient features of the Brahm Perkash Committee Report are as under :

- (a) Statement of State Policy on Cooperatives and the principles of cooperation to be incorporated in the legislation.
- (b) Simplified procedure for registration of a cooperative society.
- (c) No rule making power to the government
- (d) No power to the Registrar or the Government in respect of :
  - (i) Supression of the Board of Directors;
  - (ii) Compulsory amalgamation or division of societies;
  - (iii) Compulsory amendment of bye-laws;
  - (iv) Power to veto/rescind/annul the resolutions of societies;
  - (v) Power to issue directives;
- (e) Cooperative federations/Unions to assume greater responsibilities
- (f) Limited role of the Registrar;
- (g) Prohibition on accepting funds from the Government by way of equity;
- (h) Board of Directors to be accountable for timely conduct of elections, audit and general body meetings;
- (i) Government Officials not to work in cooperatives;
- (j) Constitution of cooperative tribunals.

#### **Mirdha Committee**

1.6 The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) constituted an Advisory Committee on Cooperation under the Chairmanship of Shri R.N. Mirdha (hereinafter called the Mirdha Committee) in September, 1996 to advise the Central Government on matters relating to the policy to be adopted to ensure the autonomous working of the cooperatives, enabling them to function as democratically and professionally managed bodies.

1.7 The Mirdha Committee examined the issue of amendment/replacement of the MSCS Act and presented its Report in December, 1996. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee, the Model Cooperatives Act suggested by it, and its discussions with eminent Cooperators, National Level Cooperative Organizations, agencies engaged in the promotion of the Cooperative Movement in the country, etc., the Mirdha Committee submitted its detailed recommendations on the proposal of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to amend/replace the MSCS Act.

1.8 On the basis of recommendations of Mirdha Committee and Model Cooperative Act, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation prepared a draft note which was considered by Committee of Secretaries and Cabinet.

1.9 The Bill was subsequently introduced in Lok Sabha on 24.11.2000 and referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture by Hon'ble Speaker for examination and report.

1.10 In order to have a thorough examination of the Bill, the Committee invited the comments from the experts/NGOs/Farmers' Organisations in the field. The Committee heard the views in person of the following eminent personalities in the area and discussed the various aspects of the Bill at length.

1. Dr. V. Kurien - Chairman, National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India Ltd.



2. Dr. S.S. Sisodia - President, National Cooperative Union of India.
3. Smt. Shashi Rajgopalan- Advisor, Cooperative Development Foundation.
4. Shri L.C. Jain - Former President, Indian Cooperative Union.
5. Shri B.S. Vishwanathan- President, The Karnataka State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.
6. Shri Rahamatullah Ansari - President, All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd.
7. Shri P.K. Grover - Gulbhar Handloom Production cum sale cooperative Industrial Society Ltd.

1.11 Thereafter, the Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Department of Legal Affairs in order to discuss the legal implications of the suggestions.

1.12 The statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, states as follows:

“In view of the increasing demand of co-operative societies for more autonomy and democratic management with less control from the Central or State Government, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Choudhary Brahm Perkash was set up. The report of the said Committee suggested a model co-operative law. Based on the said report, it is proposed to replace the existing Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 by enactment of the proposed legislation, namely, the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Bill, 2000.

The object of this Bill is to remove the restrictive provisions in the existing Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 in order to provide functional autonomy and democratic management of multi-State co-operative societies. This is being ensured by deleting the provisions of the existing Act relating to restrictions on the term of office bearers of multi-State co-operative societies, prior approval of the Central Registrar for amalgamation, and for transfer of assets and liabilities or division of multi-State co-operative societies. The Central Government’s power to give directions to and order supersession of the Boards of the multi-State co-operative societies have been restricted to such multi-State co-operative societies in which not less than fifty-one per cent, of the paid-up share capital or of total shares is held by the Central Government. This has been done in order to safeguard public interest”.

**1.13 The Committee find that the objective of the Bill as provided in the Statement of Objects and Reasons are commendable and a step in the right direction. It recognizes that removal of restrictive provisions is essential to pave the way for democratic management of cooperatives by their members. Democratic management and autonomy are the essence of cooperation and this should be fully protected.**

**1.14 The Committee after making a detailed examination of the Bill, however, find that preamble and some of the clauses of the Bill are restrictive in nature and are not consistent with the objects and reasons of the Bill. They wish the recommendations of the Committee on some of the clauses of the Bill as enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs be suitably incorporated in the Bill. Subject to the amendments in the subsequent paragraphs, the Committee endorse the Multi-State Cooperatives Bill and desire the Government that the amended Bill be placed in the Parliament at the earliest.**

**Preamble:**

1.15 Preamble of the Bill states:-

“A BILL to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies, with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State, to facilitate the voluntary formation and democratic functioning of co-operatives as people’s institutions based on self-help and mutual aid and to enable them to promote their economic and social betterment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

1.16 The Committee noted that the preamble does not indicate ‘facilitating of autonomous functioning of cooperatives’ whereas the Statement of Objects and Reasons states that the object of the Bill is to remove the restrictive provisions in the existing Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 in order to provide functional autonomy and democratic Management of Multi-State Cooperative Societies.

1.17 When asked, as to why the word ‘autonomous’ has not been included in Preamble, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation stated that inclusion of the word autonomous in the Preamble of the Bill might create ambiguity in interpretation of the different provisions of the Act in case of a dispute in a court of Law. During evidence, the Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation clarified:

“Some restrictive provisions have been put in the interest of the working of the co-operative societies and its members. For example, provisions relating to audit, inspection, elections are there. They did not leave the total autonomy to the society. Therefore, we thought that if we say ‘autonomy’, it really means, there would be total autonomy and there won’t be restrictions of any kind, whereas intentionally in the interest of members and the working of the society, some provisions have been put which do impose certain restrictions on the working of the society.”

1.18 In this connection, the Committee desired to have the considered views of the Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs. He clarified during the oral evidence that there was no legal objection to it. Inclusion of word ‘autonomous’ in the Preamble would not give rise to any legal complications or any sort of ambiguity in the interpretation of provisions of the Act as it would convey no meaning other than ‘functional autonomy’ as envisaged under the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

**1.19 The Committee are unable to understand the reluctance of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation regarding adding the word ‘autonomy’ in the Preamble of the Bill. The objective of the Bill is to provide autonomy to the functioning of cooperatives. The Committee feel that it should be reflected in the Preamble also. They, therefore, recommend that suitable amendment should be made in the Preamble to reflect the autonomous functioning of the Cooperatives as one of the endeavours of the Government.**

### **Clause 7(1)(d)**

1.20 Clause 7(1) (d) states that a Multi-State Cooperative may be registered if there is no other multi-state cooperative society having similar area of operation and identical objects.

1.21 When enquired as to what was the need for this restriction, as the competition between two societies ultimately results in better services to the members of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies, the Ministry in a written reply stated that, "This restriction is proposed to avoid unhealthy competition between societies working in the same area of operation with identical objects. Registration of more than one society in the same area might create the problem of viability of such societies. This provision is there in the existing Act also."

1.22 All the non-official experts who appeared before the Committee have opined that this provision is absolutely unnecessary and unwarranted. Dr. Kurien, Chairman, National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Limited in this connection has given his views as follows :-

"The Bill stipulates that a Multi State Cooperative Society may be registered only if the Central Registrar is satisfied that there is no other Multi State Cooperative society having similar area of operations and identical objects. This restriction is unreasonable and inconsistent with the laws governing other types of enterprises. Therefore, the provision relating to any restriction in the registration of cooperatives on account of duplicity or overlap in the area of operation should be deleted."

1.23 The Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during evidence on this point stated that in some sugar cooperatives and spinning mill cooperatives, it would create difficulties, if there were more than one society in an area. But in some cases like primary agricultural societies, it was possible.

**1.24 The Committee do not agree with the contention of the Department. They feel that this is an unduly restrictive provision. It creates monopoly, and monopolies have never served public interest. The Committee are strongly of the view that a healthy competition among societies can lead to better services to the members and will also result in wider coverage of population and helping the cooperative movement to grow. It will also benefit overall development of the cooperative system, which is the essence of this bill. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that Clause 7(1)(d) be deleted.**

### **Clause 25 and 35(1)**

1.25 The Clause 25 (c) & (d) stipulates the Membership of cooperatives to Central and State Governments.

1.26 According to the Department in order to promote cooperative movement the Government may subscribe to the share capital of a multi-state cooperative society. In a number of national cooperative societies, the Central Government is holding more than 51% equity.

1.27 Clause 35(1) states that "Shares held in a multi-State co-operative society by any of the authorities referred to in clauses (c) to (g) of sub-section (1) of section 25 shall be redeemable in accordance with the bye-laws of such multi-State co-operative society and in a case where the bye-laws do not contain any provision in this regard, in such manner as may be agreed upon between the multi-State co-operative society and such authority."

1.28 The Committee enquired, whether a provision can be included in the Bill that 'if any multi-State cooperative society wishes to return the Government share capital, it shall take it back', the Ministry stated that the provision of Clause 35(1) was reasonably sufficient to protect the rights of multi-State cooperative society to redeem its equity and there was no need to add any other clause. The Department of Legal Affairs in this connection drew the attention of the Committee to the Section 77(a) of Companies Act 1956, which provided buy-back of the share only subject to the consent of share holders. They further opined that to deprive Government of its share through mandatory legislative process may not be ultimately in the public interest.

**1.29 The Committee are not in agreement with the views of the Government in this regard. The basic concept and idea behind the co-operative movement is the welfare of its members and it is not an investing body. In the opinion of the Committee, unlike the companies, here the Government is only the facilitator for the society to help them improve their affairs. Once the society has become self-sufficient and capable enough to manage their own affairs, the Government should withdraw their shareholding in the larger interest of the Cooperative Society. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that a suitable provision be incorporated in Clause 35(1) to help the societies which want to redeem the Government share capital and it should be obligatory on the part of the Government to take it back if and when the society so desires.**

**Clause 41(3)**

1.30 Clause 41(3) provides that the maximum number of directors in no case shall exceed 21. It may be noted that even in existing Act there is no such restriction. The Department justifying the need for such a provision in a note stated that, "In many national cooperative societies the number of members of Board of Directors is very large. Board of Directors is a decision making body for the management of a society. In order to discharge its functions effectively it should be more manageable. It was, therefore, felt necessary to rationalize the size of the Board of Directors to make it a more functional and efficient body."

1.31 When asked about the legal implications of this Clause, the Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs during evidence opined:

"The maximum number of directors as provided in clause 41(3) will not lead to any legal problems as it is not necessary that each State or each area should be represented in the Board of Directors. However, fixing of maximum number of Board of Directors is a matter of policy."

**1.32 While appreciating the Ministry's viewpoints, the Committee feel that restricting the number of Directors to 21 may lead to non representation of some areas in the Board of Directors. This could happen in cases of Federal societies and National Cooperative Societies where representation should be given to each State/Area. Although there may not be any legal requirement, but the societies should provide due representation to all the areas/sections, for its democratic functioning. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should remove this restriction of maximum number on the Board of Directors and leave this issue to the concerned societies for making suitable provisions in the bye-laws regarding the number of directors on the board.**

**1.33 They further feel that there is an urgent need for making suitable reservations for SC/ST and women members on the Board of Directors. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be at least 10 per cent representation each for the SC/ST and women candidates respectively. They further desire that a suitable provision in this regard may be inserted in the relevant clause.**

#### **Clause 48**

1.34 Clause 48 stipulates nomination of Central/State Government representation on the Board of Directors. It provides nomination of one Government representative in the Board if the Government's share is 26%, two in case of 26% to 50% and three in case where the Government's share is more than 50%.

1.35 Ch. Brahm Perakash Committee report specifically stated that the power of the Government to nominate directors in the Board is restrictive to the free working of the society.

1.36 All the experts on the subjects have also termed this provision as undemocratic and suggested for its deletion.

1.37 When the Committee enquired from Dr. Kurien whether it would not be better to have some control from the State/Central Government, so as to have some check on the irregularities committed by the societies, he stated that, "if there are irregularities, then you prosecute them, there are other laws, do not arm yourself with the power to interfere in the cooperatives".

1.38 On the same subject, the Ministry in a written reply stated that, "Power of the Government to nominate Directors has rather been made restrictive in the bill in the sense that even when the Government holds 51% or more of the share capital, the Government cannot nominate more than three Directors on the Board and this number will not exceed one-third of the total members of the Board. Thus, the Government though being a majority shareholder would always remain in minority. The provision, therefore, is not undemocratic. So long as Government is equity holder, it should have proper representation in the decision making process in order to safeguard its interest as well as the interest of the members. Therefore, membership proposed in the Bill depending on the share holding seems reasonable and just."

1.39 It has also been provided in the Clause 48 of the Act that, "where the Central Government or a State Government has guaranteed the repayment of principal and payment of interest on debentures issued by a multi-State co-operative society or has guaranteed the repayment of principal and payment of interest on loans and advances to a multi-State co-operative society or has given any assistance by way of grants or otherwise to a multi-State co-operative society, the Central Government or the State Government in this behalf, as the case may be, or any person authorized by the Central Government, shall have the right to nominate person on the board of such a society in the manner as may be prescribed."

1.40 When asked to state whether the additional nomination would be over and above three, the Ministry stated that, "With regard to the nomination by the Government in case of guarantee of debentures and loans, it is submitted that such nomination may be prescribed in the Rules. In the normal case, the additional nomination may not be over and above the three nominations. However, it has to be prescribed in the Rules."

1.41 The Committee have been informed that the Government is required to give guarantee for repayment of principle and interest of loans taken by the cooperative societies. Cooperatives seek Government guarantee only because lenders like NABARD insist on Government guarantee for providing loan/refinance. Other money lending institutions like Commercial Banks etc. will not entertain any loan application of any co-operative society even if it has got sound financial base as well as credit worthiness because for co-operative refinance, NABARD has already been assigned to provide loan through state cooperative banks.

**1.42 The Committee find that the Ch. Brahm Perkash Committee had very strongly termed such provision as restrictive which leads to Government interference even in the day-to-day administration of the societies. After considering the matter at length, the Committee are of the view that in order to preserve the autonomy and democratic character of cooperatives, the power of the Government to nominate directors should be restricted to only one when the Government equity is more than 50% and none if it is 50% or below.**

**1.43 The Committee also note the provision for nomination of Central/State Government on the board, where the Central/State has guaranteed the repayment of principle and interest on debentures issued by Multi-State Cooperative Society and are constrained to note that the Government has not made it explicit in the clause if these additional nominations will be over and above the three nominations and have left it to be prescribed in the Rules. The Committee further note that cooperatives seek Government guarantee because lenders like NABARD who have been assigned cooperative refinance insist on Government guarantee for providing loan/refinance and other lending institutes like commercial banks do not entertain any such applications. The Committee, therefore, feel that provision of guarantee to cooperatives should not be used for exercising control over cooperatives and for nomination of Government representatives on the Board. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this proviso be deleted.**

#### **Clause 70**

1.44 Clause 70 provides that auditors for auditing the records of Multi State Co-operatives Societies have to be appointed from the panel of auditors approved by the Central Registrar. The Committee enquired about the reasons for making this provision despite Chartered Accountants Act being elaborate enough and also whether there was any need for another authority to certify the credentials of a Chartered Accountant. The Ministry in a written reply stated :

“Maintaining panel by the Central Registrar is not meant to provide for certification of the credentials of a Chartered Accountant. Audit is an important instrument to gauge the financial health and affairs of a society. The intention behind the provision of appointment of auditors from the panel of Chartered Accountants approved by Central Registrar, is to provide objectivity to it and also some standard. In case of Public Sector Undertakings and Banks, the CAG and RBI approve the panel of auditors.”

1.45 The matter was discussed extensively by the Committee with various official and non-official experts on the subject Shri L.C.Jain, former President Indian Cooperative Union in this regard during the course of his evidence stated as under:-

“ All the auditors have to be registered under the Chartered Accountants Act. There is a Council under the Act which disciplines them, which looks after them and which receives complaints. So, every company, public sector company, bank appoints Chartered Accountants and auditors from under the list which is approved. Here, it says that the Registrar will maintain a panel. One cannot describe exactly how this provision is misused for appointment of a panel. We have been pleading with them why do they appoint a panel. We say that we will take anybody who is registered with the Council meant for the Chartered Accountants. We are telling this in respect of the national cooperatives. The point is that they are not able to see this point. They say that the Registrar will maintain a panel. Even the Chartered Accountants, who are otherwise men of dignity and others, try to get on to the panel. Then, somebody will influence the State Government saying that the audit responsibility should be given to this man or that man who is within the panel. So, we are actually even spoiling the record of the Chartered Accountants.”

1.46 On being suggested to the department during the course of evidence that the Government can issue some guidelines, based on which Multi-State Cooperative Societies can appoint the auditors. The representatives of the department while agreeing to the idea stated that, “the Central Registrar may give the guidelines and based on these guidelines, if there is a Chartered Accountant who qualifies, the society can pick up that Chartered Accountant. But in case the society wants to pick up a Chartered Accountant, then they can also refer to the list, methodically maintained by the Central Registrar.”

**1.47 The Committee are of the view that to give Registrar the power to maintain a restricted panel of Auditors for auditing the accounts of the cooperative societies may lead to irregularities and unhealthy practices. It is of common knowledge that for entry into panel of Auditors lot of lobbying and unfair tactics can be resorted to. Once an auditor is appointed by Central Registrar, then the Auditor works at the behest of Central Registrar or Government authority. The Committee therefore, recommend that the Government should issue guidelines based on which the Multi-State Societies be free to choose any Auditor of their choice. They also desire that in order to help societies the Central Registrar can also maintain a list of Chartered Accountants who are registered under the Chartered Accountants Act and are eligible for appointment and the societies may consult the list if they so desire. The Committee desire that suitable amendment be made in the clause to give effect to their recommendation.**

**Clause 78-79**

1.48 Clause 78-79 provide for enquiry / inspection of Multi-State Cooperative Societies by the Central Registrar. It has been noted in these clauses that it has not been provided that before ordering the special enquiry/audit/inspection, Central Registrar should intimate to the society the charges/allegations based on which he has given order for the enquiry and no opportunity has been given to the society to explain its position. The Ministry in this connection has stated that during the course of an enquiry the society shall have reasonable opportunity to explain its position.

1.49 On a query to the Department of Legal Affairs that in the interest of natural justice should not an opportunity be given to management to explain the charges/allegations before conducting the enquiry and on a further suggestion that a line

be added in the `clause after giving due opportunity to the management of the society to explain its positions', the department stated :-

“Though this is implicit in the enquiry but they don't see any objection if this expression is added to the clause 78(1) and 79(1) to make it explicit.”

**1.50 The Committee are of the view that since enquiry/special inspection has an adverse impact on the reputation of the society which is built up after so much of toil and time, great care should be exercised before ordering such an enquiry. They, therefore, strongly recommend that this aspect of giving opportunity to the management of the society to explain charges/allegations on which enquiry has to be conducted should be made explicit in the clause 78(1) and 79(1) itself by suitably incorporating the following desired proviso, “after giving reasonable notice and due opportunity to the management of the society to explain its position.”**

**1.51** Clause 78 & 79 also provide for the enquiry and inspection by the Central Registrar if not less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the Board Members or not less than 1/10<sup>th</sup> of the total Members of a Society in writing request him to conduct enquiry/inspection.

1.52 Some experts felt that 1/10<sup>th</sup> is a very small number and anybody can influence this much strength and can get an enquiry conducted for his own selfish ends. In this connection, the Ministry stated that the one tenth requirement of members as provided in these clauses is quite reasonable.

**1.53 The Committee, are of the considered view that one tenth requirement of members is indeed very less and any mischievous group or person can influence the members for conducting the special audit for furtherance of their personal vested interest. They, therefore, recommend that the 1/10<sup>th</sup> requirement of the members should be replaced by 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the members.**

### **Clause 84 -103**

1.54 Clause 84-103 provides establishment of an authority to be known as 'Cooperative disputes settlement Authority' to adjudicate disputes among members etc. The Committee enquired the desirability of setting up of Authority which will entail excessive expenditure. The Ministry stated as follows :

“As recommended by Choudhary Brahm Perkash Committee, the provision regarding settlement of disputes by the authority has been provided for settlement of disputes in a judicious manner.”

1.55 The Committee enquired from Shri L.C.Jain in regard to the best alternative for settling disputes other than setting up of tribunals, the expert stated :-

“Today, there is a fiscal crisis in the country. We are not even able to pay the salary to the employees. We are borrowing money from the market.I think, both in principle and in the given financial circumstances of the country, it is not a well-thought out, and not a well-conceived suggestion. I would absolutely disfavour it if I had the choice. I would not agree to that but their byelaws can provide that if there is a dispute among the members, they will be settled by arbitration or they will have a Committee for settlement of disputes, which they can also elect at the time they do the Board Management. So, they can have a forum for settlement of disputes internally. If it is not settled there, they will go to the ordinary court of law. This law is not required to say that you can go to the civil court. I can go to the civil court without any law. That law is for every citizen of the country. So, this thing that has been introduced to create a



whole machinery for settlement of disputes is a very poorly thought-out suggestion and not very helpful. It will create some jobs, it will incur some costs unwarrantedly, and improper in the present circumstances of the country.”

1.56 On being asked for alternative method of settling disputes namely setting up of a Committee duly elected by general body for settling the disputes, both the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Legal Affairs were of the opinion that settlement of disputes through a Committee duly elected by General Body may sometimes lead to legal complications such as bias, unjust, unfairness etc, which will strike at the root of natural justice. Therefore, this method of settlement may be legally assailable and should be avoided.

1.57 When suggested that the settlement of disputes can be done by arbitration which was both cost effective and quick, the Department in a reply stated that settlement of disputes by proposed authority in a way also amounted to arbitration. This has been proposed for quick and expeditious disposal of cases in a judicious manner. On the same subject during evidence, the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation stated that the alternative system of arbitration could be introduced and could be examined.

1.58 The Department of Legal Affairs, in this regard stated :-

“This suggestion raises a question of policy. In case settlement of disputes through arbitration is adopted, it shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996. Needless to say that in such a situation, jurisdiction of civil courts has to be barred”.

**1.59 The Committee, while appreciating the need for quick and judicious settlement of disputes in cooperative societies, feel that setting up of an authority for this purpose will lead to appointment of highly paid officials entailing huge expenditure to the exchequer, which in their opinion is highly undesirable. The alternative system of Arbitration for settlement of disputes is both cost effective and quick and proven way of settling disputes, which has been successful in Corporate Sector. They therefore, strongly recommend that the chapter VI pertaining to the settlement of disputes be suitably amended by incorporating Arbitration method for settlement of disputes in accordance with the provisions of the ‘Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996’ instead of establishing an Authority, as proposed in the Bill.**

#### **Clause 140**

1.60 Clause 140 provides powers to Central Government to give directions in the public interest or in the interest of proper implementation of co-operative production and other developmental programmes to Multi State Cooperatives societies in which Central Government holds fifty one per cent or more of its equity share capital. The Brahm Perkash Committee Report has termed this provision as restrictive which exists in many state Acts .As per the Report through such provision the Registrar of Cooperatives Societies may usurp the rightful jurisdiction of the elected management of cooperatives to formulate their policies and programmes.

**1.61 The Committee feel that the providing unlimited powers to the Government to issue directives may infringe upon the autonomous functioning of the cooperatives.**

**1.62 The Committee, therefore, desire that the issuance of frequent directives by the Government which hamper the smooth and autonomous functioning of Multi**

**State Co-operative Societies should not be resorted to and necessary safeguards to this effect be incorporated in this clause.**

#### **Clause 141**

1.63 Clause 141 provides for supersession of board of specified multi-state cooperative societies. According to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in order to safeguard the financial interest of the government and to ensure the proper management of such societies, this provision has been considered necessary.

1.64 **The Committee are of the view that this is a very restrictive provision and is often used for other considerations such as for furtherance of vested political interests and is not in tune with true spirits of Co-operative Movement. They, therefore, recommend that sufficient safeguards be provided in the clause itself to prevent the misuse of this provision by the Government . The Multi State Cooperative Societies be given show cause notice and ample opportunity to explain the charges of misappropriation or misuse of funds etc. It should be made mandatory on the part of Government to consult financial institutions and other concerned organizations before initiating any action for supersession of the Board. The Committee further recommend that while superseding co-operative societies, a statement in this regard be laid on the Table of the House by the Minister concerned citing the reasons for resorting to this extreme step and appending relevant reports of various concerned institutions on the society.**

1.65 **The Committee also note that the clause also provide that the period of supersession shall not exceed one year or which at the discretion of the Central Government be extended from time to time so that aggregate period does not exceed 2 years. The Committee are of the view that the period of supersession of one year extendable to 2 years is very much on the higher side. The Committee, therefore, recommend that period of supersession of Board should not exceed six months, which may be extended to 10 months under extraordinary circumstances.**

#### **Clause 142**

1.66 Clause 142 provides rule making powers to the Government. On the query as what is the need for giving rule making powers to Central Government when each society has their own bye-laws which are approved and registered by the Central Registrar, and whether this clause would not lead to unnecessary Government interference in the working of the society thus defeating the very purpose of this Bill; The Ministry in a written reply stated :

“It is not correct that the rule making power of the government would lead to unnecessary interference. Rule making power is an essential attribute of the legislative process. It is also necessary to lay down the procedure to carry out the provisions of this Bill. The rule making power of the Central Government under this clause has been confined to matters of procedure and details”.

1.67 **The Committee after hearing the views of various experts have come to the conclusion that this provision is unwarranted and inconsistent with the objects and reasons of the bill, this provision has the potential to enable the Registrar and the Government to act arbitrarily in undemocratic manner hampering the autonomy and independence of cooperatives.**

**1.68 The Committee, therefore, recommend that this clause be suitably amended to provide sufficient safeguards so as to restrict the rule making power of Government and the areas where cooperative societies have got their own internal management should be left for their own bye laws.**

**1.69 The Committee desire that the rule making power of the Government should be strictly confined to the laying down of the procedure and details only which should not in any manner infringe upon the jurisdiction of bye-laws of individual societies.**

New Delhi;  
16th August, 2001  
25 Shravana, 1923 (Saka)

S.S.Palanimanickam  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Agriculture*

ANNEXURE

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA

Bill No. 170 of 2000

THE MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL, 2000

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ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

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THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

**Bill No. 170 of 2000**

**THE MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL, 2000**

A

**BILL**

*to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies, with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more one State, to facilitate the voluntary formation and democratic functioning of co-operatives as people's institutions based on self-help and mutual aid and to enable them to promote their economic and social betterment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**CHAPTER I**

**PRELIMINARY**

1. (1) This Act may be called the multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2000.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the coming into force of that provision.

(2) This Act shall apply to—

Application.

(a) all co-operative societies, with objects not confined to one State which were incorporated before the commencement of this Act,—

(i) under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or 2 of 1912.

(ii) under any other law relating to co-operative societies in force in any State or in pursuance of the Multi-unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942 or the multi-state Co-operative Societies Act, 1984, 6 of 1942. 51 of 134.

and the registration of which has not been cancelled before such commencement; and

(b) all multi-state co-operative societies.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "area of operation" means the area from which the persons are admitted as members;

(b) "Authority" means the Co-operative Disputes Settlement Authority establishment under section 85;

(c) "board" means the board of directors or the governing body of a multi-state co-operative society, by whatever name called, to which the direction and control of the management of the affairs of the society is entrusted;

(d) "bye-laws" means the bye-laws for the time being in force which have been duly registered or deemed to have been registered under this Act and includes amendments thereto which have been duly registered or deemed to have been registered under this Act;

(e) "Central Registrar" means the Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies appointed under sub-section (1) of

section 4 and includes any officer empowered to exercise the powers of the Central Registrar under sub-section (2) of that section;

(f) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Authority appointed under sub-section (1) of section 87;

(g) "Chief Executive" means a Chief Executive of a multi-state co-operative society appointed under section 51;

(h) "co-operative bank" means a multi-state co-operative society which undertakes banking business;

(i) "co-operative principles" means the co-operative principles specified in the First Schedule;

(j) "co-operative society" means a society registered or deemed to be registered under any law relating to co-operative societies for the time being in force in any State;

(k) "co-operative year", in relation to any multi-state co-operative society or class of such societies, means the year ending on the 31st day of March of the year and where the accounts of such society or class of such societies are, with the previous sanction of the Central Registrar, balanced on any other day, the year ending on such day;

(l) "Deposit Insurance Corporation" means the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation established under section 3 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961;

(m) "federal co-operative" means a federation of co-operative societies registered under this Act and whose

membership is available only to a co-operative society or a multi-State co-operative society;

(n) "general body", in relation to a multi-State co-operative society, means all the members of that society and in relation to a national co-operative society or a federal co-operative means all the delegates of member co-operative societies or delegates of multi-State co-operative societies and includes a body constituted under the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 38;

(o) "general meeting" means a meeting of the general body of a multi-State co-operative society and includes special general meeting;

(p) "members" means a person joining in the application for the registration of a multi-State co-operative society and includes a person admitted to membership after such registration in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the rules and the bye-laws;

(q) "member co-operative" means a co-operative society or a multi-State co-operative society which is member of a federal co-operative;

(r) "multi-State co-operative society" means a society registered or deemed to be registered under this Act and includes a national co-operative society and a Federal co-operative;

(s) "multi-State co-operative society with limited liability" means a society having the liability of its members limited by its bye-laws to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares, respectively, held by them or to such amount as they may,

respectively, thereby undertake to contribute to the assets of the society, in the event of its being wound up;

(t) "national co-operative society" means a multi-State co-operative society specified in the Second Schedule;

(u) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;

(v) "officer" means a president, vice-president, chairperson, vice-chairperson, managing director, secretary, manager, member of a board, treasurer, liquidator, an administrator appointed under section 141 and includes any other person empowered under this Act or the rules or the bye-laws to give directions in regard to the business of a multi-State co-operative society;

(w) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules;

(x) "Reserve Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India constituted under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

2 of 1934.

(y) "rules" means the rules made under this Act.

## CHAPTER II

### CENTRAL REGISTRAR AND REGISTRATION OF MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

4. (1) The Central Government may appoint a person to be the Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies and may appoint such other persons as it may think fit to assist the Central Registrar. Central Registrar.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification, direct that any power exercisable by the Central Registrar under this Act (other than the power of registration of a multi-state



co-operative society) shall, in relation to such society, and such matters as may be specified in the notification, be exercisable also by any other officer of the Central Government or of a State Government as may be authorised by the Central Government subject to such conditions as may be specified therein:

Provided that no officer of a State Government shall be empowered to exercise such power in relation to a national co-operative society.

Multi-State  
co-operative  
societies  
which may  
be  
registered.

5. (1) No multi-State co-operative society shall be registered under this Act, unless,—

(a) its main objects are to serve the interests of members in more than one State; and

(b) its bye-laws provide for social and economic betterment of its members through self-help and mutual aid in accordance with the co-operative principles.

(2) The word "limited" or its equivalent in any Indian language shall be suffixed to be name of every multi-State co-operative society registered under this Act with limited liability.

Application  
for  
registration.

6. (1) For the purposes of registration of a multi-State co-operative society under this Act, an application shall be made to the Central Registrar in such form and with such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The application shall be signed,—

(a) in the case of a multi-State co-operative society of which all the members are individuals, by at least fifty persons from each of the States concerned;

(b) in the case of a multi-State co-operative society of which the members are

co-operative societies, by duly authorised representatives on behalf of at least five such societies as are not registered in the same State; and

(c) in the case of a multi-state co-operative society of which another multi-State co-operative society and other co-operative societies are members, by duly authorised representatives of each of such societies:

Provided that not less than two of the co-operative societies referred to in this clause, shall be such as are not registered in the same State;

(d) in the case of a multi-State co-operative society of which the members are co-operative societies or Multi-State co-operative societies and individuals, by at least—

(i) fifty persons, being individuals, from each of the two States or more; and

(ii) one co-operative society each from two States or more or one multi-State co-operative society.

(3) The application shall be accompanied by four copies of the proposed bye-laws of the multi-State co-operative societies and the persons by whom or on whose behalf such application is made shall furnish such information in regard to the society as the Central Registrar may require.

7. (1) If the Central Registrar is satisfied— Registration.

(a) that the application complies with the provisions of this Act and the rules;

(b) that the proposed multi-State co-operative societies satisfies the basic

criterion that its objects are to serve the interests of members in more than one State;

(c) that its bye-laws provide for social and economic betterment of its members through self-help and mutual aid in accordance with the co-operative principles;

(d) that there is no other Multi-State co-operative society having similar area of operation and identical objects;

(e) that the proposed bye-laws are not contrary to the provisions of this Act and the rules, he may register the Multi-State co-operative society and its bye-laws.

(2) The application for registration shall be disposed of by the Central Registrar within a period of four months from the date of receipt thereof by him.

(3) Where the Central Registrar refuses to register a multi-State co-operative society, he shall communicate, within a period of four months from the date of receipt of the application for registration, the order of refusal together with the reasons therefor to the applicant or applicants, as the case may be:

Provided that no order of refusal shall be made unless the applicants have been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

Provided further that if the application for registration is not disposed of within a period of four months specified in sub-section (2) or the Central Registrar fails to communicate the order of refusal within that period, the application shall be deemed to have been accepted for registration and Central Registrar shall issue the registration certificate in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder.

8. Where a multi-State co-operative society is registered under this Act, the Central Registrar shall issue a certificate of registration signed by him, which shall be conclusive evidence that the society therein mentioned is duly registered under this Act, unless it is proved that the registration of the society has been cancelled.

Registration certificate.

9. (1) The registration of a multi-State co-operative society shall render it a body corporate by the name under which it is registered having perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, enter into contract, institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings and to do all things necessary for the purpose for which it is constituted, and shall, by the said name, sue or be sued.

Multi-State co-operative society to be body corporate.

(2) All transactions entered into in good faith prior to the registration of a multi-State co-operative society shall be deemed to be its transactions after registration for furtherance of the objects of its registration.

10. (1) Every multi-State co-operative society may make its bye-laws consistent with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder.

Bye-laws of multi-State co-operative societies.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such bye-laws may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the name, address and area of operation of the society;

(b) the objects of the society;

(c) the services to be provided to its members;

;

(d) the eligibility for obtaining membership.

(e) the procedure for obtaining membership;

(f) the conditions for continuing as member;

(g) the procedure for withdrawal of membership;

(h) the transfer of membership;

(i) the procedure for expulsion from membership;

(j) the rights and duties of the members;

(k) the nature and amount of capital of the society;

(l) the manner in which the maximum capital to which a single member can subscribe;

(m) the sources from which the funds may be raised by the multi-State co-operative society;

(n) the purpose for which the funds may be applied;

(o) the manner of allocation or disbursement of net profits of the multi-State co-operative society;

(p) the constitution of various reserves;

(q) the manner of convening general meetings and quorum thereof other than those provided under this Act;

(r) the procedure for notice and manner of voting, in general and other meetings;

(s) the procedure for amending the by-laws;

(t) the number of members of the board not exceeding twenty-one;

(u) the tenure, of directors, chairperson and other office-bearers of the society, not exceeding five years;

(v) the procedure for removal of members of the board and for filling of vacancies;

(w) the manner of convening board meetings its quorum, number of such meetings in a year and venue of such meetings;

(x) the frequency of board meetings;

(y) the powers and functions of the Chief Executive in addition to those provided under section 52;

(z) the manner of imposing the penalty;

(za) the appointment, rights and duties of auditors and procedure for conduct of audit;

(zb) the authorisation of officers to sign documents and to institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings on behalf of the society;

(zc) the terms on which a multi-State co-operative society may deal with persons other than members;

(zd) the terms on which a multi-State co-operative society may associate with other co-operatives societies;

(ze) the terms on which a multi-State co-operative society may deal with organisations other than co-operative societies;

(zf) the rights if any, which the multi-State co-operative society may confer on any other multi-State co-operative society or federal co-operative and the circumstances under which such rights may be exercised by the federal co-operative;

(zg) the procedure and manner for transfer of shares and interest in the name of a nominee in case of death of a member;

(zh) the educational and training programmes to be conducted by the Multi-State co-operative society;

(zi) the principal place and other places and business of multi-State co-operative society;

(zj) the minimum level of services, to be used by its members;

(zk) any other matter which may be prescribed.

Amendment  
of bye-laws  
of a multi-  
State co-  
operative  
society.

11. (1) No amendment of any bye-law of a multi-State co-operative society shall be valid, unless such amendment has been registered under this Act.

(2) The amendment to the bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society shall be made by a resolution passed by a two-third majority of the members present and voting at general meeting of the society.

(3) No such resolution shall be valid unless fifteen clear days' notice of the proposed amendment has been given to the members.

(4) In every case in which a multi-State co-operative society proposes to amend its bye-laws, an application to register such

amendments shall be made to the Central Registrar together with—

(a) a copy of the resolution referred to in sub-section (2) ;

(b) a statement containing the particulars indicating—

(i) the date of the general meeting at which the amendments to the bye-laws were made;

(ii) the number of days' notice given to convene the general meeting;

(iii) the total number of members of the multi-State co-operative society;

(iv) the quorum required for such meeting;

(v) the number of members present at the meeting;

(vi) the number of members who voted in such meeting;

(vii) the number of members who voted in favour of such amendments to bye-laws;

(c) a copy of the relevant bye-laws in force with the amendment proposed to be made together with reasons justifying such amendments;

(d) four copies of the text of the bye-laws incorporating therein the proposed amendments signed by the officer duly authorised in this behalf by the general body;

(e) a copy of the notice given to the members and the proposal to amend the bye-laws;



(f) a certificate signed by the person who presided at the general meeting certifying that the procedure specified in sub-section (2) and (3) and the bye-laws, had been followed;

(g) any other particular which may be required by the Central Registrar in this behalf.

(5) Every such application shall be made within sixty days from the date of the general meeting at which such amendment to the bye-laws was passed.

(6) The procedure given in sub-section (2) to (5) of this section shall apply to the amendment of the bye-laws of a co-operative society desiring to convert itself into a multi-State co-operative society as per the provisions of section 22.

(7) If, on receipt of application under sub-section (5), the Central Registrar is satisfied that the proposed amendment—

(a) is not contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules;

(b) does not conflict with co-operative principles; and

(c) will promote the economic interests of the members of the multi-State co-operative society, he may register the amendment within a period of three months from the date of receipt thereof by him.

(8) The Central Registrar shall forward to the multi-State co-operative society a copy of the registered amendment together with a certificate signed by him within a period of one month from the date of registration thereof and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the amendment has been duly registered.

(9) Where the Central Registrar refuses to register an amendment of the bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society, he shall communicate the order of refusal together with the reasons therefor to the Chief Executive of the society in the manner prescribed within fifteen days from the date of such refusal:

Provided that if the application for registration is not disposed of within a period of three months specified in sub-section (7) or the Central Registrar fails to communicate the order of refusal within that period, the application shall be deemed to have been accepted for registration and the Central Registrar shall issue registration certificate in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

12. An amendment of the bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society shall, unless it is expressed to come into operation on a particular day, come into force on the day on which it is registered.

When amendment of bye-laws comes into force.

13. (1) A multi-State co-operative society may, by an amendment of its bye-laws, change its name but such change shall not affect any right or obligation of the multi-State co-operative society or of any of its members or past members, and any legal proceedings which might have been continued or commenced by or against the multi-State co-operative society by its former name, may be continued or commenced by or against its new name.

Change of name.

(2) Where a multi-State co-operative society changes its name, the Central Registrar shall enter the new name on the register of multi-State co-operative society in place of the former name and shall amend the certificate of registration accordingly.

Change of  
address.

14. Every multi-State co-operative society shall have a principal place of business and an address registered in the manner prescribed to which will all notices and communications may be sent.

Publication  
of name by  
multi-State  
co-operative  
society.

15. Every multi-State co-operative society—

(a) shall paint, or affix its name and the address of its registered office and keep the same painted or affixed, on the outside of every office or place in which its business is carried on, in conspicuous position, in letter easily legible; and if the characters employed therefore are not those of the language, or of one of the languages in general use in that locality, also in the characters of that language or of one of those languages;

(b) shall have its name engraven in legible characters on its seal; and

(c) shall have its name and the address of its registered office mentioned in legible characters in all its business letters, in all its bill heads and letter paper, and in all its notices and other official publications; and also have its name so mentioned in all bills of exchange, hundies, promissory notes, endorsements cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the multi-State co-operative society, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit of the multi-State co-operative society.

Liability

16. (1) No multi-State co-operative society with unlimited liability shall be registered after the commencement of this Act:

Provided that where a multi-State co-operative society with unlimited liability was functioning before the commencement of this

Act, such a society shall exercise the option within a period of one year from such commencement either to continue to function as such or to convert itself into multi-State co-operative society with limited liability by following the procedure specified in sub-section (2) to (4).

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules, a multi-State co-operative society may, by an amendment of its bye-laws, change the extent of its liability.

(3) When a multi-State co-operative society has passed a resolution to change the extent of its liability, it shall give notice thereof in writing to all its members and creditors, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the bye-laws or contract to the contrary, any member or creditor shall, during the period of one month from the date of service of the notice upon him, have the option of withdrawing his shares, deposits or loans, as the case may be.

(4) Any member or creditor who does not exercise his option within the period specified in sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have assented to the change.

(5) An amendment of a bye-law of a multi-State co-operative society changing the extent of its liability shall not be registered or shall not take effect until either—

(a) the assessment thereto of all members and creditors has been obtained;  
or

(b) all claims of members and creditors who exercise the option referred to in sub-section (3) within the period specified therein have been met in full or otherwise satisfied.

17. (1) A multi-State co-operative society may, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members, present and voting at a general meeting of the society held for the purpose,—

Amalgamation or transfer of assets and liabilities, or diversion of multi-State co-operative societies.

(a) transfer its assets and liabilities in whole or in part to any other multi-State co-operative society or co-operative society;

(b) divide itself into two or more multi-State co-operative societies;

(c) devide itself into two or more co-operative societies.

(2) Any two or more multi-State co-operative societies may, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at a general meeting of each such society, amalgamate themselves and form a new multi-State co-operative society.

(3) The resolution of a multi-State co-operative society under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall contain all particulars of the transfer or division or amalgamation as the case may be.

(4) When a multi-State co-operative society has passed a resolution under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), it shall give notice thereof in writing to all the members and creditors and, notwithstanding any thing contained in the by-laws or contract to the contrary, any member or creditor shall during the period of one month of the date of service of the notice upon him, have the option of withdrawing his shares, deposits or loans, as the case may be.

(5) Any member or creditor who does not exercise his option within the period specified in sub-section (4) shall be deemed to have assented to the proposals contained in the resolution.

(6) (a) A resolution passed by a multi-State co-operative society under this section shall not take effect until the assent thereto of all the members and creditors has been obtained.

(b) The multi-State co-operative society shall make arrangements for meeting in full or otherwise satisfying all claims of the members and creditors who exercise the option within the period specified in sub-section (4).

(7) On receipt of an application for the registration of new societies formed by division in accordance with the resolution passed under sub-section (1) or of a new society formed by amalgamation in accordance with the resolution passed under sub-section (2), the Central Registrar, on being satisfied that the resolution has become effective under sub-section (6) shall, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing he thinks fit to refuse so to do, register the new society or societies, as the case may be, and the bye-laws thereof.

(8) On the issue of an order under sub-section (7), the provisions of section 21 shall, so far as may be, apply to the multi-State co-operative society so divided or the multi-State co-operative societies so amalgamated.

(9) Where a resolution passed by a multi-State co-operative society under this section involves the transfer of any assets and liabilities, the resolution shall notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, be a sufficient conveyance to vest the assets and liabilities in the transferee without any further assurance.

18. When an order of moratorium has been made by the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in respect of a co-operative bank, the Central Registrar, with the previous approval of the Reserve Bank in writing, may, during the period of moratorium, prepare a scheme—

Central Registrar to prepare scheme of amalgamation or reorganisation of a co-operative bank in certain cases.

10 of 949.

(a) for the amalgamation of the co-operative bank with any other co-operative bank; or

(b) for the reorganisation of the co-operative bank.

19. (1) Any multi-State co-operative society may, by a resolution passed at general meeting by a majority of members present and voting, promote one or more subsidiary institutions, which may be registered under any law for the time being in force for the furtherance of its stated objects.

(2) Any subsidiary institution promoted under sub-section (1) shall exist only as long as general body of the multi-State co-operative society deems its existence necessary:

Provided that a multi-State co-operative society, while promoting such a subsidiary institution, shall not transfer or assign its substantive part of business or activities undertaken in furtherance of its stated objects.

*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this section,—

(a) an institution shall be deemed to be a subsidiary institution of the multi-State co-operative society—

(i) controls the management or board of directors or members of governing body of such institution; or

(ii) holds more than half in nominal value of equity shares of such institutions; or

(iii) if one or more members of such multi-State co-operative society, hold whether by themselves or together with subsidiary institution or their relatives, as the case may be, the majority of equity shares in that institution;

(b) a subsidiary institution shall not include a partnership firm.

(3) The annual reports and accounts of any such subsidiary institution shall be placed each year before general meeting of the promoting multi-State co-operative society.

47 of 1961.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 17 or any other provision of this Act, where a co-operative bank, being an insured bank within the meaning of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 is amalgamated or reorganised and the Deposit Insurance Corporation has become liable to pay to the depositors of the insured bank under sub-section (2) of section 16 of that Act, the bank with which such insured bank is amalgamated or the new co-operative bank formed after such amalgamation, or, as the case may be, the insured bank or transferee bank shall be under an obligation to repay to the Deposit Insurance Corporation in the circumstances, to the extent and in the manner referred to in section 21 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

Liability of a co-operative bank to Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation.

21. (1) Where the whole of the assets and liabilities of a multi-State co-operative society are transferred to another multi-State co-operative society or to a co-operative society in accordance with the provisions of section 17, the registration of the first-mentioned multi-State co-operative society shall stand cancelled and the society shall be deemed to have been dissolved and shall cease to exist as a corporate body.

Cancellation of registration certificate of multi-State co-operative societies in certain cases.

(2) Where two or more multi-State co-operative societies are amalgamated into a new multi-State co-operative society in accordance with the provisions of section 17, the registration of each of the amalgamating societies shall stand cancelled on the registration of the new society, and each of the



amalgamating societies shall be deemed to have been dissolved and shall cease to exist as a corporate body.

(3) Where a multi-State co-operative society divides itself into two or more multi-State co-operative societies or two or more co-operative societies in accordance with the provisions of section 17, the registration of that society shall stand cancelled on the registration of the new societies, and that society shall be deemed to have been dissolved and shall cease to exist as a corporate body.

(4) The amalgamation or division of multi-State co-operative societies shall not in any manner whatsoever affect any right or obligation of the resulting multi-State co-operative society or societies or render defective any legal proceedings by or against the multi-State co-operative society or societies, and any legal proceedings that might have been continued or commenced by or against the multi-State co-operative society or societies, as the case may be, before the amalgamation or division, may be continued or commenced by or against the resulting multi-State co-operative society or societies.

Conversion of a co-operative society into a multi-State co-operative society.

22. (1) A co-operative society may, by an amendment of its bye-laws, extend its jurisdiction and convert itself into a multi-State co-operative society:

Provided that no such amendment of bye-laws of a co-operative society shall be valid unless it has been registered by the Central Registrar.

(2) (a) Every proposal for such amendment of bye-laws shall be forwarded to the Central Registrar in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (4) of section 11.

(b) If the Central Registrar, after consulting the Registrars of Co-operative Societies of the States concerned, has satisfied himself that such amendment—

(i) fulfils the requirements of the members being from more than one States;

(ii) in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (4) of section 11,

he may register the amendment within a period of six months from the date of receipt thereof by him:

Provided that no co-operative society shall be deemed to have been converted into a multi-State co-operative society on any ground whatsoever unless such society is registered as a multi-State co-operative society.

(3) The Central Registrar shall forward to the co-operative society a copy of the registered amendment together with a certificate signed by him and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the amendment has been registered.

(4) Where the Central Registrar refuses to register an amendment of the bye-laws of a co-operative society, he shall communicate the order of refusal together with the reason therefor to the society in the manner prescribed within seven days from the date of refusal.

(5) (a) Once the amendment of bye-laws has been registered by the Central Registrar, the co-operative society shall, as from the date of registration of amendment, become a multi-State co-operative society.

(b) the Central Registrar shall forward to the co-operative society a certificate signed by him to the effect that such society has been

registered as multi-State co-operative society under this Act and also forward a copy of the same to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the State concerned.

(c) the Registrar of Co-operative Societies referred to in clause (b) shall thereupon make an order directing that the society had, as from the date of registration by the Central Registrar, ceased to be a society under the law relating to co-operative societies in force in that State.

### CHAPTER III

#### REGISTRATION AND FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL CO-OPERATIVES

Registration of federal co-operative.

23. (1) Every federal co-operative shall obtain registration certification in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Every federal co-operative shall in its general meeting be represented by its member co-operative.

(3) The classification of federal co-operative and other terms and conditions applicable to it shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) All provisions of this Act, applicable to multi-State co-operative society shall, as far as may be, apply to a federal co-operative.

Functions of federal co-operative.

24. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any other law for the time being in force, a federal co-operative discharge the functions to facilitate the voluntary formation and democratic functioning of co-operative societies as Federal Co-operative or multi-State co-operative based on self-help and mutual aid.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the federal co-operative may—

(a) ensure compliance of the co-operative principles;

(b) make model bye-laws and policies for consideration of its member co-operative;

(c) provide specialised training, education and data-based information;

(d) undertake research, evaluation and assist in preparation of perspective development plans for its member co-operative;

(e) promote harmonious relations amongst member co-operative;

(f) help member co-operative to settle disputes among themselves;

(g) undertake business services on behalf of its member co-operative, if specifically required by or under the resolution of the general body or the board, or bye-laws of a member co-operative;

(h) provide management development services to a member co-operative;

(i) evolve code of conduct for observance by a member co-operative;

(j) evolve viability norms for a member co-operative;

(k) provide legal aid and advice to a member co-operative;

(l) assist member co-operative in organising self-help;

(m) develop market information system, logo brand promotion, quality control and technology upgradation.<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER IV

### MEMBERS OF MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND, THE DUTIES, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES

Persons  
who may  
become  
members.

25. (1) No person shall be admitted as a member of a multi-State co-operative society except the following, namely:—

(a) an individual, competent to contract under section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872;

9 of 1872.

(b) any multi-State co-operative society or any co-operative society;

(c) the Central Government;

(d) a State Government;

(e) the National Co-operative Development Corporation established under the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962;

26 of 1962.

(f) any other corporation owned or controlled by the Government;

(g) any Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;

1 of 1956.

(h) such class or classes of persons of association of persons as may be permitted by the Central Registrar having regard to the nature and activities of a multi-State co-operative society.

(2) No individual person shall be eligible for admission as a member of a national co-operative society or a federal co-operative.

(3) Any person eligible for membership of a multi-State co-operative society may, on his application, be admitted as a member by such society.

(4) Every application for admission as a member of a multi-State co-operative society shall be disposed of by such society within a period of four months from the date of receipt of the application, and the decision of such society on the application shall be communicated to the applicant within fifteen days from the date of such decision:

Provided that if the application is not disposed of within the period aforesaid, or the decision is not communicated within a period of fifteen days of the expiry of the aforesaid period of four months, the multi-State co-operative society shall be deemed to have made a decision, on the date, of expiry of such period, refusing admission to the applicant.

(5) It shall be the duty of every member of a multi-State co-operative society to promote and protect the interests and objects of such society.

26. A multi-State co-operative society may if, provided in its bye-laws, admit a person as nominal or associate member:

Nominal or associate member of society.

Provide that no such nominal or associate member shall be entitled to subscribe the shares of such society or have any interest in the management thereof including right to vote, elect as a director of the board or participate in the general body meetings.

27. (1) Every multi-State co-operative society shall organise co-operative education programmes for its members, directors and employees.

Educational course for members.

(2) Every multi-State co-operative society may provide funds for such co-operative education programmes.

Members not to exercise rights till due payment made.

28. No member of a multi-State co-operative society shall exercise the rights of a member, unless he has made the payment to the society in respect of membership, or has acquired such interest in the society, as may be specified in the bye-laws.

Disqualification for member of a multi-State co-operative society.

29. No person shall be eligible for being a member of a multi-State co-operative society, if—

(a) his business is in conflict or competitive with the business of a such multi-State co-operative society; or

(b) he used for two consecutive years the services, below the minimum level specified in the bye-laws; or

(c) he has not attended three consecutive general meetings of the multi-State co-operative society and such absence has not been condoned by the members in the general meeting; or

(d) he has made any default in payment of any amount to be paid to the multi-State co-operative society under the bye-laws of such society.

Expulsion of members.

30. (1) A multi-State co-operative society may, by resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at a general meeting of members held for the purpose, expel a member for acts which are detrimental to the proper working of the society:

Provided that the member concerned shall not be expelled unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of making representation in the matter.

(2) No member of the multi-State co-operative society who has been expelled under sub-section (1), shall be eligible for re-admission as a member of that society, for a period of one year from the date of such expulsion.

31. Every member of a multi-State co-operative society, including a member who is an employee of such society, shall have one vote in the affairs of the society:

Vote of members.

Provided that—

(a) a member who is an employee of such society shall not be entitled to vote—

(i) at the election of a member of the board of such society;

(ii) in any general meeting convened for framing the bye-laws of such society or any amendments thereto;

(b) in the case of an equality of votes, the chairperson shall have a casting vote;

(c) where any of the authorities, multi-State co-operative society or co-operative society referred to in clause (b) to (g) of sub-section (1) of section 25 is a member of a multi-State co-operative society, each person nominated by such authority or society, on the Board in accordance with the provisions contained in this Act and the rules, shall, have one vote;

(d) a multi-State co-operative society, the membership of which include co-operative societies or other multi-State co-operative society, may provide in its bye-laws for an equitable system of voting having regard to the membership of, and the extent of business carried on, by such co-operative societies or multi-State co-operative society.



Manner of exercising vote.

32. Every member of a multi-State co-operative society shall exercise his vote in person and no member shall be permitted to vote by proxy:

Provide that a multi-State co-operative society or a co-operative society or any other institution which is a member of any multi-State co-operative society may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 38 and the rules, appoint its representative to vote on its behalf in the affairs of such multi-State co-operative society.

Restriction on holding of shares.

33. No member, other than the authorities referred to in clauses (c) to (g) of sub-section (1) of section 25 or a multi-State co-operative society or a co-operative society, shall hold more than such portion of the total share capital of the society (in no case exceeding one-fifth thereof) as may be prescribed in the rules or bye-laws of such multi-State co-operative society.

Restriction on transfer of shares or interest.

34. The transfer of share or interest of a member in the capital of a multi-State co-operative society shall be subject to such conditions as to maximum holding as specified in section 33.

Redemption of shares.

35. (1) Shares held in a multi-State co-operative society by any of the authorities referred to in clause (c) to (g) of sub-section (1) of section 25 shall be redeemable in accordance with the bye-laws of such multi-State co-operative society and in a case where the bye-laws do not contain any provision in this regard, in such manner as may be agreed upon between the multi-State co-operative society and such authority.

(2) The redemption of shares referred to in sub-section (1) shall be on the face value of the shares.

36. (1) On the death of a member, a multi-State co-operative society may transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to the person nominated in accordance with the bye-law made in this behalf or, if there is no person nominated, to such person as may appear to the board to be the heir or legal representative of the deceased member, or pay to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest as ascertain in accordance with the rules.

Transfer of interest on death of members.

Provided that no such transfer or payment shall be made except with the consent of the nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be.

(2) A multi-State co-operative society shall, unless with six months of the death of the member prevented by an order of a competent court, pay to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, all other moneys due to the deceased member from the society.

(3) All transfers and payments made by a multi-State co-operative society in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be valid and effectual against any demand made upon the society by any other person.

37. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the liability of a past member or of the estate of a deceased member of a multi-State co-operative society for the debts of the society as they existed,—

Liabilities of past member and estate of deceased member.

(a) in the case of a past member, on the date on which he ceased to be a member;

(b) in the case of a deceased member, on the date of his death, shall continue for a period of two years from such date.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) where a multi-State co-operative society is ordered to be wound up under section 104, the liability of a past member who ceased to be a member or of the estate of a deceased member who died within two years immediately preceding the date of the order of winding up, shall continue until the entire liquidation proceedings are completed, but such liability shall extend only to the debts of the society as they existed on the date of cessation of membership or death, as the case may be.

## CHAPTER V

### DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Constitution,  
powers and  
functions of  
general  
body.

38. (1) The general body a multi-State co-operative society shall consist of all the members of such society:

Provided that where the bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society provide for the constitution of a smaller body consisting of delegates of members of the society elected or selected in accordance with such bye-laws, that smaller body shall exercise such powers of the general body as may be prescribed or as may be specified in the bye-laws of the society.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the rules and the bye-laws, the ultimate authority of a multi-State co-operative society shall vest in the general body of its members:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall affect the exercise by the board or any officer of a multi-State co-operative society of any power conferred on such board or such officer by this Act or the rules or the bye-laws.

(3) Where in any meeting of the general body or the board of a multi-State co-operative society, a co-operative society or another multi-

State co-operative society is to be represented, such co-operative society or other multi-State co-operative society shall be represented in such meeting only through the Chairperson or the president or the Chief Executive or a member of the board of such co-operative society or other multi-State co-operative society, as the case may be, if such member is so authorised by the board and where there is no board of such co-operative society or other multi-State co-operative society, for whatever reasons, through the administrator, by whatever name called, of such co-operative society or other multi-State co-operative society.

Provided that where the bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society provide for representation of other institutions in any meeting of general body or the board of such multi-State co-operative society, such institution shall be represented through its nominee.

39. (1) The board of every multi-State co-operative society shall, within such period as may prescribed, and no later than six months after the close of the corresponding year, call the annual general meeting in the manner prescribed for the purpose of—

Annual  
general  
meeting of  
general  
body

(a) consideration of the audited statement of accounts;

(b) consideration of the audit report and annual report;

(c) consideration of audit compliance report;

(d) disposal of net profit;

(e) review of operational deficit, if any;

(f) creation of specific reserves and other funds;

(g) approval of the annual budget;

(h) review of actual utilisation of reserve and other funds;

(i) approval of the long-term perspective plan and the annual operational plan;

(j) review of annual report and accounts of subsidiary institution, if any;

(k) expulsion of members;

(l) list of employees who are relatives of members of the board or the Chief Executive;

(m) amendment of bye-laws, if any;

(n) formulation of code of conduct for the members of the board and officers;

(o) election of members of the board, if any.

(2) Where the board of a multi-State co-operative society fails to convene the annual general meeting within the period specified in sub-section (1), the Central Registrar or the person authorised by him in this behalf shall be competent to convene such annual general meeting within a period of ninety days from the date of expiry of the period mentioned in that sub-section and the expenditure incurred on such meeting shall be borne by the society.

(3) At every annual general meeting of a multi-State co-operative society the board shall lay before the society a statement showing the details of the loans or goods on credit, if any, given to any of the members of the board or to the spouse or a son or daughter of a member of the board during the preceding year or outstanding against him or against such spouse or son or daughter of the member of the board.

40. (1) The Chief Executive may, at any time, on the direction of the board, call a special general meeting of the society and shall call such meeting within one month after the receipt of a requisition in writing from the Central Registrar or from such member or members or a proportion of the total number of members, as may be provided in the bye-laws.

Special  
general  
meeting of  
general  
body

(2) If a special general meeting of a multi-State co-operative society is not called in accordance with the requisition referred to in sub-section (1), the Central Registrar or any person authorised by him in this behalf shall have the power to call such meeting and that meeting shall be deemed to be a meeting called by the Chief Executive in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section and the Central Registrar may order that the expenditure incurred in calling such meeting shall be paid out of the funds of the society or by such person or persons who, in the opinion of the Central Registrar, was or were responsible for the refusal or failure to convene the special general meeting.

41. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules, there shall be a board of directors for every multi-State co-operative society consisting of such number of members as specified in sub-section (3).

Board of  
directors

(2) the members of a multi-State co-operative society, by a resolution in a general meeting shall elect directors who shall be members of board.

(3) The board shall consist of such number of directors as may be specified in the bye-laws;

Provided that the maximum number of directors in no case shall exceed twenty-one:

Provided further that the board may co-opt two directors in addition to twenty-one directors specified in the first proviso:

Provided also that the functional directors in the national co-operative societies shall also be the members of the board and such members shall be excluded for the purpose of counting the total number of directors specified in the first proviso.

Association of employees in management decision making process.

42. Every multi-State co-operative society shall devise such procedure, as may be specified in the bye-laws or in the administrative instructions of such society, for the association of the representatives of employees of such multi-State co-operative societies at such level or bodies as may be specified in the bye-laws or the instructions issued in this regard, in the management decision making process.

Disqualifications for being a member of board.

43. (1) No member of any multi-State co-operative society or nominee of a member, society or a national co-operative society shall be eligible for being chosen as, or for being, a member of the board of such multi-State co-operative society or a national co-operative society, or of any other co-operative society to which the multi-State co-operative society is affiliated, if such member—

(a) has been adjudged by a competent court to be insolvent or of unsound mind;

(b) is concerned or participates in the profits of any contract with the society;

(c) has been convicted for an offence involving moral turpitude;

(d) holds any office or place of profit under the society:

Provide that the Chief Executive or such full-time employee of the society as may be notified by the Central Government from time to time or a person elected by the employees of such society to represent them on the board of such society shall be eligible for being chosen as or for being, a member of such board;

(e) has been a member of the society for less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of such election or appointment;

(f) has interest in any business of the kind carried on by the society of which he is a member;

(g) has taken loan or goods on credit from the society of which he is a member, or is otherwise indebted to such society and after the receipt of a notice of default issued to him by such society, has defaulted—

(i) in repayment of such loan or debt or in payment of the price of the goods taken on credit, as the case may be, within the date fixed for such repayment or payment or where such date is extended, which in no case shall exceed six months, within the date so extended, or

(ii) when such loan or debt or the price of goods taken on credit is to be paid in instalments, in payment of any instalment, and the amount in default or any part thereof has remained unpaid on the expiry of six months from the date of such default:

Provided that a member of the board who has ceased to hold office as such under this clause shall not be



eligible, for a period of one year, from the date on which he ceased to hold office, for re-election as a member of the board of the multi-State co-operative society of which he was a member or for the election to the board of any other multi-State co-operative society;

(h) is a person against whom any amount due under a decree, decision or order is pending recovery under this Act;

(i) is retained or employed as a legal practitioner on behalf of or against the multi-State co-operative society, or on behalf of or against any other multi-State co-operative society which is a member of the former society.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, “legal practitioners” has the same meaning as in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Advocates Act, 1961;

25 of 1961.

(j) has been convicted for any offence under this Act;

(k) is disqualified for being a member under section 29;

(l) has been expelled as a member under section 30;

(m) absents himself from three consecutive board meetings and such absence has not been condoned to by the board;

(n) absents himself from the consecutive general body meetings and such absence has not been condoned by the members in the general body.

(2) A person shall not be eligible for being elected as member of board of G multi-State

co-operative society for a period of five years if the board of such multi-State co-operative society fails—

(a) to conduct elections of the board under section 45; or

(b) to call the annual general meeting under section 39; or

(c) to prepare the financial statement and present the same in the annual general meeting.

44. No member of a board shall be eligible to be elected as chairperson or president or vice-chairperson or vice-president of a multi-State co-operative society if such member is a Minister in the Central Government or a State Government.

Prohibition to hold office of chairperson or vice-chairperson in certain cases.

45. (1) The conduct of elections to the board of a multi-State co-operative society shall be the responsibilities of the existing board.

Elections of members of board.

(2) The election of members of board shall be held by secret ballot in the manner as may be prescribed.

(3) The election of the members of the board shall be held in the general meeting of the members of the multi-State co-operative society.

(4) The elected members of the board shall, if the bye-laws of such society permit, be eligible for re-election.

(5) The term of office of the elected members of the board shall be such, not exceeding five years from the date of elections, as may be specified in the bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society:

Provided that elected members shall continue to hold office till their successors are

elected or nominated under the provisions of this Act or the rules or bye-laws and assume charge of their office.

(6) Where the board fails to conduct election of the members of board, the Central Registrar shall hold the election within a period of ninety days from the date when such election became due.

(7) No person shall be eligible to be elected as a member of the board of a multi-State co-operative society unless he is a member of the general body of that society.

(8) The expenses for holding election by the Central Registrar shall be borne by the multi-State co-operative society.

(9) The Central Government may make rules generally to provide for or to regulate matters in respect of election of members of the board.

Holding of office in co-operative society.

46. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no person shall be eligible to hold, at the same time, office of a president or chairperson or vice-president or vice-chairperson on the board of more than two multi-State co-operative societies.

Removal of elected members by general body.

47. An elected member of a board, who has acted adversely to the interests of multi-State co-operative society, may on the basis of a report of the Central Registrar or otherwise be removed from the board upon a resolution of the general body passed at its meeting by a majority of not less than two-third of the members present and voting at the meeting:

Provided that the member concerned shall not be removed unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in the matter.

48. (1) Where the Central Government or a State Government has subscribed to the share capital of a multi-State co-operative society, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, or any person authorised by the Central Government or the State Government shall have right to nominate on the board such number of person as its members on the following basis, namely:—

Nominee of  
Central  
Government  
or State  
Government  
on the  
board.

(a) where the total amount of issued equity share capital held by the Central Government or the State Government is less than twenty-six per cent. of the total issued equity share capital, one member of the board;

(b) where the total amount of issued equity share capital held by the Central Government or the State Government is twenty-six per cent or more but less than fifty-one per cent. of the total issued equity share capital, two members of the board;

(c) where the total amount of issued equity share capital held by the Central Government or the State Government is fifty-one per cent. or more of the total issued share capital, three members of the board:

Provided that the number of such nominated persons shall not exceed one third of the total number of members of the board:

Provided further that where the Central Government or a State Government has guaranteed the repayment of principle and payment of interest on debentures issued by a multi-State co-operative society or has guaranteed the repayment of principal and payment of interest of loans and advances to multi-State co-operative society or has given any assistance by way of grants or otherwise

48. (1) Where the Central Government or a State Government has subscribed to the share capital of a multi-State co-operative society, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, or any person authorised by the Central Government or the State Government shall have right to nominate on the board such number of person as its members on the following basis, namely:—

Nominee of  
Central  
Government  
or State  
Government  
on the  
board.

(a) where the total amount of issued equity share capital held by the Central Government or the State Government is less than twenty-six per cent. of the total issued equity share capital, one member of the board;

(b) where the total amount of issued equity share capital held by the Central Government or the State Government is twenty-six per cent or more but less than fifty-one per cent. of the total issued equity share capital, two members of the board;

(c) where the total amount of issued equity share capital held by the Central Government or the State Government is fifty-one per cent. or more of the total issued share capital, three members of the board:

Provided that the number of such nominated persons shall not exceed one third of the total number of members of the board:

Provided further that where the Central Government or a State Government has guaranteed the repayment of principle and payment of interest on debentures issued by a multi-State co-operative society or has guaranteed the repayment of principal and payment of interest of loans and advances to multi-State co-operative society or has given any assistance by way of grants or otherwise

to a multi-State co-operative society, the Central Government or the State Government in this behalf, as the case may be, or any person authorised by the Central Government, shall have the right to nominate person on the board of such a society in the manner as may be prescribed.

(2) A person nominated under this section shall hold office during the pleasure of the Government by which he has been so nominated.

Powers and functions of board.

49. (1) The board may exercise all such powers as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out its functions under this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such powers shall include the power—

(a) to admit members;

(b) to interpret the organisational objectives and set up specific goals to be achieved towards these objectives;

(c) to make periodic appraisal of operations;

(d) to appoint and remove a Chief Executive and such other employees of the society as are not required to be appointed by the Chief Executive;

(e) to make provisions for regulating the appointment of employees of the multi-State co-operative society and the scales of pay, allowances and other conditions of service of, including disciplinary action against such employees;

(f) to place the annual report, annual financial statements, annual plan and budget for the approval of the general body;

(g) to consider audit and the compliance report and place the same before the general body;

(h) to acquire or dispose of immovable property;

(i) to review membership in other co-operatives;

(j) to approve annual and supplementary budget;

(k) to raise funds;

(l) to sanction loans to the members; and

(m) to take such other measures or to do such other acts as may be prescribed or required under this Act or the bye-laws or as may be delegated by the general body.

50. (1) The Chief Executive shall convene the meetings of the board at the instance of the chairperson or president of the multi-State co-operative society. Meetings of board.

(2) The total number of meetings of the board in a year and the venue of meetings as may be specified in the bye-laws:

Provided that the board shall meet at least once in every quarter:

Provided further that not more than two persons may be invited by the board in its meetings.

(3) The Chairperson, or, if for any reason, he is unable to attend a meeting of the board, any other member of the board chosen by the members of the board present from amongst themselves at the meeting, shall preside at the meeting.

Chief  
Executive.

51. (1) There shall be a Chief Executive, by whatever designation called, of every multi-State co-operative society to be appointed by the board and the shall be a full-time employee of such multi-State co-operative society;

(2) The Chief Executive shall be a member of the board and of the Executive Committee and such other committees or sub-committees as may be constituted under sub-section (1) of section 53.

(3) Where the Central Government or the State Government holds fifty-one per cent. or more of the equity share-capital or of total shares of the multi-State co-operative society, the salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service including pension, gratuity and other retirement benefits of the Chief Executive shall be such as may be prescribed.

Powers and  
functions of  
Chief  
Executive.

52. The Chief Executive shall under the general superintendence, direction and control of the board, exercise the powers and discharge the functions specified below, namely:—

(a) day-to-day management of the business of the multi-State co-operative society;

(b) operating the accounts of the multi-State co-operative society and be responsible for making arrangements for safe custody of cash;

(c) signing on the documents for and on behalf of the multi-State co-operative society;

(d) making arrangements for the proper maintenance of various books and records of the multi-State co-operative society and for the correct preparation, timely submission of periodical statements and returns in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the rules and the bye-laws;



(e) convening meetings of the general body of the multi-State co-operative society, the board and the Executive Committee and other committees or sub-committees constituted under sub-section (1) section 53 and maintaining proper records for such meetings;

(f) making appointments to the posts in the multi-State co-operative society in accordance with the bye-laws;

(g) assisting the board in the formulation of policies, objectives and planning;

(h) furnishing to the board periodical information necessary for appraising the operations and functions of the multi-State co-operative society;

(i) appoint the person to sue or be sued on behalf of the multi-State co-operative society;

(j) present the draft annual report and financial statements for the approval of the board within thirty days of closure of the financial year;

(k) performing such other duties, and exercising such other powers, as may be specified in the bye-laws of the multi-State co-operative society. †

53. (1) The board may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, constitute an Executive Committee and other committees or sub-committees as may be considered necessary:

Committees  
of board.

Provided that other committees or sub-committees, other than the Executive Committee shall not exceed three.

(2) The Executive Committee or other committee or sub-committee referred to in subsection (1) shall perform such functions as are assigned to it in accordance with the bye-laws of the multi-State co-operative society.

Securing possession of records, etc.

54. (1) If—

(a) the records, including registers and books of account of a multi-State co-operative society are likely to be tampered with or destroyed or the funds or other property of such society are to be misappropriated; or

(b) the board of a multi-State co-operative society is reconstituted at a general meeting of the society; or

(c) a multi-State co-operative society is ordered to be wound up under section 104 and the outgoing members of the board refuse to handover charge of the records and property of the society to those having or entitled to receive such charge,

the Chief Executive may apply to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction the multi-State co-operative society functions for securing and property of the society.

(2) On receipt of an application under subsection (1), the magistrate may, by a warrant, authorise any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector to enter and search and place where such records and property are kept or are believed to be kept and to seize such records and property; and the records and property so seized shall be handed over to the new board or the liquidator, as the case may be.

(3) Every such search and seizure shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

## CHAPTER VI

### PRIVILEGES OF MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

55. A multi-State co-operative society shall have a charge on the share or contribution or interest in the capital and on the deposits of a member or past or deceased member and on any dividend, bonus or profits payable to a member or past member or the estate of a deceased member in respect of any debt due from such member or past member or the estate of such deceased member to the society and may set-off any sum credited or payable to a member or past member or the estate of deceased member in or towards payment of any such debt.

Charge and set off in respect of share or contribution or interest of members.

56. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 55, the share or contribution or interest of a member or past or deceased member in the capital of a multi-State co-operative society shall not be liable to attachment or sale under any decree or order of any court in respect of any debt or liability incurred by such member, and an official assignee or a receiver under any law relating to insolvency shall not be entitled to, or have any claim on, such share or contribution or interest.

Share or contribution or interest not liable to amendment.

(2) The reserve fund, or the bad reserves, or the provident fund of the employees, of multi-State co-operative society invested by such society in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the bye-laws shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of a court in respect of any debt or liability incurred by the society.

57. Any register or list of members or shares kept by any multi-State co-operative society shall be *prima facie* evidence of any of the following particulars entered therein, namely:—

Register of members.

(a) the date on which any person entered in such register or list became a member; and

(b) the date on which any such person ceased to be a member.

Admissibility  
of copy of  
entry as  
evidence.

58. (1) A copy of any entry in a book of a multi-State co-operative society regularly kept in the course of its business shall, if certified in such manner as may be prescribed, be received in any suit or legal proceedings as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such entry and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent, as the original entry itself is admissible.

(2) No officer of a multi-State co-operative society and no officer in whose office the books of a multi-State co-operative society are deposited after liquidation shall, in any legal proceedings to which the society or the liquidator is not a party, be compelled to produce any of society's books or documents the contents of which can be proved under this section, or to appear as a witness to prove the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded, except under an order of a court or an arbitrator made for a special cause.

Exemption  
from  
compulsory  
registration  
of  
instruments.

59. Nothing in clauses (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 17 of the Registration Act, 1908 shall apply to—

16 of 1908.

(a) any instrument relating to shares in a multi-State co-operative society notwithstanding that the assets of the society consist in whole or in part of immovable property; or

(b) any debenture issued by any such society and not creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any

right, title or interest to or in immovable property, except in so far as it entitles the holder thereof to the security afforded by a registered instrument whereby the society has mortgaged, conveyed or otherwise transferred the whole or part of its immovable property or any interest therein to trustees upon trust for the benefit of the holders of such debentures; or

(c) an endorsement upon transfer of any debenture issued by any such society.

60. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, a member of a multi-State co-operative society may execute an agreement in favour of that society providing that his employer disbursing his salary or wages shall be competent to deduct every month from the salary or wages payable to him, such amount as may be specified in the agreement and to pay the amount so deducted to the society in satisfaction of any debt or other demand the member owes to the society.

Deduction from salary to meet multi-State co-operative society's claim in certain cases.

(2) On the execution of such agreement, the employer disbursing the salary or wages of the members shall, if so required by the multi-State co-operative society, by a requisition in writing and so long as the society does not intimate that the whole of such debt or other demand has been paid, make the deduction in accordance with the agreement and pay the amount so deducted to the society within a period of fourteen days of the date on which deduction has been made, as if it were a part of the salary or wages payable on the day as required under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and such payment shall be valid discharge of the employer for his liability to pay the amount deducted.

(3) If after the receipt of a requisition made under sub-section (2), the employer disbursing the salary or wages of the member at any time fails to deduct the amount specified in the requisition from the salary or wages payable to the member concerned or makes default in remitting the amount deducted to the multi-State co-operative society, the society shall be entitled to recover any such amount from such employer as arrears of land revenue and the amount so due from such employer shall rank in priority in respect of the liability of such employer equal to that of the salary or wages in arrears.

Government  
aid to  
multi-State  
co-operative  
societies.

61. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the Central Government or a State Government, on receipt of request from a multi-State co-operative society and with a view to promoting co-operative movement, may,—

(a) subscribe to the share capital of a multi-State co-operative society;

(b) give loans or make advances to a multi-State co-operative society;

(c) guarantee the repayment of principal and payment of interest on debentures issued by a multi-State co-operative society;

(d) guarantee the repayment of share capital of a multi-State co-operative society and dividends thereon at such rates as may be specified by the Central Government or the State Government;

(e) guarantee the repayment of principal and payment of interest on loans and advances to multi-State co-operative society;

(f) give financial assistance in any other form, including subsidies, to any multi-State co-operative society; and

(g) provide aid to any other multi-State co-operative society on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

## CHAPTER VII

### PROPERTIES AND FUNDS OF MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

62. (1) No part of the funds, other than net profits, of a multi-State co-operative society shall be divided by way of bonus or dividend or otherwise distributed among its members. Funds not to be divided by way of profit.

(2) The net profits of a multi-State co-operative society referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of a society earning profits shall be calculated by deducting from the gross profit for the year, all interest accrued and accruing in relation to amounts which are overdue, establishment charges, interest payable on loans and deposits, audit fees, working expenses including repairs, rent, taxes and depreciation, bonus payable to employees under the law relating to payment of bonus for the time being in force, and equalisation fund for such bonus, provision for payment of income-tax and making approved donations under the Income-tax Act, 1961, development rebate, provision for development fund, bad debt fund, price fluctuation fund, dividend equalisation fund, share capital redemption fund, investment fluctuation fund, provision for retirement benefits to employees, and after providing for or writing off bad debts and losses not adjusted against any fund created out of profit:

Provided that such society may add to the net profits for the year interest accrued in the preceding years, but actually recovered during the year:

Provided further that in the case of such multi-State co-operative societies as do not have

share capital, the surplus of income over expenditure shall not be treated as net profits and such surplus shall be dealt with in accordance with the bye-laws.

Disposal of net profits.

63. (1) A multi-State co-operative society shall, out of its net profits in any year,—

(a) transfer an amount not less than twenty-five per cent. to the reserve fund;

(b) credit one per cent. to co-operative education fund maintained, by the National Co-operative Union of India Limited, New Delhi, in the manner as may be prescribed;

(c) transfer an amount not less than ten per cent. to reserve fund for meeting unforeseen losses.

(2) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the balance of the net profits may be utilised for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) payment of dividend to the members on their paid-up share capital at a rate not exceeding the prescribed limit;

(b) constitution of, or contribution to, such special funds including education funds, as may be specified in the bye-laws;

(c) donation of amounts not exceeding five per cent. of the net profits for any purpose connected with the development of co-operative movement or charitable purpose as defined in section 2 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890;

6 of 1890.

(d) payment of *ex gratia* amount to employees of the multi-State co-operative society to the extent and in the manner specified in the bye-laws.



64. A multi-State co-operative society may invest or deposit its funds— Investment  
of funds.

(a) in a co-operative bank, State co-operative bank, co-operative land development bank or Central co-operative bank; or

2 of 1882.

(b) in any of the securities specified in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; or

(c) in the shares or securities of any other multi-State co-operative society or any co-operative society; or

(d) in the shares securities or assets of a subsidiary institution or any other institution; or

(e) with any other bank; or

(f) in such other mode as may be provided in the bye-laws.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of clause (e), "bank" means any banking company as defined in clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and includes—

10 of 1949.

(i) the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955;

23 of 1955.

(ii) a subsidiary bank as defined in clause (k) of section 2 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959;

38 of 1959.

(iii) a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 or a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

5 of 1970.

40 of 1980.

Restriction  
on  
contribution.

65. No multi-State co-operative society shall make a contribution whether in money or in kind, either directly or indirectly, to an institution which has an object of furtherance of the interest of a political party.

Restrictions  
on loans.

66. (1) A multi-State co-operative society, other than a co-operative bank, shall not make a loan to a member on the security of his share or on the security of a non-member.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a multi-State co-operative society may make a loan to a depositor on the security of his deposit.

Restriction  
on  
borrowing.

67. (1) A multi-State co-operative society may receive deposits, raise loans and receive grants from external sources to such extent and under such conditions as may be specified in the bye-laws:

Provided that the total amount of deposits and loans received during any financial year shall not exceed ten times of the sum of subscribed share capital and accumulated reserves:

Provided further that while calculating the total sum of subscribed share capital and accumulated reserves, the accumulated losses shall be deducted.

(2) Subject to provisions of sub-section (1), a multi-State co-operative society may accept funds or borrow funds for the fulfilment of its objectives on such terms and conditions as are mutually contracted upon.

(3) A multi-State co-operative society may issue non-convertible debentures or other instruments subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force to raise resources for the fulfilment of its objectives to the extent of twenty-five per cent. of its paid-up share capital.

68. Save as provided in section 66 and 67, the transaction of a multi-State co-operative society with any person other than a member, shall be subject to such prohibitions and restrictions, if any, as may be specified in the bye-laws.

Restrictions on other transactions with non-members.

19 of 1952.

69. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Employees, Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a multi-State co-operative society having such number or class of employees as may be prescribed, may establish a contributory provident fund for the benefit of its employees to which shall be credited all contributions made by the employees and the society in accordance with the bye-laws of the society.

Contributory provident fund.

(2) Monies standing to the credit of any contributory provident fund established by a multi-State co-operative society under sub-section (1) shall not—

(a) be used in the business of the society;

(b) form part of the assets of the society;

(c) be liable to attachment or be subject to any other process of any court or other authority.

## CHAPTER VIII

### AUDIT, INQUIRY, INSPECTION AND SURCHARGE

70. (1) Every multi-State co-operative society shall cause to be audited by an auditor referred to in sub-section (2), its accounts at least once in each year.

Appointment and remuneration of auditors.

(2) Every multi-State co-operative society shall, at each annual general meeting, appoint an auditor or auditors to hold office from the conclusion of that meeting until the conclusion

of the next annual general meeting and shall, within seven days of the appointment, give intimation thereof to every auditor so appointed:

Provided that such auditor or auditors shall be appointed from a panel of auditors approved by the Central Registrar.

(3) Every auditor appointed under subsection (1) shall, within thirty days of the receipt from the multi-State co-operative society of the intimation of his appointment, inform the Central Registrar in writing that he has accepted, or refused to accept, the appointment.

(4) A retiring auditor shall be re-appointed unless—

(a) he is not qualified for re-appointment;

(b) he has given the multi-State co-operative society a notice in writing of his unwillingness to be re-appointed;

(c) a resolution has been passed at the general meeting of members appointing some body instead of him or providing expressly that he shall not be re-appointed; or

(d) where notice has been given of an intended resolution to appoint some person or persons in the place of a retiring auditor, and by reason of the death, incapacity or disqualification of that person or all those persons, as the case may be, the resolution cannot be proceeded with.

(5) Where at an annual general meeting no auditors are appointed or re-appointed, the Central Registrar may appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

(6) First auditor or auditors of a multi-State co-operative society shall be appointed by the board within one month of the date of registration of such society and the auditor or auditors so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of the first annual general meeting;

Provided that--

(a) the multi-State co-operative society may, at a general meeting, remove any such auditor or all or any of such auditors and appoint in his or their places any other person or persons who have been nominated for appointment by any member of the multi-State co-operative society and of whose nomination notice has been given to the members of the multi-State co-operative society not less than fourteen days before the date of the meeting; and

(b) if the board fails to exercise its powers under this sub-section, the multi-State co-operative society in the general meeting may appoint the first auditor or auditors.

(7) (a) The multi-State co-operative society may fill any casual vacancy in the office of an auditor; but while any such vacancy continues, the remaining auditor or auditors, if any, may act:

Provided that where such vacancy is caused by the resignation of an auditor, the vacancy shall only be filled by the multi-State co-operative society in general meeting.

(b) any auditor appointed in a casual vacancy shall hold office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting.

(8) Any auditor appointed under this section may be removed from office before the expiry of his term by the multi-State co-operative society in general meeting.

(9) The remuneration of the auditors of a multi-State co-operative society—

(a) in the case of an auditor appointed by the board or the Central Registrar may be fixed by the board or the Central Registrar, as the case may be; and

(b) subject to clause (a), shall be fixed by the multi-State co-operative society in general meeting or in such manner as the multi-State co-operative society in general meeting may determine.

*Explanation*—For the purposes of this subsection, any sums paid by the multi-State co-operative society in respect of the auditors' expenses shall be deemed to be included in the expression "remuneration".

Provision as to resolutions for appointing or removing auditors

71. (1) A special notice shall be required for a resolution at an annual general meeting appointing as auditor a person other than a retiring auditor, or providing expressly that a retiring auditor shall not be re-appointed.

(2) On receipt of notice of such a resolution, the multi-State co-operative society shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the retiring auditor.

(3) Where notice is given of such a resolution and the retiring auditor makes with respect thereto representations in writing to the multi-State co-operative society (not exceeding a reasonable length) and requests their notification to members of the multi-State co-operative society, the multi-State co-operative society shall, unless the representations are received by it too late for it to do so,—

(a) in any notice of the resolution given to members of the multi-State co-operative society, State the fact of the representations having been made; and

(b) send a copy of the representation to every member of the multi-state co-operative society to whom notice of the meeting is sent whether before or after the receipt of the representations by the multi-State co-operative society, and if a copy of the representations is not sent as aforesaid because they were received too late or because of the multi-State co-operative society's default, the auditor may (without prejudice to his right to be heard orally) require that the representations shall be read out at the meeting.

72. (1) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as an auditor of a multi-State co-operative society unless he is a chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

Qualifica-  
tions and  
disqualifica-  
tions of  
auditors

38 of 1949.

(2) None of the following persons shall be qualified for appointment as auditor of a multi-State co-operative society—

(a) a body corporate;

(b) an officer or employee of the multi-State co-operative society.

(c) a person who is a member, or who is in the employment, of an officer or employee of the multi-State co-operative society;

(d) a person who is indebted to the multi-State co-operative society or who has given any guarantee or provided any security in connection with the indebtedness of any third person to the multi-State co-operative society for an amount exceeding one thousand rupees.

(3) A person shall also not be qualified for appointment as an auditor of a multi-State co-operative society if he is, by virtue of sub-

section (2), disqualified for appointment as an auditor of any other body corporate or multi-State co-operative society or co-operative society.

(4) If an auditor becomes subject, after his appointment, to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-sections (2) and (3), he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as such.

Powers and  
duties of  
auditors

73. (1) Every auditor of a multi-State co-operative society shall have a right of access at all times to the books, accounts and vouchers of the multi-State co-operative society, whether kept at the head office of the multi-State co-operative society or elsewhere, and shall be entitled to require from the officers or other employees of the multi-State co-operative society such information and explanations as the auditor may think necessary for the performance of his duties as an auditor.

(2) Without prejudice to provisions of sub-section (1), the auditor shall inquire,—

(a) whether loans and advances made by the multi-State co-operative society on the basis of security have been properly secured and whether the terms on which they have been made are not prejudicial to the interests of the multi-State co-operative society or its members;

(b) whether transactions of the multi-State co-operative society which are represented merely by book entries are not prejudicial to the interests of the multi-State co-operative society;

(c) whether personal expenses have been charged to revenue account; and

(d) where it is stated in the books and papers of the multi-State co-operative society that any shares have been allotted



for cash, whether cash has actually been received in respect of such allotment, and if no cash has actually been so received, whether the position as stated in the account books and the balance-sheet is correct, regular and not misleading.

(3) The auditor shall make a report to the members of the multi-State co-operative society on the accounts examined by him and on every balance-sheet and profit and loss account and on every other document required to be part of or annexed to the balance-sheet or profit and loss account, which are laid before the multi-State co-operative society in general meeting during his tenure of office, and the report shall state whether, in his opinion and to the best of his information and according to the explanations given to him, the said accounts give the information required by this Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view,—

(a) in the case of the balance-sheet, of the state of the multi-State co-operative society's affairs as at the end of its financial year; and

(b) in the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit or loss for its financial year.

(4) The auditors' report shall also state—

(a) whether he has obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of his knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of his audit;

(b) whether, in his opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the multi-State co-operative society so far as

appears from his examination of those books, and proper returns adequate for the purposes of his audit have been received from branches or offices of the multi-State co-operative society not visited by him;

(c) whether the report on the accounts of any branch office audited by a person other than the multi-State co-operative society's auditor has been forwarded to him and how he has dealt with the same in preparing the auditor's report;

(d) whether the multi-State co-operative society's balance-sheet and profit and loss account dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

(5) Where any of the matters referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (3) or in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (4) is answered in the negative or with a qualification, the auditor's report shall state the reasons for the answer.

Signature of  
audit  
report, etc.

74. Only the person appointed as an auditor of the multi-State co-operative society shall sign the auditor's report or sign or authenticate any other document of the multi-State co-operative society required by law to be signed or authenticated by the auditor.

Reading  
and  
inspection  
of auditor's  
report.

75. The auditor's report shall be read before the multi-State co-operative society in the general meeting, and shall be open to inspection by any member of the multi-State co-operative society.

Right of  
auditor to  
attend  
general  
meeting.

76. All notices of, and other communications relating to, any general meeting of a multi-State co-operative society which any member of the multi-State co-operative society is entitled to have sent to him

shall also be forwarded to the auditor of the multi-State co-operative society; and the auditor shall be entitled to attend any general meeting and to be heard at any general meeting which he attends on any part of the business which concerns him as auditor.

77. (1) Where the Central Government is of the opinion—

Power of Central Government to direct special audit in certain cases.

(a) that the affairs of any multi-State co-operative society are not being managed in accordance with self-help and mutual aid and co-operative principles or prudent commercial practices; or with sound business principles; or

(b) that any multi-State co-operative society is being managed in a manner likely to cause serious injury or damage to the interests of the trade, industry or business to which it pertains; or

(c) that the financial position of any multi-State co-operative society is such as to endanger its solvency, the Central Government may at any time by order direct that a special audit of the multi-State co-operative society's accounts for such period or periods as may be specified in the order, shall be conducted and may by the same or a different order appoint either a chartered accountant as defined in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 of the multi-State co-operative society's auditor himself to conduct with special audit:

Provided that the Central Government shall not order for special audit of a multi-State co-operative society's accounts if that Government or the State Government either by itself or both hold less than fifty one per cent of the paid

up share capital of the shares in such multi-State co-operative society.

(2) The chartered accountant or the multi-State-co-operative society's auditor appointed under sub-section (1) to conduct a special audit as aforesaid is hereafter in this section referred to as the special auditor.

(3) The special auditor shall have the same powers and duties in relation to the special audit as an auditor of a multi-State co-operative society has under section 73:

Provided that the special auditor shall, instead of making his report to the members of the multi-State co-operative society, make the same to the Central Government.

(4) The report of the special auditor shall, as far as may be, include all the matters required to be included in the auditors' report under section 73 and, if the Central Government so directs, shall also include a statement on any other matter which may be referred to him by that Government.

(5) The Central Government may by order direct any person specified in the order to furnish to the special auditor within such time as may be specified therein such information or additional information as may be required by the special auditor in connection with the special audit.

(6) On receipt of the report of the special auditor, the Central Government may take such action on the report as it considers necessary in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that if the Central Government does not take any action on the report within four months from the date of its receipt, that Government shall send to the multi-State co-

operative society either a copy of, or relevant extract from, the report with its comments thereon and require the multi-State co-operative society either to circulate that copy or those extracts to the members or to have such copy or extracts read before the multi-State co-operative society at its next general meeting.

(7) The expenses of, and incidental to, any special audit under this section (including the remuneration of the special auditor) shall be determined by the Central Government which determination shall be final and paid by the multi-State co-operative society and in default of such payment shall be recoverable from the multi-State co-operative society as an arrear of land revenue.

78. (1) The Central Registrar may, on a request from a federal co-operative to which a multi-State co-operative society is affiliated or a creditor or not less than one-third of the members of the board or not less than one tenth of the total number of members of a multi-State co-operative society hold an inquiry or direct some person authorised by him by order in writing in this behalf to hold an inquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of a multi-State co-operative society.

Inquiry by  
Central  
Registrar.

(2) The Central Registrar or the person authorised by him under sub-section (1) shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) he shall at all reasonable times have free access to the books, accounts, documents, securities, cash and other properties belonging to or in the custody of the multi-State co-operative society and may summon any person in possession or responsible for the custody of any such books, accounts, documents, securities, cash or other properties to produce the same, at any place specified by him;

(b) he may, notwithstanding any by-law specifying the period of notice for a general meeting of the multi-State co-operative society, required the officers of the

society to call a general meeting of the society by giving notice of not less than seven days at such time and place at the headquarters of the society to consider such matters, as may be directed by him; and where the officers of the society refuse or fail to call such a meeting, he shall have power to call it himself;

(c) he may summon any person who is reasonably believed by him to have any knowledge of the affairs of the multi-State co-operative society to appear before him at any place at the headquarters of the society or any branch thereof and may examine such person on oath.

(3) Any meeting called under clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall have all the powers of a general meeting of the society called under the bye-laws of the society and its proceedings shall be regulated by such bye-laws.

(4) The Central Registrar shall, within a period of three months of the date of receipt of the report, communicate the report of inquiry to the multi-State co-operative society, the financial institutions, if any, to which the society is affiliated, and to the person or authority, if any, at whose instance the inquiry is made.

79. (1) The Central Registrar may, on a request from a federal co-operative to which a multi-State co-operative society is affiliated or a creditor or not less than one-third of the members of the board or not less than one-tenth of the total number of members of a multi-State co-operative society by general or special order in writing in this behalf, inspect or direct any person authorised by him by order in writing in this behalf to hold an inspection into the constitution, working and financial condition of a multi-State co-operative society.

Inspection  
of multi-  
State co-  
operative  
societies.

(2) (a) For the purpose of inspection under sub-section (1), the Central Registrar or the person authorised by him under that sub-section shall at all times have access to all books, accounts, papers, vouchers, securities, stock and other property of that society and may, in the event of serious irregularities discovered during inspection, take them into custody and shall have power to verify the cash balance of the society and subject to the general or special order of the Central Registrar to call a meeting of the board and also a general meeting of the society where such general meeting is, in his opinion, necessary.

(b) Every officer or member of a multi-State co-operative society shall furnish such information with regard to the working of the society as the Central Registrar or the person making such inspection may require.

(3) A copy of the report of inspection under this section shall be communicated to the multi-State co-operative society within a period of three months from the date of completion of such inspection.

80. (1) The Central Registrar shall, on the application of a creditor of a multi-State co-operative society, inspect, or direct some person authorised by him by order in writing in this behalf to inspect, the books of the society:

Inspection of books of indebted multi-State co-operative societies.

Provided that no such inspection shall be made unless the applicant—

(a) satisfies the Central Registrar that the debt is a sum then due, and that he has demanded payment thereof and has not received satisfaction within a reasonable time;

(b) deposits with the Central Registrar such sum as security for the costs of the proposed inspection as the Central Registrar may require.

(2) The Central Registrar shall communicate the result of any such inspection to the creditor.

Costs of inquiry and inspection.

81. Where an inquiry is held under section 78 or an inspection is made under section 79, the Central Registrar may apportion the costs, or such part of the costs, as he may think fit, between the multi-State co-operative society, the members or creditors demanding an inquiry or inspection, and the officers or former officers and the members or past members of that society:

Provided that—

(a) no order of apportionment of the costs shall be made under this section unless the society or the person liable to pay the costs thereunder has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(b) the Central Registrar shall state in writing under his own hand the grounds on which the costs are apportioned.

Recovery of costs.

82. Any sum awarded by way of costs under section 81 may be recovered, on application to a magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the person, from whom the money is claimable, actually and voluntarily resides or carries on businesses, and such magistrate shall recover the same as if it were a fine imposed by himself.

Repayment etc.

83. (1) If in the course of an audit, inquiry, inspection or the winding up of a multi-State co-operative society, it is found that any person, who is or was entrusted with the organisation or management of such society or who is or has at any time been an officer or an employee



of the society, has made any payment contrary to this Act, or the bye-laws or has caused any deficiency in the assets of the society by breach of trust or wilful negligence or has misappropriated or fraudulently retained any money or other property belonging to such society, the Central Registrar may, of his own motion or on the application of the board, liquidator or any creditor inquire himself or direct any person authorised by him, by an order in writing in this behalf, to inquire into the conduct of such person with a period of two years from the date of the report of the audit, inspection or inquiry or the date of the order of winding up, as the case may be:

Provided that where the Central Registrar is satisfied that such inquiry could not be commenced during the period of two years aforesaid on account of fraud or concealment of facts, he may make or direct the inquiry to be made within such period not exceeding six years from the date of the report of the audit, inspection or inquiry or the date of the order of winding up, as he thinks fit.

(2) Where an inquiry is made under subsection (1), the Central Registrar may, after giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard, make an order requiring him to repay or restore the money or property or any part thereof, with interest at such rate, or to pay contribution and costs or compensation to such extent, as the Central Registrar may consider just and equitable.

## CHAPTER IX

### SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

84. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, if any dispute [other than a dispute regarding disciplinary action taken by a multi-State

Reference of  
disputes.

co-operative society against its paid employee or an industrial dispute as defined in clause (k) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947] touching the constitution, management or business of a multi-State co-operative society arises—

14 of 1947.

(a) among members, past members and persons claiming through members, past members and deceased members, or

(b) between a member, past members and persons claiming through a member, past member, or deceased member and the multi-State co-operative society, its board or any officer, agent or employee of the multi-State co-operative society or liquidator, past or present, or

(c) between the multi-State co-operative society or its board and any past board, any officer, agent or employee, or any past officer, past agent or past employee, heirs or legal representatives of any deceased officer, deceased agent or deceased employee of the Multi-State co-operative society, or

(d) between the multi-State co-operative society and any other multi-State co-operative society, between a multi-State co-operative society and liquidator of another multi-State co-operative society or between the liquidator of one multi-State co-operative society and the liquidator of another multi-State co-operative society, such dispute shall be referred to the Authority for decision.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the following shall be deemed to be disputes touching the constitution, management or business of a multi-State co-operative society, namely:—

(a) a claim by the multi-State co-operative society for any debt or demand due to it from a member or the nominee, heirs or legal representatives of a deceased member, whether such debt or demand be admitted or not;

(b) a claim by a surety against the principal debtor where the multi-State co-operative society has recovered from the surety any amount in respect of any debt or demand due to it from the principal debtor as a result of the default of the principal debtor, whether such debt or demand is admitted or not;

(c) any dispute arising in connection with the election of any officer of a multi-State co-operative society.

(3) If any question arises whether a dispute referred to the Authority under this section is or is not a dispute touching the constitution, management or business of a multi-State co-operative society, the decision thereon of the Authority shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

**85. The Central Government shall, by notification, establish an Authority to be known as the Co-operative Disputes Settlement Authority to adjudicate disputes referred to in section 84.**

Establishment  
of Authority.

86. (1) Any part to the dispute referred to in sub-section (1) of section 84 may make an application to the Authority for adjudication of disputes referred to in section 84.

Application  
to Authority  
for  
adjudication  
of disputes.

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be made within such time, in such form, verified in such manner and be accompanied by such fee, as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the Authority may, after giving the parties to the dispute an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit.

(4) The Authority shall send a copy of every order made by it to the parties to the dispute.

(5) The application made under sub-section (1) shall be dealt with by the Authority as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made by it to dispose of the application finally within ninety days from the date of receipt of application:

Provided that where any such application could not be disposed of within the said period of ninety days, the Authority shall record its reasons in writing for not disposing of the application within that period.

(6) The Authority may, for the purpose of examining the legality or propriety or correctness of any dispute made in any application under sub-section (1) on its own motion or otherwise, call for the records relevant to disposing of such application and make such orders as it thinks fit.

Composition  
of Authority.

**87. (1) The Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and not more than four other Members to be appointed, by notification, by the Central Government.**

(2) The selection of Chairperson and Members of the Authority shall be made by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act,—

(a) the jurisdiction of the Authority may be exercised by the Benches thereof;

(b) a Bench may be constituted by the Chairperson of the Authority with one or two Members of such Authority as the Chairperson may deem fit;

(c) the Benches of the Authority shall ordinarily sit at New Delhi and at such other places as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Authority, notify;

(d) the Central Government shall notify the areas in relation to which each Bench of the Authority may exercise its jurisdiction.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Chairperson of the Authority may transfer a Member of such Authority from one Bench to another Bench.

(5) If at any stage of hearing of any case or matter it appears to the Chairperson or a Member of the Authority that the case or matter is of such a nature that it ought to be heard by a Bench consisting of two Members or more, the case or matter may be transferred by the Chairperson to such Bench as the Chairperson may deem fit.

88. A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Chairperson or a Member of the Authority unless he,—

Qualifications  
for appointment  
of Chairperson  
and Members.

(a) in the case of Chairperson,—

(i) is, or has been, or is qualified to be a Judge of a High Court; or

(ii) has been a member of the Indian Legal Service and has held a post in Grade I of that Service or any higher post for at least three years;

(b) in the case of a Member,—

(i) is, or has been, or is qualified to be a district judge; or

(ii) has held the post of Joint Secretary to the Government of India or any equivalent post in the Central Government or a State Government for at least two years and who is well versed in the field of co-operative societies; or

(iii) has been a member of the Indian Legal Service and has held a post in Grade II of that Service or any higher post for at least two years; or

(iv) is, or has been, the Central Registrar for at least three years; or

(v) has been or is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under a State Government and has held that post for a period of at least three years.

Term of  
office.

89. The Chairperson and every other Member of the Authority shall hold office as such for a term not exceeding three years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that no Chairperson or other Member shall hold office as such after he has attained,—

(a) in the case of Chairperson, the age of sixty-five years; and

(b) in the case of any other Member, the age of sixty-two years.

90. The salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members of the Authority shall be such as may be prescribed:

Terms and conditions of service.

Provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson or a Member of the Authority shall be varied to his disadvantage after appointment.

91. If, for reason other than temporary absence, any vacancy occurs in the office of the Chairperson or a Member of the Authority, the Central Government shall appoint another person in accordance with the provision of this Act to fill the vacancy and the proceedings may be continued before the Authority from the stage at which the vacancy is filled.

Vacancies.

92. (1) The Central Government may remove from office, the Chairperson or any other Member of the Authority, who—

Removal from office.

(a) has been adjudged an insolvent; or

(b) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude; or

(c) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as the Chairperson or any other Member; or

(d) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as the Chairperson or a Member; or

(e) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Chairperson or any other Member of the Authority shall not be removed from his office on the ground specified in clause (d) or clause (e) of that sub-section unless the Supreme Court on a reference being made to it in this behalf by the Central Government, has, on an inquiry, held by it in accordance with such procedure as it may specify in this behalf, reported that the Chairperson or a Member of the Authority ought on such ground or grounds to be removed.

(3) The Central Government may suspend from office, the Chairperson or any other Member of the Authority in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under sub-section (2), until the Central Government has passed an order on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court on such reference.

Staff of  
Authority.

93. (1) The Central Government shall provide the Authority with such officers and employees as it may deem fit.

(2) The officers and employees of the Authority shall discharge their functions under the general superintendence of its Chairperson.

(3) The salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

Distribution  
of business  
amongst  
Benches.

94. Where Benches are constituted, the Chairperson of the Authority may, from time to time, by notification, make provision as to the distribution of the business of the Authority amongst the Benches and also provide for the matters which may be dealt with by each Bench.



95. On the application of any of the parties and after notice to the parties, and after hearing such of them as he may desire to be heard, or on his own motion without such notice, the Chairperson of the Authority may transfer any case pending before one Bench, for disposal, to any other Bench.

Power of Chairperson to transfer cases.

96. If the members of a Bench consisting of two Members differ in opinion on any point, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and make a reference to the Chairperson of the Authority who shall hear the point or points himself and such point or points shall be decided according to opinion of the majority who have heard the case, including, those who first heard it.

Decision to be by majority.

97. The Chairperson, Members and other officers and employees of the Authority shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal code.

Members, etc., to be public servants.

45 of 1860.

98. All applications pending for adjudicating of disputes before the Central Registrar immediately before the date of establishment of the Authority under this Act, shall stand transferred on that date to the Authority:

Transfer of pending cases.

Provided that all disputes being adjudicated under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 as it stood immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to be adjudicated by the Central Registrar in accordance with the provisions contained in that Chapter, till the establishment of the Authority under this Act:

51 of 1984.

Provided further that all cases referred to in the first proviso shall be transferred by the Central Registrar to the Authority immediately on its establishment under this Act.

Civil court  
not to have  
jurisdiction.

99. No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which the Authority is empowered by or under this Act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.

Procedure  
and powers  
of Authority.

100. (1) The Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Authority shall have powers to regulate its own procedure. 5 of 1908.

(2) The Authority shall have, for the purposes of discharging its functions under this Act, the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:— 5 of 1908.

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) subject to the provisions of sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, requisitioning any public record or document or a copy of such record or document, from any office; 1 of 1872.

(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witness or documents;

(f) reviewing its decisions;

(g) dismissing an application for default or deciding it, *ex parte*;

(h) setting aside any order of dismissal of any application for default or any order passed by it, *ex parte*; and

(i) any other matter which may be prescribed.

45 of 1860.  
2 of 1974.

(3) Every proceeding before the Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purposes of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code and the Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code Criminal Procedure, 1973.

101. The applicant may either appear in person or authorise one or more chartered accountants or company secretaries or cost accountants or legal practitioners or any of its officers to present his or its case before the Authority.

Right to legal representation.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sanction,—

38 of 1949.

(a) "chartered accountant" means a chartered accountant as defined in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Chartered Accountant Act, 1949 and who has obtained a certificate of practice under sub-section (1) of section 6 of that Act;

56 of 1980.

(b) "company secretary" means a company secretary as defined in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Companies Secretaries Act, 1980 and who has obtained a certificate of practice under sub-section (1) of section 6 of that Act;

23 of 1959.

(c) "cost accountant" means a cost accountant as defined in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 and who has obtained a certificate of practice under sub-section (1) of section 6 of that Act;

(d) "legal practitioner" means an advocate, a *vakil* or an attorney of any High Court, and includes a pleader in practice.

Appeal to  
High Court.

102. Any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the Authority may file an appeal to the High Court within sixty days from the date of communication of the decision or order of the Authority to him on any question of fact or law arising out of such order:

Provided that the High Court may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal within the said period, allow it to be filed within a further period not exceeding sixty days.

Limitation.

103. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Limitation act, 1963, but subject to the specific provisions made in this Act, the period of limitation in the case of a dispute referred to the Authority shall,—

(a) when the dispute relates to the recovery of any sum including interest thereon due to a multi-State co-operative society by a member thereof, be computed from the date on which such member dies or ceases to be a member of the society;

(b) save as otherwise provided in clause (c), when the dispute relates to any act or omission on the part of any of the parties referred to in clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 84, be six years from the date on which the act or omission, with reference to which the dispute arose, took place;

(c) when the dispute is in respect of an election of an officer of a multi-State co-operative society, be one month from the date of the declaration of the result of the election.

(2) The period of limitation in the case of any dispute, except those mentioned in sub-section (1), which are required to be referred

to the Authority shall be regulated by the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963, as if the dispute were a suit and the Authority, a civil court.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), the Authority may admit a dispute after the expiry of the period of limitation, if the applicant satisfies the Authority that he had sufficient cause for not referring the dispute within such period.

## CHAPTER X

### WINDING UP OF MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

104. (1) If the Central Registrar, after audit has been conducted under section 70 or special audit has been conducted under section 77 or an inquiry has been held under section 78 or an inspection has been made under section 79, is of opinion that the society ought to be wound up, he may, after giving the society a reasonable opportunity of making its representations by order, direct it to be wound up.

Winding up of multi-State co-operative societies.

(2) The Central Registrar may, of his own motion and after giving the multi-State co-operative society a reasonable opportunity of making its representation, make an order directing the winding up of the multi-State co-operative society,—

(a) where it is a condition of the registration of the society that the society shall consist of at least fifty members and the number of members has been reduced to less than fifty; or

(b) where the multi-State co-operative society has not commenced working within a period of six months of the date of its registration or such extended period as the Central Registrar may allow in this behalf

or has ceased to function in accordance with co-operative principles.

(3) The Central Registrar may cancel an order for the winding up of a multi-State co-operative society, at any time, in any case where, in his opinion, the society should continue to exist.

(4) A copy of such order shall be communicated by registered post to the multi-State co-operative society and to the financial institutions, if any, of which the society is a member.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no co-operative bank shall be wound up except with the previous sanction in writing of the Reserve Bank.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Central Registrar shall make an order for the winding up of a multi-State co-operative society, if the society, by a resolution passed by two-third majority of members present and voting in a general meeting decides for winding up of that society.

Winding up of co-operative bank at the direction of Reserve Bank.

105. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained elsewhere in this Act, the Central Registrar shall make an order for the winding up of a co-operative bank, if so required by the Reserve Bank in the circumstances mentioned in section 13D of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation act, 1961.

47 of 1961.

Reimbursement to the Deposit Insurance Corporation by liquidator.

106. Where a co-operative bank, being an insured bank within the meaning of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, is wound up and the Deposit Insurance Corporation has become liable to the depositors of the insured bank under subsection (1) of section 16 of that Act, the Deposit

47 of 1961.

Insurance Corporation shall be reimbursed by the liquidator or such other person in the circumstances, to the extent and in the manner provided in section 21 of that Act.

107. (1) Where the Central Registrar has made an order under section 104 for the winding up of a multi-State co-operative society, the Central Registrar may appoint a liquidator for the purpose and fix his remuneration.

Liquidator.

(2) A liquidator shall, on appointment, take into his custody or under his control all the property, effects and actionable claims to which the multi-State co-operative society is or appears to be entitled and shall take such steps as he may deem necessary or expedient to prevent loss or deterioration of, or damage to, such property, effects and claims and he may carry on the business of the multi-State co-operative society so far as may be necessary with the previous approval of the Central Registrar.

(3) Where an appeal is preferred under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of Section 117, an order for the winding up of a multi-State co-operative society made under section 104 shall not operate thereafter until the order is confirmed in appeal:

Provided that the liquidator shall continue to have custody or control of the property, effects and actionable claims mentioned in sub-section (2) and have authority to take the steps referred to in that sub-section.

(4) Where an order for the winding up of a multi-State co-operative society is set aside in appeal, the property, effects and actionable claims of the society shall re-vest in the society.

Powers of liquidator.

108. (1) Subject to any rules made in this behalf, the whole of the assets of a multi-State co-operative society in respect of which an order for winding up has been made, shall vest in the liquidator appointed under section 107 from the date on which the order takes effect and the liquidator shall have power to realise such assets by sale or otherwise.

(2) Such liquidator shall also have power, subject to the control of the Central Registrar—

(a) to institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings on behalf of the multi-State co-operative society by the name of his office;

(b) to determine from time to time the contribution (including debts due and costs of liquidation) to be made or remaining to be made by the members or past members or by the estates or nominees, heirs or legal representatives of the deceased members or by any officers or former officers, to the assets of the multi-State co-operative society ;

(c) to investigate all claims against the multi-State co-operative society and subject to the provisions of this Act, to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(d) to pay claims against the multi-State co-operative society , including interest up to the date of winding up according to their respective priorities, if any, in full or rateably, as the assets of the society may permit; and the surplus, if any, remaining after payment of the claims being applied in payment of interest from the date of such order of winding up at a rate fixed by him but not exceeding the contract rate in any case;



Powers of liquidator.

108. (1) Subject to any rules made in this behalf, the whole of the assets of a multi-State co-operative society in respect of which an order for winding up has been made, shall vest in the liquidator appointed under section 107 from the date on which the order takes effect and the liquidator shall have power to realise such assets by sale or otherwise.

(2) Such liquidator shall also have power, subject to the control of the Central Registrar—

(a) to institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings on behalf of the multi-State co-operative society by the name of his office;

(b) to determine from time to time the contribution (including debts due and costs of liquidation) to be made or remaining to be made by the members or past members or by the estates or nominees, heirs or legal representatives of the deceased members or by any officers or former officers, to the assets of the multi-State co-operative society ;

(c) to investigate all claims against the multi-State co-operative society and subject to the provisions of this Act, to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(d) to pay claims against the multi-State co-operative society , including interest up to the date of winding up according to their respective priorities, if any, in full or rateably, as the assets of the society may permit; and the surplus, if any, remaining after payment of the claims being applied in payment of interest from the date of such order of winding up at a rate fixed by him but not exceeding the contract rate in any case;

(e) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne;

(f) to determine whether any person is a member, past member or nominee of a deceased member;

(g) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the multi-State co-operative society as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of that society;

(h) to carry on the business of the multi-State co-operative society so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(i) to make any compromise or arrangement with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors or having or alleging to have any claim, present or future, whereby the multi-State co-operative society may be rendered liable;

(j) to make any compromise or arrangement with any person between whom and the multi-State co-operative society there exists any dispute and to refer any such dispute for decision;

(k) after consulting the members of the multi-State co-operative society, to dispose of the surplus, if any, remaining after paying the claims against the society, in such manner as may be prescribed;

(l) to compromise all calls or liabilities to calls and debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, present or future, certain or contingent, subsisting or alleged to be subsisting between the multi-State co-operative society and a contributory or other debtor or person

apprehending liability to the multi-State co-operative society and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets or the winding up of the society on such terms as may be agreed and take any security for the discharge of any such call, liability, debt or claim and give a complete discharge in respect thereof.

(3) When the affairs of a multi-State co-operative society have been wound up, the liquidator shall make a report to the Central Registrar and deposit the records of the society in such place as the Central Registrar may direct.

Disposal of surplus assets.

109. The surplus assets, as shown in the report of a liquidator of a multi-State co-operative society which is wound up,—

(a) may, if the bye-laws of the multi-State co-operative society specify the purpose for which surplus shall be utilized, be utilized by the Central Registrar for the said purpose, and

(b) if the bye-laws aforesaid do not specify the purpose, be divided by the Central Registrar with the previous sanction of the Central Government, amongst the members of such multi-State co-operative society in such manner as may be prescribed.

Priority of contributions assessed by liquidator.

110. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law relating to insolvency, the contribution assessed by a liquidator shall rank next to debts due to the Central Government or a State Government or a local authority in accordance with the order of priority in insolvency proceedings.

111. (1) The Central Registrar may, after considering the report of the liquidator made to him under sub-section (3) of section 108, order the registration of the multi-State co-operative society to be cancelled and on such cancellation, that society shall stand dissolved.

Power of Central Registrar to cancel registration of a multi-State co-operative society.

(2) An order passed under sub-section (1) shall be communicated by registered post to the president or the Chairperson as the case may be of the multi-State co-operative society and to the financial institutions, if any, of which the society was a member.

## CHAPTER XI

### EXECUTION OF DECREES, ORDERS AND DECISIONS

112. Every decision or order made under section 39 or section 40 or section 83 or section 86 or section 117 or section 119 shall, if not carried out,—

Execution of decisions, etc.

(a) on a certificate signed by the Central Registrar or any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf, be deemed to be a decree of a civil court and shall be executed in the same manner as if it were a decree of such court and such decree shall be executed by the Central Registrar or the Authority or any person authorised by him or it in writing in this behalf, by attachment and sale or sale without attachment of any property of the person or a multi-State co-operative society against whom the decision or order has been made; or

(b) where the decision or order provides for the recovery of money, be executed according to law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue:

Provided that any application for the recovery of any sum shall be made in such manner—

(i) to the Collector and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Central Registrar or the Authority or by any person authorised by him or it in writing in this behalf;

(ii) within twelve years from the date fixed in the decision or order and if no such date is fixed, from the date of decision or order, as the case may be;

(c) be executed by the Central Registrar or any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf, by attachment and sale or sale without attachment of any property of the person or a multi-State co-operative society against whom the decision or order has been made.

Execution of orders of liquidator.

113. Every order made by the liquidator under section 108 shall be executed according to the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

Attachment before award.

114. (1) Where the Authority is satisfied that the party to any reference made to him under section 84 with intent to defeat or delay the execution of any decision that may be passed thereon is about to—

(a) dispose of the whole or any part of the property; or

(b) remove the whole or any part of the property from its existing precincts, the Authority may, unless adequate security is furnished, direct conditional attachment of the said property or such part thereof as it deems necessary.

(2) The attachment under sub-section (1) shall be executed by a civil court having jurisdiction in the same way as an attachment order passed by itself and shall have the same effect as such order.

115. The Central Registrar or Authority or any person authorised by him or it in writing in this behalf shall be deemed, when exercising any powers under this Act for the recovery of any amount by the attachment and sale or by sale without attachment of any property, or when passing any orders on any application made to him or it for such recovery or for taking a step-in-aid of such recovery, to be a civil court for the purposes of article 136 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963.

Central Registrar or Authority or person authorised to be civil court for certain purposes.

36 of 1963.

116. (1) All sums due from a multi-State co-operative society, or from an officer or member or past member of a multi-State co-operative society, to the Central Government or a State Government, including any cost awarded to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, under any provision of this Act, may, on a certificate issued by the Central Registrar in this behalf, be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue as first charge on the assets of such society or officer or member, as the case may be.

Recovery of sums due to Government.

(2) Sums due from a multi-State co-operative society to the Central Government or a State Government and recoverable under sub-section (1) may be recovered firstly from the property of the society and secondly from the members, past members or the estates of deceased members, subject to the limit of their liability:

Provided that the liability of past members and the estate of deceased members shall in all cases be subject to the provisions of section 37.

## CHAPTER XII

### APPEALS AND REVIEW

Appeals.

117. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 118, an appeal shall lie under this section against—

(a) an order made by the Central Registrar under sub-section (3) of section 7 refusing to register a multi-State co-operative society;

(b) an order made by the Central Registrar under sub-section (9) of section 11 refusing to register an amendment of the bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society;

(c) a decision of a multi-State co-operative society refusing or deemed to be refusing under sub-section (4) 25 to admit any person as a member of the society who is otherwise duly qualified for membership under the bye-laws of the society;

(d) an order made by the Central Registrar under section 81 apportioning the costs of an inquiry held under section 78 or an inspection made under section 80;

(e) an order made by the Central Registrar under sub-section (2) of section 83;

(f) an order made by the Central Registrar under section 104 directing the winding up of a multi-State co-operative society;

(g) an order made by the liquidator of a multi-State co-operative society under section 108.

(2) An appeal against any decision or order under sub-section (1) shall be made within sixty days from the date of such decision or order to the prescribed appellate authority.

(3) The appellate authority may, if satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the appeal within the period of sixty days, admit the appeal within such further period as that authority may deem fit.

(4) In disposing of an appeal under this section, the appellate authority may, after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of making their representation, pass such order thereon as that authority may deem fit.

(5) The decision or order of the appellate authority on appeal shall be final.

118. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where, with the previous sanction in writing of, or on requisition by, the Reserve Bank, a co-operative bank—

No appeal in certain cases.

(a) is being wound up; or

(b) in respect of which a scheme of amalgamation or reorganisation is given effect to, no appeal there against shall lie or be permissible, and the sanction or requisition of the Reserve Bank shall not be liable to be called in question.

119. (1) The appellate authority referred to in section 117 may, on the application of any party, review its own order in any case and pass in reference thereto such order as it thinks fit:

Review.

Provided that no such application shall be entertained unless the appellate authority is satisfied that there has been a discovery of new and important matter or evidence which after



exercise of due diligence was not within the knowledge of the applicant or could not be produced by him at the time when the order was made or that there has been some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record or for any other sufficient reason:

Provided further that no such order shall be made under this sub-section unless notice has been given to all interested parties and they have been afforded a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(2) An application for review under sub-section (1) by any party shall be made within thirty days from the date of communication of the order of the appellate authority sought to be reviewed.

Interlocutory orders.

120. Where an appeal is made under section 117, the appellate authority may, in order to prevent the ends of justice being defeated, make such interlocutory orders, including an order of stay pending the decision of the appeal as such authority may deem fit.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### SOCIETIES WHICH BECOME MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES CONSEQUENT ON REORGANISATION OF STATES

Co-operative societies functioning immediately before re-organisation of States.

121. (1) Where, by virtue of the provisions of Part II of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 or any other enactment relating to reorganisation of States, any co-operative society which immediately before the day on which the re-organisation takes place, had its objects confined to one State becomes, as from that day, a multi-State co-operative society, it shall be deemed to be a multi-State co-operative society registered under the corresponding provisions of this Act and the bye-laws of such society shall, in so far as they are not

inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue to be in force until altered or rescinded.

(2) If it appears to the Central Registrar or any officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government (hereafter in this section referred to as the authorised officer) that it is necessary or expedient to reconstitute or reorganise any society referred to in sub-section (1), the Central Registrar or the authorised officer, as the case may be, may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, place before a meeting of the general body of that society, held in such manner as may be prescribed, a scheme for the reconstitution or reorganisation, including proposals regarding—

(a) the formation of new multi-State co-operative societies and the transfer thereto in whole or in part, of the assets and liabilities of that society; or

(b) the transfer, in whole or in part, of the assets and liabilities of that society to any other multi-State co-operative society in existence immediately before the date of that meeting of the general body (hereafter in this section referred to as the existing multi-State co-operative society).

(3) if the scheme is sanctioned by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at the said meeting, either without modifications or with modifications to which the Central Registrar or the authorised officer agrees, he shall certify the scheme and upon such certification, the scheme shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, regulation or bye-laws for the time being in force, be binding on all the societies affected by the scheme, as well as the share holders and creditors of all such societies.

(4) if the scheme is not sanctioned under sub-section (3), the Central Registrar or the authorised officer may refer the scheme to such Judge of the appropriate High Court, as may be nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice thereof, and the decision of that Judge in regard to the scheme shall be final and shall be binding on all the societies affected by the scheme as well as the shareholders and creditors of all such societies.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, “appropriate High Court” means the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the principal place of business of the multi-State co-operative society is situated.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, where a scheme under sub-section (2) includes any proposal regarding the transfer of the assets and liabilities of any multi-State co-operative society referred to in clause (b) thereof, the scheme shall not be binding on such multi-State co-operative society or the shareholders and creditors thereof, unless the proposal regarding such transfer is accepted by that multi-State co-operative society by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a meeting of its general body.

## CHAPTER XIV

### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Offences  
and  
penalties

122. (1) A multi-State co-operative society or an officer or member thereof wilfully making a false return or furnishing false information, or any person wilfully or without any reasonable excuse disobeying any summons, requisition or lawful written order issued under the provisions of this Act, or wilfully not furnishing any information required from him by a person authorised in this behalf under the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable

with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees and which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

(2) Any employer who, without sufficient cause, fails to pay to a multi-State co-operative society the amount deducted by him under section 60 within a period of fourteen days from the date on which such deduction is made shall, without prejudice to any action that may be taken against him under any other law for the time being in force, be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

(3) Any officer or custodian who wilfully fails to hand over custody of books, accounts, documents, records, cash, security and other property belonging to a multi-State co-operative society of which he is an officer or custodian, to a person entitled under section 54, or section 70, or section 78, or section 79, or section 107 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees and in the case of a continuing breach, with the further fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after conviction for the first such breach.

(4) Whoever before, during or after the election or delegates under the proviso to subsection (1) of section 38 or election of members of the board,—

(a) fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any nomination paper; or

(b) fraudulently defaces, destroys or removes any list, notice or other document affixed by or under the authority of a returning officer; or

(c) fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper or any declaration or identity; or

(d) without due authority supplies any ballot paper to any person or receives any ballot paper from any person or is in possession of any ballot paper; or

(e) fraudulently puts into any ballot box anything other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in; or

(f) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes, with any ballot box or ballot papers then in use for the purposes of the election; or

(g) fraudulently or without due authority, as the case may be, attempts to do any of the foregoing acts or wilfully aids or abets the doing of any such acts;

(h) offers any gift or promises to offer any gratification to any person with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing—

(i) a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw or not to withdraw from, being a candidate at an election; or

(ii) a member to vote or refrain from voting at an election, or as a reward to a person for having so stood or not stood or for having withdrawn or not having withdrawn his candidature; or

(iii) a member for having voted or refrained from voting, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

123. (1) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

Cognizance  
of offences.

(2) No prosecution for offences under section 122 shall be instituted except on a complaint filed in writing by a member of a multi-State co-operative society or by the Central Registrar in the competent court.

## CHAPTER XV

### MISCELLANEOUS

124. Every multi-State co-operative society shall keep a copy of the rules and its bye-laws and also a list of its members, open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times, at the registered address of the society.

Copies of  
bye-laws,  
etc., to be  
open to  
inspection.

125. (1) The register of members commencing from the date of the registration of multi-State co-operative society, the index of members, the register of debenture holders, and copies of all annual returns prepared together with the copies of certificates and documents, shall be kept at the registered office of the multi-State co-operative society.

Place of  
keeping,  
and  
inspection  
of, registers  
and returns.

(2) The registers, indexes, returns and copies of certificates and other documents referred to in sub-section (1) shall be open during business hours (subject to such reasonable restrictions, as the multi-State co-operative society may impose, so that no less than two hours in each day are allowed for inspection) to the inspection—

(a) of any member or debenture holder, without fee; and

(b) of any other person, on payment of such sum as may be prescribed for each inspection.

Inspection  
of books of  
account, etc.  
of multi-  
State co-  
operative  
society.

126. (1) The books of account and other books and papers of every multi-State co-operative society shall be open to inspection during business hours—

(i) by the Central Registrar, or

(ii) by such officer of the Government as may be authorised by the Central Government in this behalf:

Provided that such inspection may be made without giving any previous notice to that society or any officer thereof;

(iii) by the members of the multi-State co-operative society.

(2) It shall be the duty of every director, other officer or employee of the multi-State co-operative society to produce to the person making inspection under sub-section (1), all such books of account and other books and papers of the multi-State co-operative society in his custody or control and to furnish him with any statement, information or explanation relating to the affairs of such society as the said person may require of him within such time and at such place as he may specify.

(3) It shall also be the duty of every director, other officer or employee of the multi-State co-operative society to give to the person making inspection under this section all assistance in connection with the inspection which the multi-State co-operative society may be reasonably expected to give.

(4) The person making the inspection under this section may, during the course of inspection,—

(1) make or cause to be made copies of books of account and other books and papers, or

(ii) place or cause to be placed any marks of identification thereon in token of the inspection having been made.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any contract to the contrary, the Central Registrar or an officer authorised under clause (ii) of sub-section (1), making an inspection under this section shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

5 of 1908.

(i) the discovery and production of books of account and other documents, at such place and such time as may be specified by such person;

(ii) summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and examining them on oath;

(iii) inspection of any books, registers and other documents of the multi-State co-operative society at any place.

(6) Where an inspection of the books of account and other books and papers of the multi-State co-operative society has been made under this section, the Central Registrar or an officer authorised under clause (ii) of sub-section (1), making the inspection shall make a report to the Central Government.

127. At every annual general meeting of a multi-State co-operative society, the board shall lay before the multi-State co-operative society—

Annual  
accounts  
and balance  
sheet

(a) a balance-sheet as at the end of every co-operative year; and

(b) a profit and loss account for that year.



Minutes of  
proceedings  
of general  
meetings  
and of  
board and  
other  
meetings

128. (1) Every multi-State co-operative society shall cause minutes of all proceedings of every general meeting and of all proceedings of every meeting of its board or of every committee of the board, to be kept by making within thirty days of the conclusion of every such meeting concerned, entries thereof in books kept for that purpose with their pages consecutively numbered.

(2) Each page of every such book shall be initialed or signed and the last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting in such books shall be dated and signed—

(a) in the case of minutes of proceedings of a meeting of the board or of a committee thereof, by the chairperson of the said meeting or the chairperson of the next succeeding meeting;

(b) in the case of minutes of proceedings of a general meeting, by the chairperson of the same meeting within the aforesaid period of thirty days or in the event of the death or inability of that chairperson within that period, by a member of the board duly authorised by the board for the purpose

(3) In no case the minutes of proceedings of a meeting shall be attached to any such books as aforesaid by pasting or otherwise.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall contain a fair and correct summary of the proceedings thereat.

(5) All appointments of officers made at any of the meetings aforesaid shall be included in the minutes of the meeting.

(6) In the case of a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board, the minutes shall also contain—

(a) the names of the members of the board present at the meeting; and

(b) in the case of each resolution passed at the meeting, the names of the members of the board, if any, dissenting from, or not concurring in, the resolution.

(7) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) to (6) shall be deemed to require the inclusion in any such minutes of any matter which, in the opinion of the chairperson of the meeting,—

(a) is, or could reasonable be regarded as, defamatory of any person;

(b) is irrelevant or immaterial to the proceedings; or

(c) is detrimental to the interests of the multi-State co-operative society.

*Explanation.*—The chairperson shall exercise an absolute discretion in regard to the inclusion or non-inclusion of any matter in the minutes on the grounds specified in this sub-section:

129. Minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of section 128 shall be evidence of the proceedings recorded therein.

Minutes to be evidence

130. Where minutes of the proceedings of any general meeting of the multi-State co-operative society or of any meeting of its board or a Committee of the board have been kept in accordance with the provisions of section 128, then, until the contrary is proved, the meeting shall be deemed to have been duly called and held, and all proceedings thereat to have duly taken place, and in particular, all appointments of directors or liquidators made at the meeting shall be deemed to be valid.

Presumptions to be drawn where minutes duly drawn and signed

Inspection of minutes book of general meetings.

131. The books containing the minutes of the proceeding of any general meeting of a multi-State co-operative society shall—

(a) be kept at the registered office of that society, and

(b) be open, during business hours, to the inspection of any member of that society.

Liquidator to be public servant.

132. Any person appointed as liquidator under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

Notice necessary in suits.

133. No suit shall be instituted against a multi-State co-operative society or any of its officers in respect of any act touching the constitution, management or the business of the society until the expiration of ninety days next after notice in writing has been delivered to the Central Registrar or left at this office, stating the cause of action, the name, description and place of residence of the plaintiff and the relief which he claims, and the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Power to amend Second Schedule.

134. (1) If the Central Government is satisfied that any multi-State co-operative society should be designated as a national co-operative society or any national co-operative society specified in the Second Schedule should be omitted from the said Schedule, it may, by notification, amend the said Schedule so as to include therein such multi-State co-operative society or exclude therefrom such national co-operative society, and thereupon the said Schedule shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

(2) A copy of every notification under subsection (1) shall be laid before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made.

135. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no court shall have jurisdiction in respect of— Bar of jurisdiction of courts

(a) the registration of a multi-State co-operative society or its bye-laws or of an amendment of the bye-laws;

(b) any matter concerning the winding up and the dissolution of a multi-State Co-operative Society.

(2) While a multi-State co-operative society is being wound up, no suit or other legal proceedings relating to the business of such society shall be proceeded with or instituted against the liquidator or against the society or any member thereof, except by leave of the Central Registrar and subject to such terms and conditions as he may impose.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no decision or order made under this Act shall be questioned in any court.

136. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Authority or the Central Registrar or, any person subordinate to him or acting on its or his authority or against any other person, in respect of anything in good faith done or purporting to have been done under this Act. Indemnity.

137. Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in any law relating to co-operative societies in force in a State, a multi-State co-operative society, not being a co-operative bank, may open branches or places of business in any place in India. Opening of branches.

138. Every year within six months of the closure of the accounting year every multi-State co-operative society shall file the following returns with the Central Registrar, namely:— Filing of returns.

(a) annual report of the activities;

(b) audited statements of accounts;

(c) plan for surplus disposal as approved by the general body;

(d) list of amendments to the bye-laws of the multi-State co-operative society;

(e) declaration regarding date of holding of general body meeting and conduct of elections where due;

(f) any other information required by the Central Registrar in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act.

Certain Acts  
not to  
apply.

139. (1) The provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 shall not apply to the multi-State co-operative societies. 1 of 1956. 54 of 1969.

(2) The multi-State co-operative societies registered or deemed to be registered under the provisions of this Act shall not indulge in monopolistic and restrictive trade practices as defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. 54 of 1969.

Central  
Government's  
power to  
give  
directions to  
specified  
multi-State  
co-operative  
societies in  
public  
interest.

140. If the Central Government is satisfied that in the public interest or for the purposes of securing proper implementation of co-operative production and other developmental programmes approved or undertaken by the Central Government or to secure proper management of the business of the specified multi-State co-operative societies generally or for preventing the affairs of such society being conducted in a manner detrimental to the interests of the members, any depositors or creditors thereof, it is necessary to issue directions to any class of specified multi-State co-operative societies generally or to any specified multi-State co-operative society or societies in particular, the Central Government may issue directions to it or to them, from time to time, and all such specified multi-State co-

operative society or the societies concerned as the case may be, shall be bound to comply with such directions.

141. (1) If in the opinion of the Central Government, the board of any specified multi-State co-operative society is persistently making default or is negligent in the performance of the duties imposed on it by this Act or the rules or the bye-laws or has committed any act which is prejudicial to the interests of the society or its members, or has omitted or failed to comply with any directions given to it under section 141 or that there is a stalement in the constitution or functions of the board, the Central Government may, after giving the board an opportunity to State its objections, if any, and considering the objections, if received, by order in writing, remove the board and appoint one or more administrators, who need not be members of the society, to manage the affairs of the society for such period not exceeding one year, as may be specified in the order which period may, at the discretion of the Central Government, be extended from time to time; so, however that the aggregate period does not exceed two years.

Supersession  
of board of  
specified  
multi-State  
co-operative  
society.

(2) The Central Government may fix such remuneration for the administrators, as he may think fit and the remuneration shall be paid out of the funds of the specified multi-State co-operative society.

(3) The administrator shall, subject to the control of the Central Government and to such instructions as it may from time to time give, have power to exercise all or any of the functions of the board or of any officer of the specified multi-State co-operative society and take all such actions as may be required in the interests of the society.

(4) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (5), the administrator shall, before the expiry of his term of office, arrange for the constitution of a new board in accordance with the bye-laws of the specified multi-State co-operative society.

(5) If, at any time during the period the administrator is in office, the Central Government considers it necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order in writing giving reasons therefor, direct the administrator to arrange for the constitution of a new board for such specified multi-State co-operative society in accordance with the bye-laws of such society and immediately on the constitution of such board, the administrator shall hand over the management of such society to such newly constituted board and cease to function.

(6) Where a specified multi-State co-operative society is indebted to any financial institution, the Central Government shall, before taking any action, under sub-section (1) in respect of that society, consult the financial institution.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of sections 140 and 141, "specified multi-State co-operative society" means any multi-State co-operative society in which not less than fifty-one per cent of the paid-up share capital or of total shares, is held by the Central Government.

Power to  
make rules.

142. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the form to be used, the particulars to be given and the conditions to be complied with in the making of applications under section 6 for the registration of a multi-State co-operative society and the procedure in the matter of such applications;
- (b) the matters in respect of which a multi-State co-operative society may make bye-laws under sub-section (2) of section 10;
- (c) the manner in which the order of refusal to register any amendment of the bye-laws shall be communicated under sub-section (9) of section 11;
- (d) the manner in which a multi-State co-operative society shall have a principal place of business and registered address under section 14;
- (e) the procedure and conditions for change in the extent of the liability of a multi-State co-operative society under section 16;
- (f) the manner in which order of refusal to register an amendment of bye-laws shall be communicated under sub-section (4) of section 22;
- (g) the classification of federal co-operative and other terms and conditions applicable to in under sub-section (3) of section 23;
- (h) the restriction on holding the share capital of the society other than a member referred to in section 33;
- (i) the constitution and powers of smaller body representing the general body under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 38;



(j) the period within which annual general meeting be called and the procedure at such meetings and the powers to be exercised by such meeting under section 139;

(k) the election of members of the board under sub-section (2) of section 45 through secret ballot;

(l) the nomination of members under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 48;

(m) the additional measures and acts which may be taken or, as the case may be, done by the board under section 49;

(n) the salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of the Chief Executive under sub-section (3) of section 51;

(o) the conditions subject to which the board may constitute an executive Committee and other Committees or sub-committees under sub-section (1) of section 53;

(p) the persons by whom and the form in which copies of entries in books of multi-State co-operative societies may be certified under section 58 and the charges to be levied for the supply of such copies;

(q) providing aid to multi-State co-operative societies on certain terms and conditions under clause (g) of section 61;

(r) the conditions under which profits may be distributed to the members of a multi-State co-operative society and the maximum rate of dividend which may be paid by the multi-State co-operative society under section 63;

- (s) establishment of contributory provident fund under sub-section (1) of section 69;
- (t) the form, manner and fee to be accompanied with the application under sub-section (2) of section 86;
- (u) the salary, allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the chairperson and other members under section 90;
- (v) the salaries, allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Authority under sub-section (3) of section 93;
- (w) any other power which may be prescribed under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 100;
- (x) the manner of disposing of the surplus under clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 108;
- (y) the manner in which surplus assets be divided by the Central Registrar with the previous sanction of the Central Government under clause (b) of section 109;
- (z) the appellate authority to be specified under sub-section (2) of section 117;
- (za) the procedure under section 121 for reconstitution and reorganisation of societies which became the multi-State co-operative societies consequent on reorganisation of States;
- (zb) the inspection of records of the society on payment of fees under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 125;
- (zc) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed;

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Power to  
remove  
difficulties.

143. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

Repeal and  
saving.

144. (1) The multi-State co-operative societies Act, 1984 is hereby repealed.

51 of 1984.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in the General Clauses Act, 1897 with respect to repeals, any notification, rule, order, requirement, registration, certificate, notice, decision, direction, approval, authorization, consent, application, request or thing made,

10 of 1897.

51 of 1984. issued, given or done under the multi-State co-operative societies Act, 1984 shall, if in force at the commencement of this Act, continue to be in force and have effect as if made, issued, given or done under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

2 of 1912. (3) Every multi-State co-operative society existing immediately before the commencement of this Act which has been registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or under any other Act relating to co-operative societies in force, in any State or in pursuance of the provisions of the Multi-unit co-operative societies Act, 1942, or the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 shall be deemed to be registered under the corresponding provisions of this Act, and the bye-laws of such society shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or the rules, continue to be in force until altered or rescinded.

6 of 1942.  
51 of 1984. (4) All appointments, rules and orders made, all notifications and notices issued and all suits and other proceedings instituted under any of the Acts referred to in sub-section (1) shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made, issued and instituted under this Act, save that an order made cancelling the registration of a multi-State co-operative society shall be deemed, unless the society has already been finally liquidated, to be an order made under section 104 for its being wound up.

(5) The provisions of this Act shall apply to—

(a) any application for registration of a multi-State co-operative society;

(b) any application for registration of amendment of bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society,

pending at the commencement of this Act and to the proceedings consequent thereon and to any registration granted in pursuance thereof.

(6) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, any legal proceeding pending in any court or before the Central Registrar or any other authority at the commencement of this Act shall be continued to be in that court or before the Central Registrar or that authority if this Act had not been passed.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 3(i)]

### CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

1. Voluntary and Open Membership.—Co-operatives are voluntary organizations, open to all persons capable of using their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without discrimination on bases of gender, social inequality, racial, political ideologies or religious consideration.

2. Democratic Member Control.—Co-operatives are democratic organizations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting their policies and decision making. Elected representatives of these co-operatives are responsible and accountable to their members.

3. Member's Economic Participation.—Members contribute equitably and control the capital of their Co-operative democratically. At least a part of the surplus arising out of the economic results would be the common property of the Co-operatives. The remaining surplus could be utilized benefiting the members in proportion to their share in the Co-operative.

4. Autonomy and Independence—Co-operatives are autonomous, self-help organizations controlled by their members. If Co-operatives enter into agreement with other organizations including Government or raise capital from external sources they do so on terms that ensure their democratic control by members and maintenance of Co-operative autonomy.

5. Education, Training and Information.—Co-operatives provide education and training to their members, elected representatives and employees so that they can contribute effectively to the development of their Co-operatives. They also make the general public, particularly young people and leaders aware of the nature and benefits of co-operation.

6. Co-operation among Co-operatives.—Co-operatives serve their members most effectively and strengthen the Co-operative movement, by working together through available local, regional, national and international structures.

7. Concern for Community.—While focusing on the needs of their members, Co-operatives work for the sustainable development of communities through policies accepted by their members.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See sections 3 (f) and 135]

**List of national co-operative societies**

1. National Co-operative Land Development Banks Federation Limited, Mumbai.
2. National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Mumbai.
3. National Co-operative Union of India Limited, New Delhi.
4. National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi.
5. National Co-operative Consumer's Federation of India Limited, New Delhi.
6. National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi.
7. National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi.
8. National Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, New Delhi.
9. Indian Farmer's Fertiliser Co-operative Limited, New Delhi.
10. All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Mumbai.
11. All Indian Industrial Co-operative Banks Federation Limited, Bangalore.
12. National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India Limited, Anand.
13. Petrofils Co-operative Limited, Vadodara.
14. National Heavy Engineering Co-operative Limited, Pune.
15. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi.

16. National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi.
17. Krishak Bharati Co-operative Limited, New Delhi.
18. National Federation of Fishermen's Co-operative Limited, New Delhi.
19. National Federation of Labour Co-operative Limited, New Delhi.
20. National Co-operative Tobacco Grower's Federation, Anand.
21. Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi.



## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Central Government enacted the Multi-unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942, to facilitate the organization, administration and functioning of co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of Members of such societies from more than one State. A number of national level co-operative societies and federations, promoted by co-operatives in the country had come up with the assistance of the Central and State Governments. The provisions in the co-operative laws in different states governing these multi-State co-operative societies varied from one another. The lack of uniformity and inadequacies in the then existing arrangement rendered it necessary to replace the multi-unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942 by a common comprehensive Central legislation, namely, the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 providing for a central authority to be responsible for their registration, promotion and supervision.

2. In view of the increasing demand of co-operative societies for more autonomy and democratic management with less control from the Central or State Government, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Choudhary Brahm Perkash was set up. The report of the said Committee suggested a model co-operative law. Based on the said report, it is proposed to replace the existing Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 by enactment of the proposed legislation, namely, the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Bill, 2000.

3. The object of this Bill is to remove the restrictive provisions in the existing Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 in order to provide functional autonomy and democratic management of multi-State co-operative societies . This is being ensured by deleting the provisions of the existing Act relating to restrictions on the term of office bearers of multi-State co-operative societies , prior approval of the Central Registrar for amalgamation, and for transfer of assets and liabilities or division of multi-State co-operative societies . The Central Government's power to give directions to and order suppression of the Boards of the multi-State co-operative societies have been restricted to such multi-State co-operative societies in which not less than fifty-one per cent. of the paid-up share capital or of total shares is held by the Central Government. This has been done in order to safeguard public interest.

4. In order to ensure financial management by the co-operative societies themselves, formation of subsidiary institutions by the co-operatives, concept of federal co-operative, raising of resources by receiving deposits, raising loans and grants from external sources in accordance with its bye-laws and to invest in the shares, securities or assets of any other institution without the previous approval of the Central Registrar, have been provided in the Bill.

5. The settlement of disputes is proposed by a quasi-judicial authority, namely, the Co-operative Disputes Settlement Authority, replacing the existing system of such settlement by the Central Registrar. It is envisaged that by this system the settlement of disputes would be quicker and more judicious.

6. In order to ensure minimum control by the Central or State Governments in the management of multi-State co-operative societies and to depoliticise their management, it has been proposed in the Bill that a Minister in the Central Government or State Government shall not be eligible to hold office of chairperson or vice-chairperson in such societies. The powers of the Central Government to exempt any multi-State co-operative society from provisions of the Act or rules have been withdrawn.

7. In order to empower members of such societies and to ensure their active participation in management, adequate provisions have been made in the Bill for filing a complaint by a member for prosecution of offences, access to information and disqualifications for membership on account of non-attendance of three consecutive general body meetings or failure to use services provided by a multi-State co-operative society to the minimum level as provided in the bye-laws of such society.

8. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

NEW DELHI;  
*The 14th November, 2000.*

NITISH KUMAR

*Notes on clauses*

*Clause 1.*—This clause, *inter alia*, seeks to extend the provisions of the Bill to the whole of India including the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

*Clause 2.*—As the subject relating to co-operative societies falls within the jurisdiction of the State, only those societies whose objects extend beyond one State come under the purview of the proposed Bill and the types of societies that would be covered have been specified in the Bill itself.

*Clause 3.*—This clause relates to definitions of various words and expressions used in the Bill.

*Clause 4.*—Provision has been made under this clause for the appointment of a Central Registrar with a proper scheme of delegation of powers to any officer of the Central Government or the State Government.

*Clause 5.*—This clause provides that no multi-State co-operative society shall be registered unless its main object is such as to render it necessary to serve the interests of members in more than one State and its bye-laws provide for social and economic betterment of its members through self-help and mutual aid in accordance with the co-operative principles.

*Clauses 6, 7 and 8.*—These clauses provide for making an application for the registration of a multi-State co-operative society, disposal of such application by the Central Registrar and for the issue of registration certificate when registered.

*Clause 9.*—This clause confers corporate status on a multi-State co-operative society after its registration.

*Clause 10.*—This clause confers powers upon the multi-State co-operative society to make bye-laws consistent with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder. Such bye-laws may provide for all or any of the matters specified in sub-clause (2) of this clause.

*Clauses 11 and 12.*—These clauses provide for the procedure for the amendment of bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society and its commencement.

*Clauses 13 and 14.*—These clauses prescribe the procedure for change of name or address of the multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 15.*—This clause provides for the manner of publication of the name and address of the registered office of the multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 16.*—This clause provides that only a multi-State co-operative society with limited liability shall be registered.

*Clause 17.*—This clause deals with the procedure for amalgamation, transfer of assets and liabilities or division of multi-State co-operative societies.

*Clause 18.*—This clause deals with preparation of a scheme for the amalgamation or reorganisation of a multi-State co-operative bank with the previous approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

*Clause 19.*—This clause empowers a multi-State co-operative society to promote one or more subsidiary institutions for the furtherance of its stated objectives by a resolution passed at its general body meeting by a majority vote of members and such subsidiary institutions shall exist only as long as the general body of such multi-State co-operative society deems its existence necessary. It further provides that a multi-State co-operative society cannot transfer or assign its substantive part of business or activities to such subsidiary institutions. It also provides that the annual reports and accounts of the subsidiary institutions shall be placed each year before the general meeting of the promoting multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 20.*—This clause contains provisions relating to the liability of a co-operative bank, being an insured bank within the meaning of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, or new co-operative bank formed after amalgamation of such insured bank or transferee bank, to the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation.

*Clause 21.*—This clause provides that the certificate of registration of a multi-State co-operative society shall stand cancelled in the circumstances as laid down in this clause.

*Clause 22.*—This clause prescribes the procedure for conversion of a State-based co-operative society into a multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 23.*—This clause contains provisions relating to registration of a Federal Co-operative, the manner of its representation by members in its general meetings and classification and other terms and conditions applicable to it as may be specified by rules.

*Clause 24.*—This clause provides that a federal co-operative may discharge the functions to facilitate the voluntary formation and democratic functioning of co-operative societies as Federal co-operative or multi-State co-operative societies based on self-help and mutual aid. Besides a Federal Co-operative may discharge the functions specified in sub-clause (2) of this clause.

*Clause 25.*—The persons who are eligible to become members of a multi-State co-operative society have been enumerated in this clause. An individual shall not be eligible for admission as a member of a national co-operative society or a Federal co-operative. It shall be the duty of every member of a multi-State co-operative society to promote and protect the interests and objects of such society.

*Clause 26.*—This clause contains provisions for admission of a person as nominal or associate member of a multi-State co-operative society in accordance with its bye-laws and such nominal or associate member shall not be entitled to subscribe to the shares of such society or have any interest in the management thereof including right to vote, elect as a director of the board or participate in the general body meetings.

*Clause 27.*—This clause contains provisions relating to conduct of co-operative education programmes for its members and employees and for providing funds for such programmes.

*Clause 28.*—This clause provides for the members not to exercise their rights as members till due payment is made by them.

*Clause 29.*—This clause contains provision relating to disqualification for being a member of a multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 30.*—This clause deals with the procedure for expulsion of members of multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 31.*—Under this clause every member of a multi-State co-operative society shall have one vote in the affairs of the society. Certain multi-State co-operative societies the members of which include co-operative societies or other multi-State co-operative societies, may provide for an equitable system of voting.

*Clause 32.*—This clause provides for the manner in which a member can exercise his vote.

*Clauses 33 to 37.*—These clauses deal with the restrictions on transfer of shares or interests, redemption of shares on face value of such shares and the manner in which the shares may be redeemable; transfer of share or interest; on the death of a member to the person nominated in accordance with the bye-laws made in this behalf or if no person is nominated, to the heir or legal representative of the deceased member and the liability of a past member and the estate of a deceased member for the debts of the society.

*Clause 38.*—This clause provides for the general body of a multi-State co-operative society and for its constitution, powers and functions. It also provides that a co-operative society which is a member of a multi-State co-operative society shall be represented in the latter only through its Chairperson or the Chief Executive or a member of the board, if such member is so authorised by the board, and, where there is no board of such co-operative society, through the administrator, so that its participation in the general body of a multi-State co-operative society is effective. Where the bye-laws of a multi-State co-operative society provide for representation of other institutions in any meeting of general body or the board of such multi-State co-operative society, such institutions shall be represented through its nominee.

*Clauses 39 and 40.*—These clauses provide for the annual general meeting and special general meeting of the general body of a multi-State co-operative society. Sub-clause (1) of clause 39, *inter alia*, provides the purposes for which annual general meeting shall be called by the board of the multi-State co-operative society. Sub-clause (2) of clause 39 provides that where the board of a multi-State co-operative society fails to convene the annual general meeting within the period specified in sub-clause (1) of that clause, the Central Registrar or any person authorised by him in this behalf shall be competent to convene such annual general meeting within a period of ninety days from the date of expiry of the period mentioned in sub-clause (1) of that clause and the expenditure incurred on such meeting shall be borne by the society.

*Clause 41.*—This clause provides for board of directors of every multi-State co-operative society. It further provides that the number of directors shall not exceed twenty-one. However, the board can co-opt two directors in addition to twenty-one directors. The functional directors in a national co-operative society shall also be the members of the board and such members shall be excluded for the purpose of counting the total number of twenty one directors.

*Clause 42.*—This clause seeks to associate the representatives of the employees of the multi-State co-operative societies in the management decision making process.

*Clause 43.*— This clause specifies for the disqualifications for members of the board of directors of a multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 44.*—This clause provides that no member of the board shall be eligible to be appointed as chairperson or vice-chairperson of a multi-State co-operative society if such member is a Minister in the Central Government or State Government.

*Clause 45.*—This clause provides for the matters relating to the conduct of elections to the board; manner of election; term of office of elected members of the board and conferring powers upon the Central Registrar to conduct election where the board fails to conduct election within the specified period.

*Clause 46.*—No person shall hold, at the same time, office of president or chairpersons, vice-president or vice-chairperson of more than two multi-State co-operative societies.

*Clause 47.* This clause relates to removal of elected members by the general body on the basis of report of the Central Registrar.

*Clause 48.* Where the Central Government or a State Government has subscribed to the share capital of a multi-State co-operative society, the Central Government or the State Government or any person authorised by the Central Government or the State Government can nominate such number of persons on the board of such society in accordance with the percentage of issued equity share capital held by the Central Government or the State Government as specified in sub-clause (1) of the clause. The persons so nominated shall hold office during the pleasure of the Government by which he has been so nominated.

*Clauses 49 and 50.*—These clauses provide for powers and functions of board and its meetings. These clauses, *inter alia*, provide that the total number of meetings of board in a year and the venue of meeting shall be such as may be specified by the bye-laws of the multi-State co-operative society. It further provides that not more than two persons may be invited by board in its meetings. It also provides that if the chairperson of the board is, for any reason, unable to attend a meeting of board any other member of board chosen by the members present from amongst themselves at the meeting, shall preside at the meeting.

*Clause 51.*—Clause 51 contains provisions for appointment of a Chief Executive to be appointed by the board. It further provides that the Chief Executive shall be a full time employee and also a member of the board and the Executive Committee and other Committees which may be constituted under sub-clause (1) of clause 53 of the Bill. It also provides for the salary and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of, the Chief Executive of a multi-State co-operative society in which the Central Government or State Government holds fifty-one per cent or more of the paid-up share capital or of total shares of the multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 52.*—This clause specifies the powers to be exercised and functions to be discharged by the Chief Executive of a multi-State co-operative society. It further provides that the Chief Executive shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions under the general superintendence, direction and control of the board.

*Clause 53.*—This clause provides for the constitution of Executive Committee and other committees or sub-committees of the board.

*Clause 54.*—This clause provides for securing possession of records, property, etc. of a multi-State co-operative society, by the order of a magistrate, where such records are likely to be tampered with or destroyed or the properties likely to be mis-appropriated or mis-applied, under the circumstances enumerated in this clause.

*Clauses 55 to 61.*—The provisions in these clauses confer certain privileges on multi-State co-operative society. Such societies are afforded exemption from compulsory registration of instruments (*vide* clause 59). Clause 60 gives the facility to such a society for deduction of amounts from the salary of a member of multi-State co-operative society to meet the claims of such a society. An enabling provision has been incorporated in clause 61 to facilitate Government aid to multi-State co-operative societies.

*Clause 62.*—This clause provides that no part of the funds, other than the net profits, of a multi-State co-operative society shall be divided by way of bonus or dividend, etc.

*Clause 63.*—This clause relates to the disposal of net profits and contributions to statutory funds.

*Clause 64.*—The modes of investments of funds of a multi-State co-operative society have been laid down in this clause.



*Clause 65.*—This clause provides that no multi-State co-operative society shall make a contribution, either in money or in kind, either directly or indirectly, to an institution which has, its object, of furtherance of the interest of a political party.

*Clause 66. to 68.*—These clauses lay down restrictions on making loans, deposited and raising loans and grants from external sources to be received and other transactions with non-members of multi-State co-operative society. Clause 67 provides that the total amount of deposits and loans received during any financial year shall not exceed ten times of the sum of subscribed share-capital and accumulated reserves. It further provides that multi-State co-operative society can issue non-convertible debentures or other instruments to the extent of twenty-five per cent of its paid-up share-capital.

*Clause 69.*—This clause provides for the establishment of a contributory provident fund for the benefit of employees of the multi-State Co-operative society having such number or class of employees as may be prescribed.

*Clause 70.*—This clause contains provisions for appointment of auditors of multi-State co-operative society at its general meeting, period of holding office, eligibility of retiring auditors for re-appointment, filling up of casual vacancies, removal of auditors and their remuneration.

*Clause 71.*—This clause contains provisions as to the resolutions for appointing or removing auditors.

*Clause 72.*—This clause contains provisions for qualifications and disqualifications of auditors.

*Clause 73.*—This clause contains provisions relating to powers and duties of auditors. This clause, *inter alia*, provides that the auditor is required to make a report to the members of the multi-State co-operative society on the accounts examined by him and such report shall contain the matters specified in sub-clause (4) of this clause.

*Clause 74.*—This clause provides that only the persons appointed as auditors of the multi-State co-operative society shall sign the auditor's report or sign or authenticate any document of the multi-State co-operative society required to be signed or authenticated by the auditor under any law.

*Clause 75.*—This clause contains provisions for reading of the auditor's report in the general meeting. The auditor's report shall be open for inspection by any member of the multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 76.*—This clause confers right upon the auditor of a multi-State co-operative society to receive all notices and other communications relating to any general meeting of a multi-State co-operative society and also entitles upon the auditor to attend any general meeting and to be heard in such meeting which he attends on any part of business which concerns him as auditor.

*Clause 77.*—This clause confers powers upon the Central Government to direct special audit of the multi-State co-operative society in the circumstances specified in sub-clause (1) of this clause. It also contains provisions relating to conduct of special audit, appointment of special auditor, powers and duties of special auditor, report of special auditor and expenses relating to such audit.

*Clauses 78 to 83.*—These clauses provide for an inquiry to be held by the Central Registrar into the constitution, working and financial condition of a multi-State co-operative society and also to inspect or authorise some person to inspect the books of the society on the application of creditor of the society. It is further provided that where inquiry is held or inspection made, the Central Registrar may apportion the cost between the concerned members or creditors and the society and such cost may be recovered on an application to a magistrate having jurisdiction. It is also provided for repayment or restoration of the money or property with interest or to pay contribution and costs or compensation as the Central Registrar may consider just and equitable in cases where any payment has been made contrary to the provisions of the Bill. It is also provided that the Central Registrar may, on a request from a federal co-operative to which a multi-State co-operative is affiliated or a creditor or not less than one-third of the members of the board or not less than one-tenth of the total number of members of a multi-State co-operative society, inspect or direct any person authorised by him to hold an inspection into the constitution, working and financial condition of a multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 84.*—This clause relates to settlement of disputes touching the constitution, management or business of a multi-State co-operative society. It further provides that such disputes shall be referred to the Co-operative Disputes Settlement Authority. It also specifies the disputes which shall be deemed to be disputes touching the constitution, management or business of the multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 85.*—This clause provides that the Central Government shall, by notification, establish an Authority to be known as the Co-operative Disputes Settlement Authority to adjudicate the disputes referred to in clause 84.

*Clause 86.*—This clause contains provisions relating to matters for making an application to the Authority for adjudication of disputes and passing of orders thereon by the Authority.

*Clause 87.*—This clause provides for the composition of Authority. The Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and not more than four Members to be appointed by the Central Government. The selection of the Chairperson and the Members shall be made by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. The Chairperson of the Authority is conferred power to constitute Benches. The Central Government shall notify the areas in relation to which such Benches may exercise their jurisdiction.

*Clause 88.*—This clause contains qualifications required for appointment of Chairperson and other Members of the Authority.

*Clause 89.*—This clause contains provisions for the term of office of the Chairperson and other Members of the Authority. The Chairperson and any other Member shall hold office for a term not exceeding three years from the date on which he enters upon his office. The Chairperson cannot hold office in the authority after he has attained the age of sixty-five years and any other Member also cannot hold office after he has attained the age of sixty-two years.

*Clause 90.*—This clause contains provisions for salary and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of, Chairperson and other Members of the Authority, which shall be such as may be specified in the rules to be made by the Central Government.

*Clause 91.*—This clause contains provisions for filling up of temporary vacancies of the Chairperson and Members of the Authority.

*Clause 92.*—This clause contains provisions for the removal of Chairperson or any other Member of the Authority Sub-clause (1) of this clause provides the circumstances under which the Central Government may remove from office the Chairperson or any Member of the Authority Sub-clause (2) provides that the Chairperson or the Member of the Authority cannot be removed from office unless the

Supreme Court on a reference being made to it in this behalf by the Central Government has, on an inquiry held by it, reported that the Chairperson or the Member of the Authority ought on such ground or grounds to be removed. Sub-clause (3) confers power upon the Central Government to suspend from office the Chairperson or the Member in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under sub-clause (2) until the Central Government has passed an order on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court.

*Clause 93.*—This clause contains provisions for providing the Authority, its officers and employees by the Central Government. The officers and other employees of the Authority shall discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Chairperson of the Authority. The salary and allowances and other conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Authority shall be specified by rules to be made by the Central Government.

*Clause 94.*—This clause contains provisions for distribution of business amongst Benches of the Authority.

*Clause 95.*—This clause confers power upon the Chairperson of the Authority to transfer any case pending before one Bench, for disposal, to any other Bench.

*Clause 96.*—This clause provides that the decision of the Authority shall be by majority. If the members of a Bench consisting of two members differ in opinion on any point, they shall state a point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the Chairperson of the Authority who shall hear the point or points which shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.

*Clause 97.*—This clause provides that the Chairperson, Members and the officers and other employees of the Authority shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

*Clause 98.*—This clause contains provisions for transfer of all applications, pending for adjudication of disputes before the central Registrar before the establishment of the Authority, to the Authority immediately on its establishment.

*Clause 99.*—This clause provides that the civil court shall not have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which the Authority is empowered by, or under the Bill to determine and no injunction shall be granted by such court.

*Clause 100.*—This clause provides that the Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice. The Authority shall have power to regulate its own procedure. Sub-clause (2) of this clause confers certain powers of the civil court upon the Authority.

*Clause 101.*—This clause provides that the applicant or appellant may either appear in person before the Authority or authorise one or more chartered accountants or company secretaries or cost accountants or legal practitioners or any of its officers to present his or its case before the Authority.

*Clause 102.*—This clause contains provisions for appeal from the decision or order of the Authority to the High Court.

*Clause 103.*—This clause specifies the period of limitation for the disputes referred to in this clause.

*Clauses 104 to 111.*—These clauses contain provisions relating to winding up of a multi-State co-operative society, appointment of a liquidator for such society and the powers and responsibilities of the liquidator.

*Clauses 112 to 116.*—These clauses provide for the procedure for execution of decrees, orders and decisions made under various clauses of the Bill. Clause 116 provides that the sums due to the Central Government shall be recovered in the same manner as an arrears of land revenue.

*Clauses 117 to 120.*—These clauses make provisions for appeals, review and interlocutory orders.

*Clause 121.*—This clause specifies detailed procedure to be followed in respect of societies which become multi-State co-operative society consequent on reorganisation of the States.

*Clauses 122 and 123.*—These clauses relate to offences and penalties in case of filing false returns or furnishing false information, etc. Clause 123 provides that no court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try such offences and no prosecution for offences under the clause 122 shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Central Registrar.

*Clause 124.*—Under this clause a copy of the legislation, rules, by-laws, etc., is to be kept open for inspection free of charge.

*Clause 125.*—This clause contains provisions for keeping registers, indexes, returns and copies of certificates and other documents referred to in sub-clause (1) of this clause and the manner of inspection of such documents.

*Clause 126.*—This clause contains provisions for inspection of books of account, etc., of multi-State co-operative society and imposes certain duties upon directors, officers and other employees of multi-State co-operative society in relation to inspection of such books of account.

*Clause 127.*—This clause contains provisions for laying of annual accounts and balance-sheet at every annual general meeting of a multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 128.*—This clause contains provisions for keeping minutes of all proceedings of general meetings, inclusion of matters therein and of board meeting and other meetings of a multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 129.*—This clause provides that the minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of clause 128 shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

*Clause 130.*—This clause provides that the general meetings of the multi-State co-operative society shall be deemed to have been called and held and all proceedings thereat to have duly taken place and all appointments of directors or liquidators made at the meetings shall be deemed to be valid when minutes of proceedings of any general meetings of the multi-State co-operative society or any meetings of its board or a committee of the board have been kept in accordance with clause 128.

*Clause 131.*—This clause provides that the books containing the minutes of the proceeding of any general meeting of a multi-State co-operative society shall be kept open during business hours at the registered office of that society, to the inspection by any member of that society.

*Clause 132.*—This clause provides that a person appointed as a liquidator under the provisions of the Bill shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

*Clause 133.*—This clause provides that no suit can be instituted against a multi-State co-operative society or any of its officers unless a notice is given to the Central Registrar.

*Clause 134.*—This clause seeks to empower the Central Government to amend, by notification, the list of the national co-operative societies specified in the second Schedule, any national co-operative society, and also provides that every such notification shall be laid before Parliament.

*Clause 135.*—This clause provides for the jurisdiction of courts has been barred in respect of certain matters relating to the registration, winding up and the dissolution of a multi-State co-operative society.

*Clause 136.*—This clause provides that no suit, etc., shall lie against the Authority or the Central Registrar or any person subordinate to it or his subordinates for anything done in good faith.

*Clause 137.*—This clause seeks to empower a multi-State co-operative society to open branches or places of business anywhere in India.

*Clause 138.*—This clause provides that every multi-State co-operative society shall file, with the Central Registrar the returns specified in sub-clause (a) to (f) of this clause every year within six months of the closure of the accounting year.

*Clause 139.*—This clause provides that the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, shall not apply to multi-State co-operative societies.

*Clause 140.*—This clause empowers the Central Government to give directions in public interest or in the interest of proper implementation of the development programmes to multi-State co-operative societies in which the Central Government holds fifty-one per cent or more of its equity share capital.

*Clause 141.*—This clause provides that the board of a multi-State co-operative society, in which the Central Government holds fifty-one per cent or more of its equity share capital, could be superseded by the Central Registrar if that board persistently makes default or is negligent in the performance of its duties or commits any act which is prejudicial to the interests of the society or its members. The total period of suppression is not to exceed two years.

*Clause 142*—This clause empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Bill and enumerates various matters for which rules may be made and also provides for laying the same before Parliament.

*Clause 143*—This clause confers power upon the Central Government to make necessary provisions for removing difficulty by an order published in the Official Gazette. Every such order shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

*Clause 144*—This clause repeals the Multi-unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1984. Under the clause, the existing multi-State co-operative societies shall be deemed to be registered under the provisions of the proposed Bill. The provisions of the proposed Bill shall apply to any application for registration of a multi-State co-operative society and amendment of its bye-laws pending on the date of commencement of the proposed Bill and proceedings consequent thereon and any registration granted in pursuance thereof.

*The First Schedule*—In this Schedule, “co-operative principles” have enumerated.

*The Second Schedule*—This Schedule contains the list of national co-operative societies.



## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Bill, 2000 seeks to replace the existing Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984. Except for some additional expenditure that may arise under clauses 4,85,87,90 and 93 of the Bill, there is no other new expenditure as envisaged by reason of the passing of the Bill.

2. Clause 4 of the Bill provides for the appointment of Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies and other persons to assist him. Presently one of the officers in the Ministry of Agriculture in the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India dealing with the subject of co-operation has been designated as Central Registrar in *ex-officio* capacity. Some skeleton supporting staff has also been provided to assist the Central Registrar. Simultaneously some of powers of the Central Registrar have also been delegated to the State Officers. With the passing of the Bill, the Central Registrar will have greater responsibilities to administer and monitor the functioning of the multi-State co-operative societies in the country. The Bill necessitates a full time Central Registrar with other officers and supporting staff to assist him in the discharge of the statutory functions under various provisions of the Bill. The following sanctioned posts are in existence at present (except the post of the Central Registrar) namely:—

| Sl. No. | Name of Post               | No. of Post | Scale of Pay (Rs.) | Total (Rs.) |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1.      | Central Registrar          | 1           | 18,400-22,400      | 3,82,000    |
| 2.      | Director (Co-operation)    | 2           | 12,000-16,500      | 6,00,000    |
| 3.      | Section Officer            | 1           | 6,500-10,500       | 1,56,000    |
| 4.      | Senior Technical Assistant | 1           | 6,500-10,500       | 1,56,000    |
| 5.      | Personal Assistant         | 1           | 5,500-9,000        | 1,23,000    |
| 6.      | Assistant                  | 3           | 5,500-9,000        | 3,69,000    |
| 7.      | Lower Division Clerk       | 2           | 3,050-4,590        | 1,40,000    |
| 8.      | Peon                       | 2           | 2,250-3,200        | 1,20,000    |
| Total   |                            | 13          |                    | 20,46,000   |

3. There is no additional expenditure involved on account of the above, as the same has already been provided for in the existing budgetary allocations.

4. Clauses 85, 87 and 93 of the Bill contain provisions for establishment of Co-operative Disputes Settlement Authority, its Composition and staff to be provided by the Central Government. To begin with, the following posts would be required for the Authority, namely:—

**Office of the Chairman (in the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India)**

| Sl. No.      | Name of Post                | No. of Post | Scale of Pay (Rs.) | Total (Rs.) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1.           | Chairman                    | 1           | 22,400-24,500      | 4,15,000    |
| 2.           | Principal Private Secretary | 1           | 10,000-15,200      | 2,25,000    |
| 3.           | Section Officer             | 1           | 6,500-10,500       | 1,56,000    |
| 4.           | Assistant/Record Keeper     | 1           | 5,500-9,000        | 1,23,000    |
| 5.           | Lower Division Clerk        | 1           | 3,050-4,000        | 70,000      |
| 6.           | Peon                        | 1           | 2,250-3,200        | 60,000      |
| <b>Total</b> |                             | 1           |                    | 10,49,000   |

**Office of the Member (in the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India)**

| Sl. No.      | Name of Post         | No. of Post | Scale of Pay (Rs.) | Total (Rs.) |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1.           | Member               | 4           | 18,400-22,400      | 15,28,000   |
| 2.           | Private Secretary    | 4           | 6,500-10,500       | 6,24,000    |
| 3.           | Assistant            | 4           | 5,500-9,000        | 4,92,000    |
| 4.           | Lower Division Clerk | 4           | 3,050-4,000        | 2,80,000    |
| 5.           | Peon                 | 4           | 2,250-3,200        | 2,40,000    |
| <b>Total</b> |                      | 20          |                    | 31,64,000   |

5. Clause 61 of the Bill provides for financial assistance to multi-State co-operative societies in the form of share capital, loans, advances, subsidies, guarantees and aid. The system envisaged in this provision is already in vogue and no additional expenditure of the Government is envisaged.

6. Clause 117 of the Bill provides for disposal of appeals. The system envisaged in this clause is already in vogue and no additional expenditure will be incurred.

7. The Bill does not involve any non-recurring expenditure.

## MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 142 of the Bill confers power upon the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the provisions of the Bill. The matters in respect of which such rules may be made relate, *inter alia*, to provide for the form to be used, the particulars to be given and the conditions to be complied with in the making of applications under section 6 for the registration of a multi-State co-operative society and the procedure in the matter of such applications the matters in respect of which a multi-State co-operative society make bye-laws under sub-section (2) of section 10; the manner in which the order of refusal to register any amendment of the bye-laws shall be communicated under sub-section (9) of section 11; the manner in which a multi-State co-operative society shall have a principal place of business and registered address under section 14; the procedure and conditions for change in the extent of the liability of a multi-State co-operative society under section 16; the manner in which order of refusal to register an amendment of bye-laws shall be communicated under sub-section (4) of section 22; the classification of federal co-operative and other terms and conditions applicable to in under sub-section (3) of section 23; the restriction on holdings share-capital of the society other than the authorities referred to in section 33; the constitution and powers of smaller body representing the general body under proviso to sub-section (1) of section 38; the period within which annual general meeting may be called and the procedure at such meetings and the powers to be exercised by such meetings under section 39; the election of members of the boards under sub-section (2) of section 45 through secret ballot; the nomination of members under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 48; the additional measures and acts which may be taken or, as the case may be, done by the board under section 49; the salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of the Chief Executive under sub-section (3) of section 51; the conditions subject to which the board may constitute an Executive Committee and other committees or sub-committees under sub-section (1) of section 53; the persons by whom and the form in which copies of entries in books of multi-State co-operative societies may be certified under section 58 and the charges to be levied for the supply of such copies; providing aid to multi-State co-operative society on certain terms and conditions under clause (g) of section 61; the conditions under which profits may

be distributed under section 63 to the members of a multi-State co-operative society and the maximum rate of dividend which may be paid by multi-State co-operative societies; the contributory provident fund under sub-section (1) of section 69; the form, manner and fee to be accompanied with the application under sub-section (2) of section 86; the salary, allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the chairperson and other members under section 90; salary, allowance and other terms and conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Authority under sub-section (3) of section 93; any other power which may be prescribed under clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 100; the manner of disposing of the surplus under clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 108; the manner in which surplus assets be divided by the Central Registrar with the previous sanction of the Central Government under clause (b) of section 109; the appellate authority under sub-section (2) of section 117; the procedure under section 121 for reconstitution and reorganisation societies which became multi-State co-operative societies consequent on reorganization of states; the inspection of records of the society on payment of fees under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 125; any other matter which to be or may be prescribed.

2. The rules made by the Central Government shall be laid, as soon as may be, after they are made, before each House of Parliament.

3. The matters in respect of which rules and regulations may be made are generally matters of procedure and administrative detail and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill itself. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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*to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies, with objects non-confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State, to facilitate the voluntary formation and democratic functioning of co-operatives as people's institutions based on self-help and mutual aid and to enable them to promote their economic and social betterment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.*

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(Shri Nitish Kumar, Minister of Agriculture)

APPENDIX I

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON THURSDAY,  
THE 3RD MAY, 2001 IN COMMITTEE ROOM "139",  
PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1620 hrs.

Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot — *In the Chair*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhari
3. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
4. Shri Raghunath Jha
5. Shri Jagrnath Mallick
6. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
7. Smt. Rama Pilot
8. Shri Pyare Lal Sankhwar
9. Shri Zora Singh Mann
10. Shri Bhal Chandra Yadav

*Rajya Sabha*

11. Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal
12. Shri Oscar Fernandes
13. Dr. A.R. Kidwai
14. Shri M. Rajashekara Murthy
15. Shri Yadlapati Venkat Rao
16. Shri Sharief-Ud-Din Shariq
17. Shri Devi Prasad Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. (Smt.) Paramjeet Kaur Sandhu — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Smt. Anita Jain — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri K.L. Arora — *Under Secretary*

WITNESSES

1. Shri J.N.L. Srivastava — Secretary, Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperatioin
2. Shri Hemendra Kumar — Special Secretary
3. Shri B.S. Minhas — Additional Secretary
4. Shri K.S. Bhoria — Joint Secretary
5. Shri S.D. Indoria — Director
6. Shri Balbinder Kumar — Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Fertilizer

In the absence of Hon'ble Chairman (AC), the Committee chose Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot to act as Chairman for the sitting under Rule 258(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and requested the Secretary to introduce his colleagues to the Committee. He introduced his colleagues and, then gave a brief account of the various aspects of Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000 viz., importance of cooperative system, democratic management by the Societies, share holdings of Government and its powers, provision of giving more authority to cooperatives, role of national level federations and nomination of Directors etc. Thereafter, the Secretary replied to the various queries raised by the members one by one.

A copy of the Verbatim Proceedings has been kept.

*The Committee then adjourned.*



## APPENDIX II

### MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON 11TH JUNE, 2001 IN COMMITTEE ROOM "63", FIRST FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1030 hrs. to 1630 hrs.

Dr. A.R. Kidwai — *In the Chair*

#### MEMBERS

#### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan
3. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
4. Shri Ramdas Rupala Gavit
5. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
6. Shri Abul Hasnat Khan
7. Shri Y.G. Mahajan
8. Shri Savshibhai Makwana
9. Shri Jagannath Mallick
10. Shri M. Master Mathan
11. Shri Tarachand Shivaji Patel
12. Shri Adi Shankar
13. Shri Chattrapal Singh
14. Shri Lakshman Singh
15. Shri Rampal Singh
16. Shri Tejveer Singh
17. Shri Zora Singh Mann
18. Shri Bhal Chandra Yadav
19. Shri Mahboob Zahedi

*Rajya Sabha*

20. Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal
21. Shri Khagen Das
22. Shri Oscar Fernandes
23. Shri Kailash Joshi
24. Shri R. Margabandhu
25. Shri M. Rajashekhar Murthy
26. Shri Sharief-Ud-Din Shariq

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. (Smt.) Paramjeet Kaur Sandhu — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Smt. Anita Jain — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri K.L. Arora — *Under Secretary*

WITNESSES

- (1) Dr. V. Kurien — Chairman, National Cooperative Dairy Federations of India Ltd.
- (2) Dr. S.S. Sisodia — President, National Cooperative Union of India.
- (3) Smt. Shashi Rajagopalan, Advisor — Cooperative Development Foundation

In the absence of Hon'ble Chairman (AC), the Committee chose Dr. A.R. Kidwai to act as Chairman for the sitting under Rule 258(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman, National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Ltd., and requested him to apprise the Committee about his viewpoints on the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000. Dr. V. Kurien gave his views on various clauses of the bill *viz.*; role and powers of Registrar, nomination of directors by the Government, intervention of the Government, appointment of auditors and area of operation of cooperative societies etc. He also clarified the related queries by the members on the subject.

*The witness then withdrew.*

3. Thereafter, Hon'ble Chairman welcomed Dr. S.S. Sisodia, President, National Cooperative Union of India, and requested him to give his views on the bill. Dr. Sisodia spoke on the various aspects of the bill pertaining to role of Chairman, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Registrar, bye laws of the societies and procedure of amendments thereto, autonomy of the Cooperatives and settlement of disputes etc. He also answered the queries raised by Members on various topics related to the bill.

The witness then withdrew and the Committee adjourned for lunch.

4. After the lunch break, the Committee heard the views of Smt. Shashi Rajagopalan, Advisor, Cooperative Development Foundation on the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000. She also replied to the queries raised by the Members.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting has been kept.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

### APPENDIX III

MINUTES OF THE 14TH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON 20TH JUNE, 2001, AT  
COMMITTEE ROOM "D" PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE,  
NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1540 hrs.

Dr. A.R. Kidwai — *In the Chair*

#### MEMBERS

##### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo
3. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
4. Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale
5. Shri Jagannath Mallick
6. Shri M. Master Mathan
7. Shri Tejveer Singh
8. Shri Mahboob Zahedi

##### *Rajya Sabha*

9. Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal
10. Shri Khagen Das
11. Shri Oscar Fernandes
12. Shri H.K. Javare Gowda
13. Shri R. Margabandu
14. Shri M. Rajashekara Murthy
15. Shri Sharief-Ud-Din Shariq
16. Shri Devi Prasad Singh

#### SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
2. Smt. Anita Jain — *Under Secretary*

#### WITNESSES

1. Shri L.C. Jain — Former President, Indian Cooperative Union
2. Shri B.S. Vishwanathan — President, Karnataka State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

3. Shri Rahmatullah Ansari — President, All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd.
4. Shri P.K. Grover — Gulbar Handloom Production-cum sale Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd.

In the absence of Hon'ble Chairman (AC), the Committee chose Dr. A.R. Kidwai to act as Chairman for the sitting under Rule 258(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed Shri L.C. Jain, former President, Indian Cooperative Union and requested him to apprise the Committee about his viewpoints on the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000. Shri L.C. Jain gave his views on various clauses of the bill *viz.*; role and powers of Registrar, nomination of directors by the Government, settlement of disputes, Panel of auditors and rule making powers of the Government. He also clarified the related queries by the members on the subject.

*The witness then withdrew.*

3. Thereafter, Hon'ble Chairman welcomed Shri B.S. Vishwanathan, President, The Karnataka State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd., and requested him to give his views on the bill. Shri Vishwanathan spoke on the various aspects of the bill pertaining to nomination of the directors to the Board, area of operation of the cooperative societies, intervention of the Government, funding of cooperatives, etc. He also answered the queries raised by Members on various topics related to the bill.

The witness then withdrew and the Committee adjourned for lunch.

4. After the lunch break, the Committee heard the views of Shri Rahmatullah Ansari, President, All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. and Shri P.K. Grover, Gulbar Handloom Production cum sale Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd. on the Bill *viz.* Loan Guarantee to be provided by the Government and the renewal thereof, Provision of special inspection and inquiry by the Registrar etc. He also replied to the queries raised by the Members.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting has been kept.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

#### APPENDIX IV

#### MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON 10TH JULY, 2001 IN ROOM NO. 53, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1255 hrs.

Shri S.S. Palanimanickam — *Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

#### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan
3. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
4. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
5. Shri Abul Hasnat Khan
6. Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale
7. Shri M.Master Mathan
8. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
9. Shri Tarachand Shivaji Patel
10. Shri Adi Shankar
11. Shri Chattrapal Singh
12. Shri Rampal Singh
13. Shri Tejveer Singh
14. Shri Zora Singh Mann
15. Shri Bhal Chandra Yadav
16. Shri Mahboob Zahedi

#### *Rajya Sabha*

17. Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal
18. Shri Oscar Fernandes
19. Dr. A.R. Kidwai
20. Shri R. Margabandhu
21. Shri M. Rajashekara Murthy
22. Shri Sharief-Ud-Din Shariq
23. Shri Devi Prasad Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. (Smt.) Paramjeet Kaur Sandhu — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Smt. Anita Jain — *Under Secretary*

WITNESSES

**Ministry of Agriculture**  
**(Department of Agriculture and Co-operation)**

1. Shri J.N.L. Srivastava — *Secretary*
2. Shri Hemendra Kumar — *Special Secretary*
3. Shri B.S. Minhas — *Additional Secretary*
4. Shri K.S. Bhoria — *Joint Secretary*

At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman (AC) welcomed the representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and requested the Secretary to introduce his colleagues to the Committee. Thereafter, the Secretary replied to the various queries raised by the members pertaining to various clauses of the Bill *viz.* regarding area of operation, share holding of the Government and the powers of office bearers of the societies, Board of directors, appointment of auditors from the panel of auditors maintained by the Registrar of Societies, Government Guarantee for loans to cooperatives and rule making power of the Government etc.

A copy of the Verbatim Proceedings has been kept.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

## APPENDIX V

### MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH JULY, 2001 IN COMMITTEE ROOM "D", PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1200 hrs.

Shri S.S. Palanimanickam — *Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

##### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
3. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
4. Shri Jagannath Mallick
5. Shri M. Master Mathan
6. Shri Tarachand Shivaji Patel
7. Shri Adi Shankar
8. Shri Chattrapal Singh
9. Shri Mahboob Zahedi

##### *Rajya Sabha*

10. Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal
11. Shri Oscar Fernandes
12. Shri Kailash Joshi
13. Dr. A.R. Kidwai
14. Shri R. Margabandhu
15. Shri M. Rajashekara Murthy
16. Shri Sharief-Ud-Din Shariq
17. Shri Devi Prasad Singh

#### SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Babu Ram Kanathia — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Smt. Anita Jain — *Under Secretary*



WITNESSES

Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs  
(Deptt. of Legal Affairs)

1. Shri R.L. Meena — Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs
2. Shri K.D. Singh — Additional Secretary

At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman (AC) welcomed the representatives of the Department of Legal Affairs to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Secretary Department of Legal Affairs gave a brief account on the legal aspects of various points of 'Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000'. He also replied to the various queries raised by the members pertaining to various clauses of the Bill viz. inclusion of word "and autonomous" in the preamble, restriction of number of Directors in the Board, retaining of Government equity in Cooperative Societies, settlement of disputes by Arbitration, and rule making power of the Government *vis-a-vis* by laws of the society etc.

A copy of the Verbatim Proceedings has been kept.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

## APPENDIX VI

### MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON 16TH AUGUST, 2001 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'D', GROUND FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1545 hrs.

Shri S.S. Palanimanickam — *Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

#### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhari
3. Shri Raghunath Jha
4. Shri Y.G. Mahajan
5. Shri Savshibhai Makwana
6. Shri M. Master Mathan
7. Shri Tarachand Shivaji Patel
8. Shri Prakash V. Patil
9. Shri Pyare Lal Sankhwar
10. Shri Tejveer Singh
11. Shri Mahboob Zahedi

#### *Rajya Sabha*

12. Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal
13. Shri Khagen Das
14. Shri Oscar Fernandes
15. Shri H.K. Javare Gowda
16. Shri Kailash Joshi
17. Dr. A.R. Kidwai
18. Shri Sharief-Ud-Din Shariq

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. (Smt.) Paramjeet Kaur Sandhu — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Smt. Anita Jain — *Under Secretary*

At the outset, Hon'ble Chairman (AC) welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and requested them to take up for consideration the Draft Report on the 'Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000'.

The Committee considered and adopted the Draft Report with the following modification.

"Para 33 lines 2 and 4 add OBC after SC/ST."

The Committee authorized the Chairman to finalize the report on their behalf incorporating the suggestions/amendments, if any, received from the Members by Monday, the 20th August, 2001 and to present the same to the House on a date and time convenient to him.

*The Committee then adjourned.*