

3. Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operative Societies

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3.1 Introduction

Co-operative movement was started in India with First Co-operative Act, 1904. According to this act the post of registrar came into existence. According to Co-operative Act, 1912 the co-operative society was started in various sectors. From 1919 the co-operative sector was brought under the control of the State Government and appointment of Registrar was done by State government. After Independence Maharashtra state was formed in 1960 and Maharashtra State Co-operative Act came into existence. Due to increase in duties of registrar government decided to increase the powers of registrar and from June 1968 the designation of registrar was extended (widened) and was changed as 'Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operatives, 'Through this, more powers were given to registrar. And on Registrar dual responsibility of Commissioner and Registrar was given. All co-operative societies in Maharashtra comes under the control of State commissioner and registrar of co-operatives Maharashtra state Pune. Co-operative movement is the movement of economical weaker section of the society. The working of which is conducted in democratic manner. Registrar is appointed to control co-operative movement in the state. Central government made amendment in co-operative act by 97 amendments. Maharashtra government implemented this from 13th August, 2013. In this topic we are going to study the meaning role, power, functions and responsibilities of the Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative society.

3.2 Meaning and Definitions

➤ Meaning:

The person who is appointed by State Government to control co-operative societies is known as Registrar.

The person who registers the co-operative society, control and guide is called Registrar. The officer appointed at state level by co-operative department is known as Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative society.

➤ Definitions:

According to the Maharashtra State co-operative societies Act 1960 under section 2(24) 'The person who is appointed as co-operative Act as Registrar of co-operative society is known as Commissioner and Registrar.

According to the Act of co-operation, ‘The person who registers the co-operative society, control and guide is called Registrar of Registration authority.’

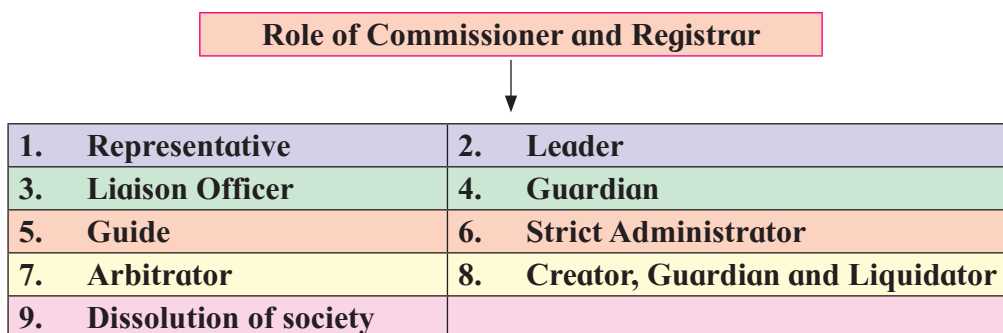
The state government appoints the Commissioner and Registrar as a chief of co-operative department for entire state. Joint Divisional Registrar is appointed for each division. There is District Deputy Registrar for each district and Deputy Registrar / Assistant Registrar are appointed for each taluka depending on its population. In Maharashtra for administrative purpose there are nine divisions of co-operative at Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Amravati, Nashik, Konkan, Kolhapur and Latur. The office of Commissioner and Registrar is at Pune.

➤ The Administrative Structure of Co-operative Department

Level	Area of operation	Authority
State Level	For complete State	Commissioner and Registrar
Divisional Level	For each Division	Joint Divisional Registrar
District Level	For every District	District Deputy Registrar
Taluka Level	For every Taluka	Deputy Registrar / Assistant Registrar

3.3 Role of Commissioner and Registrar

The commissioner and Registrar are the supreme authority of co-operative department. The Commissioner and Registrar is foundation of co-operative movement. To control co-operative movement along with co-operative act, 1904 the Indian government established Co-operative department. The main function of registrar is to register co-operative society, approve bye – laws, supervise working, give judgement, dissolve co-operative society as per the provisions of the act. Hence, Registrar is considered as the friend, philosopher and guide of the co-operative society. The role of registrar is very important which is explained with following points:



- 1. Representative:** As a representative of state government he implements all the policies of government for the development of co-operative sector on one hand and he forwards the problems and the requirements of co-operative societies to the government and gets it solved and fulfilled.
- 2. Leader:** He is the leader of co-operative sector, as the leaders are solving the problem of peoples and are taking the nation ahead, the commissioner solves the problem of co-operative societies or gets the problems solved from government and takes the co-operative sector on the path of progress and development.

3. **Liaison Officer:** The commissioner and Registrar acts as liaison officer between the co-operative societies and the state government. He maintains proper coordination and link between them. He places the problems of co-operative sector in front of the government and gets it solved. He also implements the policies and programmes of government. He is the link between co-operative societies and government i.e. he acts as a liaison officer.
4. **Guardian:** For upbringing and development of the co-operative society the Registrar keeps control by different ways. He points out and rectifies the errors and mistakes of co-operative societies. He also guides in solving their problems. He takes effort for development of leadership quality among the members. He explains the importance of development of co-operative movement to the members. He provides all help for development of co-operative society. For motivation of co-operative society, the role of guardian is very important.
5. **Guide:** As mention by Shahi Krushi Commission, Registrar is the foundation of co-operative movement. From registration of co-operative society till control of co-operative society is the responsibility of Registrar. He stands firmly behind the co-operative society at the time of need and helps for its progress and development. The Registrar has to perform various functions like checking of co-operative society, point out mistakes, provides solution to correct mistakes. Hence, the Commissioner and Registrar play the Role of Friend, Philosopher, and Guide of co-operative society.
6. **Strict Administrator:** The Commissioner and Registrar has to control all the co-operative societies in the state. For this the registrar must be strict administrator, being a chief administrator, he looks after the administration of co-operative department of the state. He has to ensure whether all the official work of co-operative department is conducted smoothly and in an efficient manner and according to the provision of the co-operative societies act. He executes the policies and programs of government. He plays the role of skilled administrator.
7. **Arbitrator:** When there are problems and issues in co-operative societies, the Registrar has to play the role of arbitrator. If there is any controversy on bye – laws they can take help from Registrar. The Registrar should give opportunity to both the parties and solve the problem as a judge. The Registrar plays the role of unbiased arbitrator.
8. **Creator, Guardian and Liquidator:** From registration that is birth of co-operative society, control on co-operative society, supervision on working of co-operative society and if the working is not conducted properly, dissolution of co-operative society, these all role are played by Registrar so he is known as Creator, Guardian and Liquidator.
9. **Dissolution of society:** If the working of co-operative society is not as per the co-operative act, the Registrar appoints the liquidator and conducts enquiry and improve working of co-operative society. and if improvement is not done, he cancels the registration and dissolve the co-operative society. At this time, the role of registrar is important.

Activity:

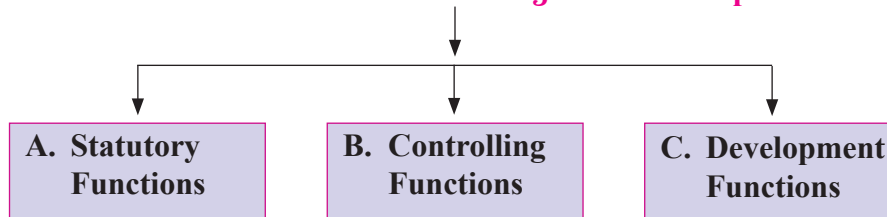
- 1) Discuss the role of Registrar as Creator, Guardian and Liquidator.

3.4 Functions of Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operatives

The Registrar is the apex authority in co-operative sector. The Registrar has to work as per the rules of the co-operative societies act. Registrar is an administrative post. For rapid development

of co-operative movement and proper directions to co-operative movement Registrar's post is important. The functions of commissioner and registrar are classified into following:

Functions of Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operatives



A. Statutory Functions:

Registrar is the head of co-operative department to see whether the co-operative societies are following co-operative act or not for which he follows following functions. Following are the statutory functions of Registrar:

Statutory Functions	
1. Registration of Co-operative Society	2. Approval of Bye – Laws
3. Issue of Registration Certificate	4. Membership approval
5. Classification of Society	6. Calls and Conducts meeting
7. Investment of Society's Fund	8. Arbitration / Judge
9. Arbitration / Judge	

- 1. Registration of Co-operative Society:** The Commissioner and Registrar perform the function of registering the co-operative society. When the registrar receives the application for registration of co-operative society, he accepts the application form of registration along with necessary document, verifies all documents required for registration. If he has satisfied and when all the formalities are fulfilled, he registers the co-operative society in form 'B' and issues the Registration certificate as an evidence for a co-operative society.
- 2. Approval of Bye – Laws:** Bye – laws are internal rules of co-operative society. Four copies of bye – laws are to be submitted along with the registration form of the co-operative societies. The rule for working of co-operative society, election of managing committee, loan policy, maintenance of accounts is mentioned in bye – laws. The registrar has to see that the bye – laws are within the scope of co-operative act or not. The Registrar verifies the bye-laws of the society and if necessary, he may suggest some correction (Amendments) in them and then approves it. Thus, registrar approves the bye-laws of co-operative society.
- 3. Issue of Registration Certificate:** After registration of the society and approval of bye-laws of co-operative society the Registrar issues a certificate of registration to the co-operative society which is duly signed and stamped by the registrar which is an evidence that the co-operative society is registered. Hence the registrar issues the certificate of registration to the co-operative society.
- 4. Membership approval:** Though the membership of a co-operative society is open and voluntary to all the persons, they should fulfill the condition for membership. If any

co-operative society has denied the membership to any applicant and if such applicant approaches the registrar and fulfills the conditions for the membership then in such case the Registrar grants membership to such person.

5. **Classification of Society:** The Registrar has right to classify the co-operative societies. The societies are classified on the basis of the objectives, functions and the business. For example, agriculture society, marketing society, consumer society, co-operative banks, housing society, processing society, etc. the Registrar can change the classification if necessary.
6. **Calls and Conducts meeting:** According to the co-operative societies Act, the co-operative societies must conduct various meeting in prescribed time limit, as per the provision of the act Registrar calls and conduct meeting if it is not conducted by co-operative society in proper time limit, if required he can also call special general body meeting.
7. **Investment of Society's Fund:** The part of every year's profit is kept as reserve fund. According to the act, minimum 25% of profit must be kept as reserve fund. This fund is invested in various investments. The Registrar gives approval for investment of reserve fund. The co-operative society can invest their funds in one or many investments as per the conditions and permission of Registrar.
8. **Arbitration :** When there is any dispute in co-operative society. The Registrar functions as a arbitrator. He listens to both the parties, collects information, investigates the matter and then solves the dispute in the impartial manner. Thus, the Registrar functions as an Arbitrator.
9. **Amalgamation and Division of society:** In the economic interest of the co-operative sector if the management of an economic condition is inefficient then the Registrar amalgamates two or more co-operative societies. The Registrar also makes division of co-operative society.

B. **Controlling Functions:**

The Registrar is the apex authority of co-operative society. He guides the co-operative society. He has to perform various functions according to the act. To keep control is an important function of the Registrar. Following are the controlling functions of Registrar:

Controlling Functions	
1. To look after administration	2. Auditing
3. Control on Financial transactions	4. Taking action on co-operative societies
5. Implementation of government policies	

1. **To look after administration:** As a chief executive officer of co-operative societies the registrar has to supervise the working of all the co-operative societies and see that the activities of all co-operative societies are as per the provisions of co-operatives societies, Act. He also has to ensure that there is no appropriation, manipulation, frauds in the co-operative societies. For controlling the co-operative department Registrar must be a strict administrator.

2. **Auditing:** It is mandatory to have audit of co-operative society every year. The audit is done from the auditor approved by the Registrar. The income and expenditure, books of account, bank passbook, assets, are audited. If there are any mistakes in statutory audit such mistakes are rectified. Like this through audit, the Registrar has control over the society.
3. **Control on Financial transactions:** The Registrar has to keep control over the financial transactions of the co-operative society as there are more chances of malpractices, manipulation and misuse of fund in the financial affairs of the societies. So, Registrar keeps strict control on financial transaction by keeping restrictions on borrowing, investments etc.
4. **Taking action on co-operative societies:** It is the duty of the registrar to take action against the co-operative societies which are not following the rules and regulations and the provisions of co-operative societies Act, or they are working against the principles of co-operatives. He can take action by charging fine, penalty as per the provision of act or even he can cancel the registration of co-operative society.
5. **Implementation of government policies:** The government plans various policies and programs for the welfare of the societies and for general public. Various plans and programs are implemented through co-operative societies. The registrar is responsible for implementation of these policies he has to see that these policies and programs are properly implemented.

C. *Development Functions:*

Registrar is the representative of State government for controlling the co-operative societies. He has various powers for interest and development of co-operative society. Following are the development functions of the Registrar:

Development Functions

1. Leader of co-operative sector	2. Provides Guidance
3. Provides technical guidance	4. Provides financial assistance
5. Accelerate Loan recovery	6. Education and training to the Members

1. **Leader of co-operative sector:** Registrar is the executive head of co-operative sector and he leads co-operative movement in the state. He looks after the co-operative societies, guides and helps them for the development. Hence, he acts as leader of co-operative movement in the state.
2. **Provides Guidance:** The co-operative society faces various problems. In such case the Registrar gives valuable guidance to solve the problem faced by the society and he also helps for smooth and efficient working of co-operative society.
3. **Provides technical guidance:** The Registrar provides technical guidance to the co-operative societies which are necessary, such as guidance regarding registration, maintaining accounts and record of co-operative society, conducting meetings, powers of chairman / president, managing committee etc. In such case registrar provides technical guidance which helps for systematic and smooth working of co-operative society.

4. **Provides financial assistance:** The co-operative societies are formed by the weaker section of society hence finance is main problem of co-operative societies. The Registrar provides financial assistance to economically weak co-operative societies through co-operative banks and from state government. This financial assistance is very important and necessary for the development of co-operative society.
5. **Accelerate Loan recovery:** Co-operative societies grant loans to the members for various purpose. Some members fail to repay the loan installment regularly. This results into the heavy overdues and the society suffers losses, leading to financial problem. In such conditions the Registrar appoints the recovery officer and accelerates the loan recovery of co-operative societies and helps the co-operative society to come out from economic problems.
6. **Education and training to the Members:** The co-operative societies are formed by the weaker section of society. So, majority of the members are illiterate and unaware of working of co-operative societies. It is the responsibility of the Registrar to provide co-operative education and training, for which he conducts various educational and training programs, workshop and seminars for the members, managing committee, staff, employees, etc.

Activity:

- 2) Discuss with your teacher regarding development functions of co-operative sector.

3.5 Powers of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative societies

The Registrar of co-operative society is the important government authority to control co-operative society. he is responsible for the co-operative society. According to the co-operative act, various powers are given to the Registrar which are as follows:

Powers of Commissioner and Registrar

1. Registration of the co-operative society	2. Approve the bye – laws
3. To Seize records	4. Cancel the registration of co-operative society
5. Grant membership	6. Conduct meetings
7. Appoint Auditor	8. Amalgamate co-operative society
9. Classification of societies	10. Judgement

1. **Registration of the co-operative society:** When the proposed co-operative society is applying for registration in form 'A' the Registrar verify all required documents for registration and if he is satisfied that the co-operative society has fulfilled all the necessary formalities. He registers the co-operative society within two months from receiving the application and issues certificate of registration as an evidence for registration of co-operative society. Hence, the Registrar has power to register the co-operative society.
2. **Approve the bye – laws:** For registration of co-operative society four copies of bye – laws are necessary which are submitted by the co-operative society. These bye – laws contain the rules and regulations for day-to-day working and internal management of co-

operative society. The Registrar verifies and approves the bye – laws. He can also suggest the necessary changes in bye – laws of co-operative society. Hence, the Registrar has power to approve the bye – laws of co-operative society.

3. **To Seize records:** If any co-operative society is not maintaining the records or showing the records or making illegal changes or destroying the records and if there is chance of misuse of funds and property of co-operative society in such case the Registrar has power to seize record and property of co-operative society.
4. **Cancel the registration of co-operative society:** If the co-operative societies are not conducting business activities according to the provisions of co-operative societies act or they are not following the rules and regulations, principles of co-operation, misusing or misappropriating societies fund then in such case, the Registrar has power to cancel the registration of co-operative society.
5. **Grant membership:** If any co-operative society has denied the membership to any person and if such person has approached the Registrar and if he fulfills the condition for membership then the Registrar has power to grant membership to such person.
6. **Conduct meetings:** According to the co-operative societies act, the co-operative societies must conduct various meetings in prescribed time limit, Registrar has power to extent the period of conducting meeting. Registrar also has power to call and conduct the meeting if it is not conducted by co-operative society in proper time limit, he can also call the special general body meeting.
7. **Appoint Auditor:** According to co-operative societies act, each co-operative society must appoint the auditor and get the accounts audited of co-operative society but if co-operative societies fail to do so then in such case the Registrar has power to appoint auditor for auditing accounts of co-operative society.
8. **Amalgamate co-operative society:** The Registrar has power to amalgamate (merge) two or more co-operative societies which are economically weak or are in losses into one co-operative society so as to make these societies economically viable in the interest of its members. He also has power to restructure the co-operative societies.
9. **Classification of societies:** On the basis of functions, financial transactions, economical position of the society, the Registrar has power to classify the societies in various types. For example, marketing society, agriculture society, industrial society, etc.
10. **Judgement:** When there is any dispute in co-operative society and if Registrar receives complaints of this disputes then according to the provisions of the act and bye – laws the Registrar has power to solve the dispute and give judgement on the dispute.

Activity:

- 3) Collect the information of Registrar's power relating to registration of co-operative societies and approval of bye-laws.

3.6 Responsibilities of Commissioner and Registrar

The Registrar has to use his powers properly to perform his function. To use the powers impartially is the main responsibility of the Registrar. To provide all type of help for development of co-operative movement is also the responsibility of the Registrar. Following are the responsibilities of the Registrar:

Responsibilities of Commissioner and Registrar



1. To obey co-operative principles	2. To conduct qualitative development of co-operative society
3. Consolidation in the working of co-operative society	4. To control unfair practices
5. Coordination	6. Action against Managing committee
7. Conducting audit	8. To dissolve co-operative society
9. Proper administration	10. To issue Registration Certificate

1. **To obey co-operative principles:** It is the responsibility of the Registrar to see co-operative principles are strictly followed by the co-operative society. If any co-operative society is not following co-operative principles then it is the responsibility of Registrar to take action against the co-operative society.
2. **To conduct qualitative development of co-operative society:** In economic development of nation, there must be increase in number of co-operative societies to protect weaker section of the society. But it is responsibility of Registrar to see there is qualitative development in the society. For qualitative development, providing financial help, guidance and restructure of the society is a responsibility of the Registrar.
3. **Consolidation in the working of co-operative society:** The co-operative society is related with various sectors. It is responsibility of Registrar to see if the work is conducted smoothly and there is consolidation in the working of co-operative society. Various co-operative society has form group at district level for mutual help. This group conducts consolidation among the societies. This important responsibility is on Registrar according to the act.
4. **To control unfair practices:** Registrar has power to conduct audit of co-operative society from certified auditor. If required the Registrar has power to conduct enquiry of the co-operative society. Registrar has to take care and see the working of co-operative society is proper. The working of co-operative society is not against the co-operative principle and interest of the society. It is responsibility of Registrar to control the corruption in co-operative society.
5. **Coordination:** The Commissioner and Registrar is the highest authority of co-operative department. He is taking effort for progress and development of co-operative society. He is link between State government and co-operative society. He fulfills this responsibility with the help of officers and employees of co-operative department.
6. **Action against Managing committee:** It is the responsibility of the Registrar to take action against the managing committee who are not following the rules and regulations, provisions of co-operative act and bye – laws.
7. **Conducting audit:** Conducting audit every year is mandatory for co-operative society. If any co-operative society has not conducted audit then it is responsibility of Registrar to conduct the audit of such societies. It is responsibility of Registrar to see the audit of all co-operative societies are conducted from government certified auditor.

8. **To dissolve co-operative society:** If the working of any co-operative society is unsatisfactory and the co-operative society is in financial problems in such case the co-operative society is dissolved i.e. close down and liquidator is appointed by Registrar to liquidate the co-operative society.
9. **Proper administration:** Commissioner and Registrar is the top authority in co-operative department. For administrative purpose there are nine divisions at divisional, district and taluka level. Joint Divisional Registrar, District Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar are working. It is responsibility of Registrar to take proper work from the officers and the employees and see the administration of co-operative sector is conducted properly.
10. **To issue Registration Certificate:** When any co-operative society applies for registration then Registrar verifies the application and the documents and when all necessary formalities are completed, the Registrar registers the co-operative society. After registration it is the responsibility of Registrar to issue Registration certificate duly signed and stamped.

Activity:

- 4) It is responsibility of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative to help for the development of co-operative movement. Discuss.

Distinguish Between Chairman and Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operatives

Sr. No.	Points	Chairman / President	Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operatives
1.	Meaning	The head of Managing committee or Board of Directors is known as Chairman.	The person appointed by State government to register and control the co-operative movement in the state is known as Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.
2.	Election/ Appointment	The Chairman is elected by Managing committee or Board of Directors.	Commissioner and Registrar is appointed by State Government.
3.	Control and Supervision	Chairman keeps control on working of co-operative society.	Commissioner and Registrar controls co-operative movement in the state.
4.	Area of Work	Area of work of Chairman is limited upto the particular society.	Area of work of Commissioner and Registrar is complete state.
5.	Casting vote	Chairman has right of casting vote.	Commissioner and Registrar do not have right of casting vote.
6.	Remuneration	Chairman gets fees, honorarium for his work.	Commissioner and Registrar gets salary from state government.
7.	Removal	Chairman can be removed by Commissioner and Registrar, Members or Directors.	Commissioner and Registrar can be removed by State government.

3.7 SUMMARY

Meaning: The person who registers the co-operative society, control and guide is called Registrar. The officer appointed at state level by co-operative department is known as Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative society.

Definition: According to the Maharashtra State co-operative societies Act 1960 under section 2(24) 'The person who is appointed as co-operative Act as Registrar of co-operative society is known as Commissioner and Registrar.

➤ **Role of Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operative societies:**

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Representative | 2. Leader |
| 3. Liaison Officer | 4. Guardian |
| 5. Guide | 6. Strict Administrator |
| 7. Arbitrator | 8. Creator, guardian and liquidator |
| 9. Dissolution of society | |

➤ **Functions of Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operative Societies:**

A. Statutory Functions:

1. Registration of Co-operative society
2. Approval of bye – laws
3. Issue of Registration Certificate
4. Membership approval
5. Classification of society
6. Calls and Conducts meeting
7. Investment of Society's fund
8. Arbitration
9. Amalgamation and Division of co-operative society

B. Controlling Functions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. To look after administration | 2. Auditing |
| 3. Control on Financial transactions | 4. Taking action on co-operative societies |
| 5. Implementation of government policies | |

C. Development Functions:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Leader of co-operative sector | 2. Provides guidance |
| 3. Provides technical guidance | 4. Provides financial assistance |
| 5. Accelerate loan recovery | 6. Education and training to the members |

➤ **Powers of Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operative societies:**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Registration of the co-operative society | 2. Approve the bye – laws |
| 3. To Seize records | 4. Cancel the registration of co-operative society |
| 5. Grant membership | 6. Conduct meetings |
| 7. Appoint Auditor | 8. Amalgamate co-operative society |
| 9. Classification of societies | 10. Judgement |

➤ **Responsibilities of Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operative Societies:**

1. To obey co-operative principles
2. To conduct qualitative development of co-operative society
3. Consolidation in the working of co-operative society
4. To control unfair practices
5. Coordination
6. Action against Managing committee
7. Conducting audit
8. To dissolve co-operative society
9. Proper administration
10. To issue Registration Certificate

3.8 KEY-TERMS

1. **Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative** – Officer appointed by the state government in every state to look after the registration, guidance and to keep control on co-operative societies.
2. **Joint Divisional Registrar** – Officer appointed at the divisional level to control the co-operative movement.
3. **District Deputy Registrar** – Officer appointed at the district level to register the co-operative societies and to keep control on them.
4. **Assistant Registrar** – Chief authority of co-operative movement at the taluka level.
5. **Bye – Laws** – Rules and regulations for working and internal management of co-operative society.

3.9 EXERCISE

Q.1 A) Select the proper option from the options given below and rewrite the sentences:

1. The first co-operative Act in India was passed in the year _____.
(a) 1912 (b) 1925 (c) 1904
2. For the registration of co-operative society, minimum _____ copies of bye – laws must be submitted along with application form.
(a) Four (b) Two (c) Six
3. The _____ is appointed by the State government to supervise and control the working of co-operative societies at state level.
(a) Promoter (b) Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operatives
(c) Secretary
4. Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives is appointed by the _____.
(a) Central Government (b) State Government (c) Local Government

5. Commissioner of co-operative societies works at _____ level.
(a) Taluka (b) State (c) District
6. Commissioner must be _____ administrator.
(a) Soft (b) inefficient (c) Strict
7. The Assistant Registrar is appointed at _____ level.
(a) Taluka (b) Division (c) State

B) Match the following:

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
a. Maharashtra State co-operative societies Act	1. Mumbai
b. Office of the Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives	2. State Level
c. District Deputy Registrar	3. 1960
d. Leader of co-operative society	4. 1904
e. First co-operative societies Act of India	5. Development function
	6. 1912
	7. District level
	8. Controlling function
	9. Pune
	10. 1932

C) Write a word or a phrase or a term which can substitute each one of the following:

1. The authority registering the co-operative society.
2. The authority classifying the co-operative society.
3. Chief controller of co-operative society at district level.
4. The authority controlling the co-operative society at divisional level.
5. The authority approving bye – laws of the co-operative society.

D) State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives keeps control on co-operative movement.
2. Central Government appoints Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.
3. The Commissioner and Registrar should be strict Administrator.
4. The Commissioner and Registrar has rights of judgements.
5. Registrar is chief authority of co-operative movement.
6. Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives registers the co-operative society.

E) Complete the following sentences:

1. Providing education and training is _____ function of Registrar.
2. The person who dissolve the co-operative society is known as _____.
3. The Registrar gives _____ as an evidence of registration of co-operative society.
4. _____ is the link between co-operative society and government.

5. The second co-operative act in India was passed in the year ____.
6. Along with registration application _____ copies of bye – laws are enclosed.

F) Select the correct option:

1. Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives	
2.	Office of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives
3. Maharashtra co-operative societies act	
4.	District Deputy Registrar
5. India's first co-operative societies act	

Pune, 1904, District level, 1960, Registration

G) Answer in one sentence:

1. What do you mean by Commissioner and Registrar?
2. What do you mean by Statutory function of Registrar?
3. What do you mean by Development function of Registrar?
4. What do you mean by bye – laws?

Q.2 Explain the following terms:

1. Registrar and Commissioner of co-operative.
2. Arbitrator.
3. Bye- laws.

Q.3 Application based/ Self-opinion question:

1. Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative is creator, guardian and liquidator.
2. Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative must be strict administrator.
3. Registrar plays an important role in development of co-operative movement.

Q.4 Difference Between:

1. Chairman and Commissioner and Registrar.

Q.5 Write short notes:

1. Development functions of a Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative.
2. Powers of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.
3. Responsibilities of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.

Q.6 Give Reasons:

1. The Commissioner and Registrar is strict administrator.
2. The Commissioner and Registrar controls the co-operative movement in the state.
3. Registrar can cancel the registration of co-operative society.
4. The Commissioner and Registrar has power of judgements.

Q.7. Answer in short:

1. Controlling functions of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.
2. Statutory functions of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.
3. State the role of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.
4. Development functions of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.

Q.8. Long answers:

1. Explain the role of a Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.
2. Explain the statutory functions of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.
3. Explain the responsibilities of a Commissioner and Registrar of co-operative.
4. Explain the Powers of Commissioner and Registrar of co-operatives.

