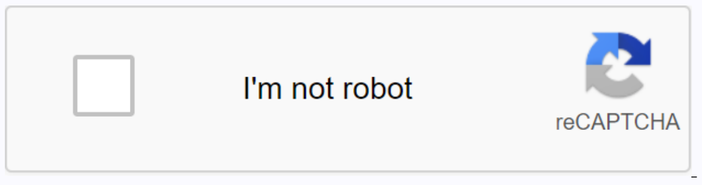

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Delhi cooperative societies act pdf

Acts and rules See content left navigation. Last updated: - 18-06-2018 03.01.2020 02.01.2020 24.10.2019 30.07.20 1 9 15.07.2019 Page last updated: 20-10-2020 Last updated: 23 Mar,2015 This site is owned by the Department of The Chancellor's Cooperative Society, Government NCT Delhi, India. 70. Tax recovery. , the sale of the property or any interest which is subject to tax in accordance with Article 36. Provided that an order cannot be issued pursuant to this Section unless the deceased member, former member or designated person, heir or legal representatives has been served with notice in accordance with the procedure laid down. Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 2003 Delhi Law No 3 [2004 3 March] Law to consolidate and amend laws relating to cooperative societies, to facilitate the voluntary formation and democratic functioning of cooperatives as grassroots institutions, based on self-assistance and mutual assistance, so that they can promote their economic and social improvement and ensure better regulation, the management of such societies, functional autonomy and related or related issues in the national territory of the Capital of Delhi. Would it be adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi fifty-fourth year of the Republic of India as follows :-I CHAPTER IPreliminary 1. Short name, scope and beginning - (1) This law can be called the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 2003. (2) It covers the entire national capital of Delhi. (3) It shall enter into force on the date on which the Government may designate it by means of a notice in the Official Journal. 2. Definitions. - For the purposes of this Act, unless otherwise specified in the context, (a) [***]b) the area of activity is the territory of Delhi from which membership is acquired;(c) by statutes, a law currently in force covering registered or implied changes to such Statutes;(d) the Collector shall have the same meaning as the General Conditions Act; 1897 (10/1897). (e) 'committee' means the management body of a cooperative under any name entrusted with the management of a cooperative society;(f) 'cooperative bank' means a bank within the meaning of Section 5 of the Banking Regulations Act, as amended by Section 56; The principles of cooperation of Article 10(10) of ;(g 1949 are the principles of cooperation set out in the list of this law;(h) cooperation society means a society registered or held by the public registered under this Law;(i) the year of cooperation is the year ending on 31 March; (j) Delhi – Delhi National Capital Territory;(k) Deposit Insurance Corporation – Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation established under Section 3 of the Law on Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, ;(l of 1961) is an official appointed by the government with the powers of collector and district magistrate in accordance with the relevant laws. (m) 'federal cooperation company' means a cooperative society whose membership is open only to cooperative societies and, in the case of federal cooperative societies set up for the main purpose of disseminating and promoting activities in the fields of arts, culture, education, information technology, training, industry, etc., shall also include experts in appropriate fields whose individual power does not exceed one fifth of the total power of such society or in twenty Member States. , whichever is the lower;(n) 'financing bank' means a cooperating bank with the aim of creating funds lent to other cooperative societies;(o) a common body, relating to the original cooperative society, all members of that cooperative society and, in respect of a federal cooperative society, all delegates and individual members of the members of cooperative societies as referred to in point (m), ;(p) Government is lieutenant of the territory of the national capital Delhi appointed by the Chairman in accordance with Article 239 of the Constitution and appointed in such accordance with Article 239 of the Constitution;(q) Lieutenant-Governor is the National Capital of Delhi 'territorial administrator appointed by the President in accordance with Article 239 of the Constitution;(r) member' means a person who joins an application for registration of a cooperative society and a person authorised to join after such registration under this Act; , rules and statutes, including denominations or an associated or joint member and a government, when it signs the share capital of the Cooperation Society;(s) NABARD shall mean the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development established in accordance with The Official of the National Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (61);(t) is the President, the Vice-President, the President. , the Deputy Chairperson, the Director-General, the Secretary, the Manual, the member of the committee, the treasurer, the liquidator, the administrator and any other person, rules or statutes authorised under this Act, in order to specify the instructions on the activities of the Cooperation Society;(u) the measures laid down in accordance with the rules adopted pursuant to this Act; (v) 'initial cooperation partnership' means a cooperation company in which persons are members;(w) Registrar shall mean a person designated to run cooperative societies under this Act and shall include any person; assist the Registrar, where he exercises all or any of the powers of the Registrar;(x) the Reserve Bank of India shall mean the Reserve Bank of India established under Subsection 1 of Section 3 of the Law on the Reserve Bank of India, rule 1934 (2 1934);(y) — rule established under this Act;(z) section is section 3 of this Act;za) is the magistrate appointed by the Executive Magistrate appointed in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure; , in 1973 (2) and the government declared responsible for the sub-category;zb) the Tribunal is the Delhi Cooperative Court established under Chapter 114.II registration of the Cooperative Society 3. Registrar. 1. The Government may, by notifying it in the Official Journal, appoint a person who is registrar of the Cooperative Societies of Delhi and may appoint other persons to assist it. 2. The Government may, by common or special order, grant to any person appointed to assist the Registrar in all or any powers of the Registrar under this Act. (3) Any person appointed to assist the Registrar shall exercise the powers conferred on him by the Subsection[2], taking into account the General Instructions of the Registrar, matters of supervision and control. 4. The Government shall, by notifying it in the Official Journal and subject to such conditions as it deems appropriate to identify, grant, confer, confer all or any powers of the Registrar under this Law on any official of the Federal Cooperative Society or an official of such a federal cooperative society, and any such federal cooperative society or official to whom the powers of the Registrar have been conferred shall exercise such powers in accordance with the general guidelines. , supervision and control of the Registrar. 4. Cooperative societies which may be registered. - (1) Subject to the following provisions, a cooperative society whose purpose is to promote the economic, social and cultural interests of its members in accordance with the principles of cooperation, or a cooperative society set up to facilitate the operation of such a cooperative society, may be registered under this Act under limited responsibility: provided that the cooperative society is registered only if it complies with the rules of viability of limited liability as established for the cooperative society. cooperative societies or class of cooperative societies in order to ensure that it is economically sound and that its registration does not imply the movement of cooperative activities. (2) The term limited or equivalent in any Indian language is the last word on behalf of each cooperative society registered under this Act with limited responsibility. 5. Restrictions on registration. No cooperative society shall be registered under this Act unless it is composed of at least fifteen members qualified to be members under this Act and residing in the field of cooperative society activities: Provided that, in the case of the original Cooperative Society, each of these members is different Member. Member. For the purposes of this Chapter, the term family member refers to a father, mother, wife, husband and dependent children. 6. Restrictions on the holding of shares. - No member other than the Government or a member of a cooperative society shall hold more than that proportion of the share capital of the cooperative society, which shall be subject to a maximum of one-tenth of the amount of the share capital, as may be determined. 7. Application for registration. - 1. An action shall be brought against the Registrar for the purposes of registration. (2) The application shall be signed in the case of a cooperative society other than a cooperative society, at least 15 persons qualified in accordance with Section 4; and (b) in the case of a federal cooperative society of which the cooperative society is a member, a duly authorised person on behalf of such a cooperative society and where all the members of the federal cooperative society are not members of a cooperative society, up to a fifth of full strength or twenty other members, whichever is the lower, at least fifteen members, and where all the members are cooperative societies, which are duly authorised entities of fifteen different cooperative societies. 8. The right of the Registrar to decide certain matters. - If, at the registration stage, the question arises as to whether or not a person resides in the field of cooperation in the activities of a cooperative society or whether the cooperative society is of the same kind as another cooperative society or of another nature, the matter is decided by the Registrar, whose decision is final. 9. Registration. 1. If the Registrar is convinced (a) that the action complies with the provisions and rules of this Act;(b) the objects of the proposed Cooperative Society comply with Section 4;(c) that the proposed statutes are compatible with the provisions and rules of this Act;(d) that, in the event of a written authorisation by the Cooperative Bank for registration, the Registrar has obtained written authorisation from the Reserve Bank to register; [***] (e) the proposed cooperation company has reasonable chances of success; [(f) that, in the case of a cooperative, the Registrar has received confirmation that the cooperative has access to all this to the housing establishment in order to enable the cooperative to register the cooperative and its statutes. 2. Where the Registrar refuses registration with the Cooperative Society, he shall inform the applicant of the order for refusal and the reasons for such refusal. 3. The Registrar shall examine the application for registration by the Registrar within ninety days of receipt of the application for registration: provided that, if the Registrar is unable to at his disposal at his request within that period, he shall submit to the Government a report setting out the reasons why he is unable to do so and the Government may devote more time to him not exceeding ninety to deal with such an application : If the application for registration is not complete within the nine days referred to above and the Registrar fails to notify the refusal within that period, the application shall be deemed to have been accepted for registration and the Registrar shall issue a registration certificate in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules adopted pursuant thereto. 10. Registration certificate. - Where a cooperative society is registered or deemed to be registered under this Act, the Registrar shall issue a registration certificate signed by him, which constitutes convincing proof that the cooperative society referred to therein is properly registered under this Act. Statutes of the cooperative society. - (1) Each cooperation company may make its statutes in conformity with the provisions of this Act and the rules adopted pursuant thereto. (2) In particular and without prejudice to the commonality of the abovementioned force, such statutes may provide for all or any of the following, in particular:(a) the name, address and area of activity of the public;(b) public domain;(c) the services to be provided to its members;(d) the right to membership;(e) the conditions for obtaining membership;(f) the conditions for determining membership;(g) the termination of membership;(h) the termination procedure;(h) the termination of membership;(h) the procedure for obtaining membership;(f) the conditions for terminating membership;(g) the termination of membership;(h) termination procedures;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination procedures;(h) membership acquisition procedures;(f) membership termination conditions;(g) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership;(h) membership termination procedures;(h) membership termincation;(h) termination procedures;(h) membership authorisation;(h) membership termination conditions;(f) membership termination conditions;(g) termination of membership;(h) termination procedures;(h) termination of membership;(h) membership termination procedures;(h) membership authorisation arrangements;(f) membership termination conditions;(g) termination of membership;(h) termination of membership the procedure;(h) the procedure for terminating membership;(h) the conditions for obtaining membership;(f) the conditions for terminating membership;(g) the procedure for withdrawing membership;(h) the procedure for terminating membership;(h) the conditions for obtaining membership;(f) the conditions for terminating membership;(g) the termination of membership;(h) the termination procedure;(h) the procedure for terminating the membership;(h) the procedure for obtaining membership;(h) the conditions for obtaining membership;(f) the conditions for terminating the membership;(g) the termination of membership;(h) the termination procedure;(h) the procedure for terminating the membership; ;h) the arrangements for terminating membership;(h) the procedure for obtaining membership;(f) the conditions for determining membership;(g) the termination of membership;(h) the procedure for terminating membership;(h) the procedure for obtaining membership;(h) the conditions for terminating membership;(g) the termination of membership;(h) the procedure for obtaining membership;(h) the acquisition of membership;(h) the conditions for terminating the membership;(h) the termination of membership;(h) the procedure for obtaining membership;h) the procedure for obtaining membership;(h) the procedure;(f) the conditions for terminating membership;(g) the termination of membership;(h) the termination of membership;(h) the termination of membership;(h) the conditions for obtaining membership;(g) the termination of membership;(h) the termination of membership;(i) the removal of membership;(i) the rights and obligations of the members;(k) the nature and extent of the public's capital;(l) maximum capital, which may be signed by a single member;(k) the nature and size of public capital;(l) the manner in which the , which may be the largest capital to be subscribed by a single member;(k) the nature and size of the public's capital;(l) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed, which may be subscribed by a single member;(k) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed, which may be subscribed by a single member;(k) the nature and amount of public capital;(l) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed;(l) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed;(l) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed;(l) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed;(l) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed;(l) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed;(l) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed;(l) the manner in which the maximum capital may be subscribed;(l) the manner in which the which may be signed by a single member;(k) the nature and extent of public capital;(l) the manner in which (m) the sources from which the cooperative society may obtain funds;(n) the objective to which the funds may be applied;(o) the method of distribution or disbursement of the net profits of the cooperative society;((p) the establishment of various reserves;(q) the procedure for convening general meetings and convening a quorum, with the exception of those provided for in this Act;(r) the procedure for the notification of votes and voting in general and other meetings;(t) the number of members of the committee not exceeding twenty-one;(u) the term of office of the members of the committee elected shall be three years;(v) the procedure for the removal of committee members;(v) the procedure for the removal of committee members; the manner in which committee meetings are convened, the quorum, the number of such meetings per year and the venue of such meetings;(x) the frequency of committee meetings;(y) the powers and functions of the executive director;(z) the manner in which the sentence is imposed;(za) the appointment of auditors, the rights and duties and the procedure for carrying out audits;(zb) the power of officials to sign documents; , the management of bank accounts and the opening and defence on behalf of the public of claims and other legal proceedings;(zc) the conditions under which the cooperative society may manage activities with persons other than members;(zd) the conditions under which the cooperative society may associated with other cooperative societies;(ze) the conditions under which the cooperative society may cooperate with organisations other than cooperative societies;(zf) the procedure and manner of the transfer of shares and interests of the member in the event of the death;(zg) education and training programmes to be carried out by the cooperative society;(zh) the principal place of the cooperative society and other places of business;(zi) minimum level of services; which must be used by its members;(zj) any other issue that may be identified. 12. Amendment of the statutes of the cooperative society and compulsory amendment of the statutes of the Registrar. - (1) Amendments to the Statutes of the Cooperative Society shall not apply if such amendment is not registered or deemed to have been registered under this Act. law and rules;(b) are not in conflict with the principles of cooperation; and (c) promote the economic, social and cultural interests of the members of the cooperative society; it may register the amendment : provided that, in the event of a change in the statutes of the cooperative's bank, the prior written consent of the Reserve Bank is required. 3. The Registrar shall transmit to the Cooperative Society a copy of the registered amendment together with the certificate signed by him, and such certificate shall constitute convincing proof that the amendment has been properly registered. 4. If the Registrar refuses to register an amendment to the statutes of a cooperative society, he shall inform the cooperation association of the decision refusing the decision and the reasons therefor in the manner laid down. 5. If the Registrar fails to give any decision pursuant to Subsection 2 or 4 within 90 days, the amended Statutes shall be deemed to be registered. 6. Where the Registrar considers that an amendment to the statutes of a cooperative society is necessary and desirable in the interests of a cooperative society or a group of cooperative societies, the Registrar shall lead the cooperative society or class of cooperative societies within 60 days of the amendment of the law in order to amend the statutes. convening a meeting of the general body of the Cooperative Society. 7. At the end of the period referred to in subsection 6 and if the cooperative society does not make a change, the Registrar may, after giving the cooperative the opportunity to be heard, register the amendment and issue to the cooperative community a certified copy of such amendment with a certificate signed by him, which shall take effect from the date of registration, the amendment shall be cooperative group and its members, if any. 13. After the entry into force of the amendments to the Statutes. - The amendment of the statutes of the Cooperative Society, unless it declares that it enters into operation on a given date, shall enter into force on the date on which it is registered or held registered. 14. Name change. - 1. The Cooperation Community may amend its statutes, but such amendment shall not affect the right or duty of the cooperative or any of its members or former members, and any legal proceedings in question may continue on behalf of or against the cooperative community if prior written confirmation by the Reserve Bank is required in order to change the name of the cooperating bank. 2. Where a cooperative society changes its name, the Registrar shall enter a new name for cooperative

societies instead of the previous name and amend the registration certificate accordingly. 15. Change of liability. - (1) In accordance with the provisions and rules of this Act, the Cooperative Society may, by amending its statutes, change the form or scope of its liability. 2. Where a cooperation company has decreed to change the form or scope of its liability, it shall inform all its members and creditors in writing and, notwithstanding any statutes or contracts to the contrary, any member or creditor shall inform it in writing within thirty days of the date of service of the notification. , have the possibility to withdraw their shares, deposits or loans. 3. Any member or creditor who has not exercised his option within the period specified in Subsection 2 shall be deemed to have accepted the amendment. (4) The amendment to the Statutes of the Cooperative Society, which alters the form or scope of its liability, shall not be registered or enter into force until the approval of all members and creditors has been received; or (b) all claims of members and creditors making use of the option referred to in Subsection 2 within the period specified therein have been fully satisfied. 16. Mergers, transfers and divisions of assets and liabilities of cooperative societies. - 1. The Cooperation Community may, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, delegate, in whole or in part, its assets and liabilities to any other cooperative society;(b) divide itself into two or more cooperative societies; [(c) approve a scheme of compromise, agreement or reconstruction.] (2) Any two or more members of a two-party cooperative society participating and voting in the general meeting of each such cooperative society may unite and form a new cooperative society. (3) The decision of the Cooperation Society in accordance with Subsection 1 or (2) shall include all details of the transfer, division or association or the scheme of compromise, arrangement or reconstruction, as the case may be: provided that, in the case of a cooperative bank, the Registrar does not give his consent to such resolution without a previous written penalty from the Reserve Bank. (4) Where such a decision is made by a cooperative society, it shall inform all its members and creditors in writing and, notwithstanding any opposing statutes or contract, any member or creditor has the opportunity to withdraw its shares, deposits or loans within thirty days of the date of notification to it. Respectively. 5. Any member or creditor who has not made use of his choice within the time limit specified in Subsection 4 shall be deemed to have accepted the proposals contained in the resolution. (6) The decision adopted by the cooperating undertakings pursuant to this Section will not enter into force until the approval of all members and creditors has been received;(b) all the requirements of members and creditors making use of the option referred to in Subsection 4 within the period specified therein have been fully outstanding. (7) Where a decree issued by a cooperative pursuant to this Section involves the transfer of any assets and liabilities, the order, whatever is in any of the laws in force, constitutes a sufficient transfer for the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the transferee without any further assurance. 17. The power to direct amalga-mation, division and reorganisation in the public interest, etc. - 1) If the Registrar is convinced that this is necessary in the public interest or in the interests of the cooperative, or in order to ensure the proper management of any cooperative company, that two or more cooperative societies should be merged, or any cooperative society should be divided into two or more cooperative societies or should be reorganised , then, notwithstanding the however, subject to the provisions of this Section, the Registrar may, by decision, provide for the association, division or reorganisation of these cooperative societies into a single cooperative society or cooperative societies which have such statutes, assets, rights, interests and institutions and such obligations, duties and obligations which may be specified : Provided that the association, division or reorganisation of the cooperative bank cannot be adopted without a previous written penalty from the Reserve Bank. 2. For the purpose of this Section, an order shall not take place if (a) a copy of the proposed order has been sent to the cooperative society or to each of the cooperatives concerned; and (b) the Registrar has considered and made such amendments to the draft order which may objections which he may receive within such a period (at least sixty days from the date on which the cooperative society or cooperative societies or cooperative societies receive a copy of that order), as may be determined by the Registrar from the cooperative society or any cooperative society concerned or from any member or class of cooperative society or from any of its creditors or creditors, in that case, In accordance with Article 10 of that Regulation. 3. The order referred to in subsection 1 may provide for such incidental, consequential and additional provisions as the Registrar considers necessary for the implementation of the association, division or reorganisation. (4) Any member or creditor of each cooperative society to be merged, divided or reorganised, who has opposed the system of merger, division or reorganisation within a specified period, has the right to unite, to receive part or interest, if any, in the form of a merger or reorganisation procedure, and an amount if he is a member. if it is a creditor. (5) When issuing an order pursuant to Subsection 1, the provisions of Subsections 2, 3 and 4 of Section 20 apply to cooperative societies so merged, divided or reorganised as if they had been united, divided or reorganised in accordance with Section 16. 18. The Registrar shall, where appropriate, draw up a scheme for the merger of a cooperative bank. - (1) When the central government decides on a moratorium under the 1949 In respect of the cooperative bank in Section 45(2) of the Law on Banking Regulations, the Registrar may, with the prior written consent of the Reserve Bank, draw up a cooperative bank reorganisation scheme during the moratorium period; or (b) the association of a cooperative bank with any other cooperative bank. 19. Liability of the Cooperative Bank to the Deposit Insurance Corporation. - Notwithstanding Sections 16 and 17 or any other provision of this Act, where a cooperative bank which is an insured bank within the meaning of The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act (47 years 1961) is merged or reorganised, o The Deposit Insurance Corporation must pay the depositors of the insured bank in accordance with Subsection 2 of Section 16 of that Law , the bank in which the insured bank is merged, or a new cooperative bank established after such merger, the insured bank or successorer must return to the Deposit Insurance Corporation deposit insurance corporation in such circumstances as regards the manner specified in Section 21 of the Law on Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation. 1961 (47 in 1961). 20. In certain cases, the withdrawal of the registration certificate for a cooperative society. - 1) If all assets are the obligations of the cooperative society shall be transferred to another cooperative society in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 or 17, the registration of the first cooperative society in question shall be cancelled and the cooperative society shall be deemed to have been wound up and cease to exist as a corporate organisation. (2) Where two or more cooperative societies are merged into a new cooperative society in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 or 17, the registration of each cooperative society with a union shall be cancelled by the registration of a new cooperative society and each cooperative society shall be deemed to have been wound up and cease to exist as a cooperative society. (3) Where a cooperative divides itself into two or more cooperative societies in accordance with the provisions of Section 16, the registration of that cooperative society shall be cancelled by registration of a new cooperative society and that the cooperative society is considered to be dissolved and ceases to exist as a corporate organisation. (4) The association and division of cooperative societies or cooperative societies does not in any way affect the unconditional law or undertaking of cooperative societies or cooperation between companies, nor does they give rise to any cooperation between cooperative societies or cooperative societies or proceedings against it which may have been pursued or initiated by, or against, cooperative societies or cooperative societies or companies operating there, or for which no legal proceedings have been brought against it. , depending on the case, the cooperative society or cooperative societies may continue or start the merger or division. 5. If a cooperative society has not commenced its activities within one hundred and eighty days after its registration or has ceased to function, or if the Registrar is satisfied, on the basis of an inspection, investigation or audit, that the cooperative society is in fact no longer one or more of the items referred to in Section 4 and that its registration should exist, it shall give the cooperative the opportunity to represent its case and, if not satisfied, makes an order cancelling the registration of a cooperation company, the cooperation company shall be deemed to have been wound up from the date of such an withdrawal order and shall cease to exist as a cooperative society. [Provided that, in the case of a cooperation company which has not held an audit or an annual meeting of the general body for five consecutive years or has no fixed assets and external liabilities other than members' shares, such society shall be deemed to have been wound up and cease to exist as a legal body of undertakings after the expiry of that five-year period.] 21. Classification. - The Registrar classifies the society related to their subjects, field of activity, membership or any other matter. CHAPTER IIICommunity members and their rights and obligations 22. Persons who may become members. - (1) No person may be accepted as a member of a cooperative society other than: -(a) the person competent to conclude the contract under Section 11 of the Indian Treaty Act, 1872 (9) ;(b) any other cooperative society;(c) the Government;(d) a firm, a public limited company or any other company established under any law; and (e) the class or class or association of persons of whom the Government may notify on this behalf: provided that the provisions of point (a) do not apply to a person seeking admission to a cooperative exclusively established for the benefit of school or college students: Provided that no person can be accepted as a member of any funding bank or federal cooperative society, except in the cases provided for in point (m) : in Chapter 2. (2) Notwithstanding the matters set out in Subsection 1, the Government shall, in that the interests of any person or group of persons conflict or may conflict with the purposes of a class of any cooperative company or cooperative society, by a general or specific order published in the Official Journal, may declare that any person or class, business or work of persons pursuing or pursuing any profession is disqualified from acceptance, membership or may not be considered as members or is entitled to be employed only to a limited extent by any specified cooperative society or cooperative society class members, provided that such persons are or are engaged in that profession, business or occupation, as the case may be. 23. A nominal or associate member or a joint member. - (1) Notwithstanding Section 22, the Cooperative Society may accept any person as a denomination, associate or joint member in accordance with its statutes and rules. 2. A nominal or associate member shall not be entitled to any share of the assets or profits of the cooperative society in any form. (3) Except as provided for in this Section, a denomination or associate member or co-member shall have such members' privileges and rights and shall be subject to the obligations of the member which may be laid down in the rules and specified in the statutes of the cooperative society. 24. A member shall not exercise his or her rights until a reasonable payment has been made. - No member of a cooperative society may exercise the right of membership of a member unless he has acquired membership of the cooperative and shares or has acquired such a share in the cooperative company as specified in the statutes. 25. Votes of members. - Each member of a cooperative society shall have one vote in the affairs of a cooperative society: provided that the President, in the case of equality of votes, have a second or decisive vote;(b) the titular, associated or joint member shall not have the right to vote;(d) if the member does not pay the amount claimed by the cooperative society or has transferred his interest to a cooperation society to any other member or to any other person without the consent of the competent authority, he shall not have the right to vote at the general meeting of the bodies of the cooperative society. [(e) if the Cooperation Society ceases to use and ceases to act in accordance with the statutes and the principles of cooperation, its representative shall not have the right to vote in matters of the federal cooperative society, financial bank or financial society.] [Explanation I.] - Failure to fulfil obligations shall mean any non-repayment following payment of part of the loan, land money, construction money and an annual amount subscribed, as provided for in the statutes of the cooperative society for which an appropriate payment notice has been served or a decision has been taken to recover such an amount. [Explanatory Ii.] 'A disused society is a society that has not carried out a business for three consecutive years or has not audited its accounts for three or more consecutive years.] 26. Method of voting. - 1. Each member of the Cooperation Society shall vote in person and no member shall vote by proxy. (2) Notwithstanding subsection 1, a cooperative society which is a member of another cooperative society may appoint one of its members to vote on its behalf in the affairs of that other cooperative society. 27. Restriction of the transfer of shares or interest. - The transfer of shares or shares of a member of a cooperative joint party shall be subject to the maximum holding conditions set out in Section 6. 28. Transfer of interest on the death of a member. - (1) In the event of the death of a member, the cooperative society shall transfer the part or interests of the deceased member to the person designated in accordance with the rules adopted on that behalf or, in the absence of such persons, to a person who may be the heir or legal representative of the deceased member or to pay to such a designated person. , the heir or legal representative, as the case may be, the amount corresponding to the value of the part or interest of such a member determined in accordance with the rules or statutes: provided that (i) such appointee, heir or legal representative may require the cooperative society to pay the value of the deceased member's share or interests determined as mentioned; or (ii) the cooperation company transfers the part or interests of the deceased member to such candidate, heir or legal representative, if necessary after obtaining a qualification in accordance with the rules and statutes of membership of the cooperative society or his request within one hundred and eighty days of the death of the deceased member, to any person, an application which is so qualified; and (iii) such transfer or payment may not be made unless the candidate, heir or legal representative is given. 2. The cooperation company shall, in accordance with the provisions of Section 45 and unless within three hundred and sixty-five days of the death of a member not permitted by the competent court, pay to such candidate, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, all other money due to a deceased member from the cooperation society. (3) All transfers and payments made by a cooperative society in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall be valid and to be made in accordance with the demand of any other person's cooperative society. 29. Responsibility of the deceased member's former member and the estate. - (1) Subject to the provisions of Subsection 2, the liability of the assets of a former member of a cooperative society or of a deceased member of a cooperative society for the debts of an existing cooperative society(a) in the case of a former member, on the date on which he ceased to be a member; and (b) in the case of a deceased member, on the day of his death; seven hundred and thirty days from that date. (2) Where a cooperative society is to be wound up in accordance with Section 95, Sections 96 or 97, the liability of the assets of a former member or deceased member who has ceased to be a member or died within seven hundred and thirty days before the date of the winding-up order continues until the end of the entire winding-up proceedings, but such liability shall apply only to the debts of the cooperative community which existed on the date of his termination or death. CHAPTER IVPax societies 30. The ultimate power in the cooperative society. - (1) The final authority in the cooperative organisation belongs to a joint body of members: provided that, where the statutes of a cooperative society provide for the establishment of a smaller body composed of delegates of members of a cooperative society elected or elected under such laws, the smaller body shall exercise the powers of the general body as may be determined or specified in the statutes of the cooperative. (2) Notwithstanding Section 26,2, each representative has one vote in the affairs of a federal cooperation company. 31. Annual general meeting of shareholders. - (1) Each cooperating company shall convene a global organ susirinkimą_ for its members within one hundred and eighty days (Replaced by notice F.14(31)/LA-2004/16 of 17 January 2005). the consideration of the audit report together with the audited financial statements and the annual report;(d) the disposal of net profit; and (e) examining any other matter which may be referred to them in accordance with the statutes. 2. If a cooperative society does not hold an annual meeting of the general body within the abovementioned period of one hundred and eighty days, the Registrar or any person authorised by it may convene such a meeting in a manner determined and that meeting shall be deemed to be a meeting of the general body duly convened by the cooperative society and the Registrar may order that the costs incurred in bringing such a meeting be the responsibility of the members of the court who are the committee of the cooperation company which has not held a meeting of the general body within the prescribed period and shall be recovered as debts arising from land revenues from members of such a criminal cooperative society in the same way as provided for in Section 111. 3. At each annual meeting of the general body of the Cooperative Society, the Committee shall draw up a statement to the general body containing information on loans granted to any member of the Committee during the previous year, if any. 32. It shall be returned for submission to the Registrar after the annual hearing of the general body. - Each year, within thirty days of the preparation of the annual general meeting, the Committee shall provide the Registrar with information relating to its conclusion, business and related proceedings as specified and, in the absence of declarations, constitute an offence under this Act and the persons responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Special general meeting. - (1) The Committee of the Cooperative Society may convene at any time a special meeting of the general body of the Cooperative Society and convene such a meeting at any time between the registrar's written request or at the request of the institution to which the Cooperative Society belongs, provided that the number of non-compliant members of such cooperative society is one fifth or more among the members to be lent or, at the request of one fifth of the members of the application from the cooperative society as a whole. 2. Where a special general meeting of cooperatives is convened in accordance with the meeting of resolutions referred to in Subsection 1, the Registrar or any person authorised by him has the power to convene such a meeting on that behalf and that meeting shall be deemed to be a meeting convening by the Committee, and the Registrar may order that the costs incurred in the event of such a meeting be paid from the Cooperative Society of the European Union or of a person or persons who, in the opinion of the Registrar, may order that the costs incurred in the event of such a meeting be paid to the European Union Cooperative Society or to a person or persons who, in the opinion of the Registrar, may order that the costs incurred in the event of such a meeting be paid to the European Union Cooperative Society or to a person or persons of such a person or persons who, in the opinion of the Registrar, may order that the costs incurred in the event of such a meeting be paid to the European Union Cooperative Society or to a person or persons who, in the opinion of the Registrar, may order that the costs incurred in the event of such a meeting be paid from the Cooperative Society of the European Union or of a person or persons who, in the opinion of the Registrar, are to be paid were responsible for the refusal or non-convening of a special meeting of the general body and which must be recovered as debts land income in the same way as provided for in Section 111. 34. Composition of the Committee. - The General Meeting of the Cooperative Society shall form a committee, as determined both by the statutes, and shall commission such a committee to manage the affairs of the cooperative community. 35. Election and appointment of members of the Committee. - (2) Voting in such elections shall be taken by secret ballot. 3. The term of office of the elected members of the committee shall be three years. (4) All cooperative societies shall, at the beginning of this Act, hold elections on the date fixed for the annual general meeting as provided for in Section 31 and because the elections do not take place in the abovementioned elections, the committee shall cease to hold office and its affairs shall be managed by a person appointed by the Registrar (hereinafter referred to as the administrator), who shall also be elected within 90 days of his appointment. 5. The committee shall then organise the election of a new committee before the end of its term of office and, if the committee fails to do so, the committee shall cease to hold office at the end of its term of office and the affairs of the Cooperative Society shall be governed by an administrator appointed by the Registrar, who shall also hold elections within 90 days of the date of his appointment. (6) No person may be elected as a member of the cooperative committee unless he is a shareholder of that cooperative society. (7) Notwithstanding the subject matter of this Act, a person may not be elected to committee (a) if he holds such a position on a committee of another cooperative society of the same kind;(b) if he holds such duties in committees of three or more other types or types of cooperative societies;(c) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he or she has been convicted of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he or she has been convicted of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he or she has been convicted of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he or she has been convicted of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he or she has been convicted of any has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118; (d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 118;(d) if he has been found guilty of any of the offences listed in Section 1118;(d) if he was an official of a cooperation society who has not carried out a statutory audit within the statutory period laid down in this Act; or (e) if he fails to make a declaration under oath of his suitability to contest the elections as determined. (8) In the Committee of a Cooperative Society or Group of Cooperative Societies in which the Government has subscribed to the authorised capital seats, the intended castes, other backward classes and women who are and two women in all cooperative companies. (9) The government may adopt rules which jointly envisage or regulate matters relating to the election of members of committees. (10) Notwithstanding subsection 1 of Subsection 9, where the Government has subscribed to the share capital of a cooperative society, the Government is entitled to appoint to the committee the number of persons as its members below, i.e. where the total amount of equity capital issued is less than twenty-six percent of the total authorised capital issued, one member of the committee;(b) where the total amount of the government's issued share capital is twenty-six percent or more, but less than fifty-one percent of the total authorised capital, two members of the committee;(d) where the Indian Industrial Finance Corporation or a federal cooperative company or financing bank or DelIs Financial Corporation Ltd. Notified by the Government on this behalf, the financing granted by cooperative societies, the Indian Industrial Finance Corporation, such federal cooperation companies, financing bank or Delhi Financial Corporation Ltd or other funding bodies shall, as the case may be, appoint one person to the committee. (11) A person appointed under Subsection 10 shall perform his duties at the pleasure of the government or the corporation or federal cooperation company concerned or the financing bank or other financial institution. 36. Removal of the Committee or its official. - (1) A proposal to express a lack of confidence in the committee or any of its officials may be submitted at a special general meeting of the bodies convened for this purpose. 2. A request for a special meeting of the general body referred to above shall be inadmissible unless it is rewritten in writing by at least one fifth of all members of the Cooperation Society, provided that the proposal to distrust is adopted by a simple majority of the members present and voting, the Committee shall be removed and the special general meeting of the bodies shall also elect an ad hoc committee dealing with the cooperative society, which shall also be held by an ad hoc committee within ninety days of the appointment of the ad hoc committee. 37. Committee review. - (1) If: in the opinion of the Registrar, the committee of any cooperative community [persistently fails to fulfil its obligations for 90 days] or is negligent in the performance of the obligations laid down by this Law or in accordance with the rules laid down thereto, statutes or any acts which harm the interests of the cooperative society or its members, or disregard the Registrar in accordance with Article 42 of this Act or does not comply with the provisions of Section 92 of this Act or there is a deadlock in the statutes or function of the Committee or fails to initiate the recovery of the fees of the financial institution where the feeder institution fails to submit a notification to the cooperative society within 90 days or has not been transferred to the fund financing body to which the public is indebted within a period of 90 days within 90 days. [The Registrar, after giving the committee the opportunity, if any, to indicate directly - (a) hold committee elections within thirty days by calling a special general body. and (b) if, in the opinion of the Registrar, it is not possible to elect elections in the prevailing circumstances, the Registrar shall order the removal of the committee in writing and appoint one or more administrators to deal with the matters of the Cooperative Society for a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days, to be indicated in the order which, at the discretion of the Registrar, may be extended from time to time [but the total period does not exceed three hundred and sixty-five days]: provided that the cooperative society is a cooperative bank before issuing a notice of claim under Subsection 1, it is necessary to consult the Reserve Bank and NABARD in advance; [***] c Notwithstanding the provisions set out in this Law, the Registrar shall, if it is a cooperative bank, if required by the Reserve Bank or NABARD in connection with the Reserve Bank's application to change the management of the Cooperative Bank, the Registrar shall change the management of such cooperative bank. 2. The Registrar may provide for such remuneration to the administrator(s) which he deems appropriate and shall be paid from the funds of the cooperation society. 3. The administrator shall, under the control of the Registrar and sometimes given instructions to him, exercise the powers and functions of the Committee or any official of any Cooperative Society and shall take all such action as may be necessary in the interests of the cooperation society, but shall not be entitled to add new members [without the prior consent of the Registrar]. 4. The administrator shall set out its action plan for the general meeting of the cooperative society for the general meeting of the cooperative society. (5) Before the end of his term of office, the administrator shall arrange for the establishment of a new committee in accordance with the rules and statutes of the Cooperation Society. 6. Before making any of the orders for a cooperative society set out in subsection 1(b), the Registrar shall first consult the financial bank or financial institution to which he is indebted: provided that, if the cooperative is a cooperative bank, the Reserve Bank must consult the Reserve Bank in advance in accordance with paragraph 1 before prior consultation with the Reserve Bank. In addition, if the Reserve Bank's request to change the board of the Cooperative Bank, the Registrar shall replace the committee of such a cooperative bank. (7) Notwithstanding the considerations set out in this Law, the Registrar shall, in the case of a cooperative, if the Reserve Bank or NABARD so require in writing in the public interest or that the affairs of the cooperation bank are not carried out in such a way as to harm the interests of depositors or to ensure the proper management of the cooperative bank. , to order the re-evaluation and evaluation of that cooperating banking to that end, the Reserve Bank may designate administrators for such period or periods not exceeding [three hundred and sixty-five days]. 38. Holding records, etc. – 1) (a) where the records, registers or books of the cooperative society may be damaged or destroyed and the funds and assets of the cooperative society may be misappropriated or misapplied; or (b) where a committee of the cooperative society is restored at the general meeting of the Cooperative Society or at the general meeting of the Cooperation Society Committee in accordance with Section 37, or if the cooperative society is ordered to be wound up in accordance with Sections 95, 96 or 97 and the outgoing members of the committee refuse to transfer the records and assets of the cooperative society within fifteen days of notification. a new committee, administrator or liquidator to those who are or is entitled to such a fee;(c) the newly elected committee, administrator or liquidator, as the case may, after 15 days' notice, apply to the Registrar, who, at the request of the newly elected committee, administrator, liquidator or bench, if he is satisfied, may apply to the Departmental Division Commissioner, who shall authorise the magistrate of the unit in whose jurisdiction the registered public department is located , setting out their reasons, entering, searching for or terminating premises where such records and public characteristics are protected, and confiscating such public records and properties and submitting them to a new committee, administrator or public asset record and feature liquidator. 2. In proceedings under Subsection 1, the above authorisation shall constitute convincing proof that the records and characteristics to which it relates belong to the public. (3) An authorised officer under Subsection 1 may make use of such police assistance as may be necessary to achieve this objective and the costs incurred under this Section shall be covered by public funds. (4) 1973 The provisions of Section 100 to 102 (both included) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Central Act 1974, 2) (both included) shall apply, as far as possible, to search and confiscation in accordance with this Section. 39. The action of the Cooperative Society cannot be declared invalid on the grounds of certain shortcomings. - No action by a cooperation society, any committee or official shall be considered null and void solely because there are any procedural deficiencies, or because of the establishment of a cooperation society or committee, the appointment or election of an official, or because such an official has been disqualified for his appointment. 40. Expulsion of members. - Any member of the Cooperative Society (except the Cooperative Housing Society) may be expelled a member of the Cooperative Society Committee, to which the Registrar approves such a resolution if :(i) deliberately deceived the documents of the Cooperative Society in order to obtain membership of such a cooperative society; or (ii) the member is subject to any disqualification as a result of being a member of a cooperative society; or (iii) the member has not answered the cooperative association or has committed any other act detrimental to the interest and proper of the cooperation society: provided that the member concerned is not expelled, unless he is given a reasonable opportunity to represent himself on the matter: Provided that no member can be expelled, unless a decision on such removal is taken by a majority of at least three-quarters of the members present and the right to vote at the committee meeting and no resolution on expulsion is valid unless approved by the Registrar. 2. Once the Committee has taken a decision on expulsion, the resolution shall be transmitted to the Registrar for approval within thirty days. 3. Within 30 days of receipt of the removal order, the Registrar shall be aware of such a decision and shall, within one hundred and eighty days, issue a final decision approving the removal document or rejecting the offer of removal, and if the Registrar has not accepted the matter within that period, the removal of such a member shall be deemed to have been confirmed. : Provided that the Registrar hears the parties in accordance with the procedure laid down and has the right to summon and execute witnesses before adopting the order, including interested parties or any of them, and to compel them to give evidence on oath, pledge or oath and to compel them to produce documents by the same means as possible in the case of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure , in 1908 (5 out of 1908) and the order of the Registrar under this Chapter shall be final and the right to appeal before the Civil Service Tribunal. 4. Any party who has been the subject of an order by the Registrar or is deemed to have been the acknowledgement of removal in accordance with paragraph 3 may appeal to the Tribunal within 60 days of the date of the adoption of such an order. 41. Termination of membership of a cooperative society. - (1) notwithstanding the foregoing in this Act, the person ceases to be a member of the cooperative society ((a) in the event of resignation; or (b) in the event of death, if, within three hundred and sixty-five days, the candidate or heirs do not submit a claim within three hundred and sixty-five days; or (c) after transfer of all or part of its shares to that cooperative society; or (d) his expulsion or disqualification as a result of the exclusion of a member of that cooperative society. 2. If the question arises as to whether a member has experienced the disqualification referred to in Subsection 1, he shall decision is final and binding. 3. The Registrar may, on his own initiative, if he is satisfied that any member has suffered any of the disqualifications under paragraph 1, declares in writing by order that such a member is disqualified from being a member, provided that such an order cannot be issued without the possibility of being heard by such a member as directed. 42. Instructions from the Registrar on the successful conduct of the business. - The Registrar may occasionally issue such instructions or directives to a cooperative or cooperative class of companies which he considers necessary for the successful conduct of the business and for all matters relating thereto, and such instructions or directives are binding on them. Provided that this power is to be applied only to cooperative societies whose government has a government equity of fifty-one percent or more. CHAPTER VPermoniabilitys of general cooperation societies 43. The cooperative company is corporate. - After registration of the status of cooperative society, it becomes the undertaking on whose behalf it is registered, has a permanent succession and a common seal, has the right to own property, conclude contracts, initiate and defend actions and other proceedings and to do whatever it is necessary for the purposes for which it is concluded. 44. The first tax on a member's movable property for the amount due to him is the first charge of the cooperative. - (1) Notwithstanding what is currently in force in this Law or any other law, but subject to any prior claim by the Government concerning land revenue or money which can be recovered as land income, any debt or outstanding demand held by any member or former member or deceased member to the cooperative society constitutes the first tax on crops and other agricultural products. , raw materials for the production of bovine animals, feedingstuffs for bovine animals, agricultural or industrial implements or machinery, and any final products derived from such raw materials belonging to such member, former member or part of the deceased's property. 2. No person may transfer any property subject to tax in accordance with Subsection 1, except where the co-operative with the fee is in writing in advance. (3) Notwithstanding what is currently in force in any law, any transfer of property carried out in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 2 shall be invalid. (4) The tax created under Subsection 1 applies to any government claim arising from a loan granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act 1883(1883) or the Agricultural Loans Act 1884 (1884) after the cooperative society granted the loan. Members charge for real estate by borrowing loans from certain cooperative companies. 45. Fee for immpvable asset members borrowing loans from certain cooperative societies. - Despite nothing this Law or any other law currently applies ((i) any person who applies to the cooperative association of which he is a member, if he owns any land or has an interest in any land as a lessee, shall submit a declaration stating that the applicant thus creates a tax on such land or interest as specified in the declaration of payment of the amount. the loan which the cooperative society may grant to a member on application and any future advances, if any, which it requires, which the cooperative society may grant to him as a member who may be subject to the maximum amount that the cooperative society may charge, together with interest on such amount of loan and advances;(ii) the member may at any time, with the consent of the member referred to in point (i), amend the declaration made in accordance with point (i) , the cooperation company for which such a fee is created;(iii) no member may shift all or part of the land referred to in the declaration referred to in point (i) until the total amount borrowed by the member, together with interest, is paid: provided that, in order to fully pay the total amount borrowed by the member, together with interest, the total amount borrowed by the member and interest will be paid: , together with interest. , a member may, with the prior authorisation of the cooperative and under such conditions as may be determined by the cooperative society, to repel all or part of such land or interest therein : Provided that the standing crop on any such land may be rejected with a previous permission from the Cooperation Society;(iv) any alienation committed in breach of point (iii) is invalid;(v) if the government has prior requirements;(iv) any alienation committed in breach of point (iii) is invalid;(v) if the government has prior requirements;(iv) any alienation committed in breach of point (iii) is invalid;(v) if the government has prior requirements;(iv) any alienation committed in breach of point (iii) is invalid;(v) if the government has prior requirements;(iv) any alienation committed in breach of point (iii) is invalid;(v) if the government has prior requirements;(iv) any alienation infringing point (iii); in the case of land income or any money deducted as income from land, the association of the cooperative for land or interest referred to in the declaration referred to in point (i) shall be the first fee for the amounts it payable on loans and advances and to the extent that they are to be paid;(vi) the rights record shall also include details of each land tax or interest generated by the declaration in accordance with point (i) , notwithstanding that, in any law relating to land revenue at the time of validity;(vii) any amount due to the cooperative society as a result of the recovery received under point (i) by the collector in accordance with point (i) shall be the basis for recovery, the collector shall recover all the sums due to the cooperative in accordance with the law and in accordance with the rules in force, in accordance with the rules in force, in accordance with the rules in force for the recovery of land revenues. Explanation. - For the purposes of this Section, 'cooperation partnership' means any cooperation company or cooperative society established by the Government by a joint or special order on that behalf. 46. Take and set off per share, contribution or credit - The Cooperative Society shall be entitled to the shares or contributions or shares of a member or former member or deceased member or deceased member or deceased member or part of the capital and for any dividends, bonuses or profits payable to a member or former member or to the assets of a deceased member, for any debt of such member or former member or to the property of such deceased member. , and may set off any amount credited or payable to a member or former member or to the property of a deceased member or to pay any such debt. 47. Share, contribution or interest which is not in a for attachment. - Subject to the provisions of Section 45, a member of the capital of a cooperative society, a former member or a deceased member or a deceased member or deceased member may not be seized or sold under any court decree or order concerning the debt or liability incurred by such a member, and the administrator is not entitled to claim such a part or contribution or interest under the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920 (5 out of 1920) or would not be required to claim such a part or contribution or interest. 48. Register of members. - any register kept by any cooperation group or list of members or shares shall prima facie prove any of the following data entered in it (a) the date on which any person entered in such a register or list became a member; and (b) the date on which any such person ceased to be a member. 49. Acceptance of the entry copy as proof. - 1. A copy of any entry in the book of a cooperative society which is regularly kept in the course of its activities, if it is certified in a manner which can be determined, is obtained in any application or legal proceedings as prima facie evidence of such entry and shall be accepted as evidence that the questions, transactions and accounts relating thereto are recorded in each case where and to the extent that the initial entry itself is admissible. 2. No official of a cooperative society and any official whose office deposits the books of a cooperative society after liquidation may, in any legal proceedings not party to a cooperative society or liquidator, be compelled to draw up books or documents of a cooperative society the content of which can be proved in accordance with this Section. , or appear as a witness proving the matters, transactions and accounts recorded therein, unless the court or arbitrator has made a decision for particular reasons. 50. Exemption from compulsory registration of documents. - None of the points (b) and (c) (b) and (c) of Section 17(1)(b) and (c) of the Law on Registration, 1908 (16) shall apply to any measure relating to the shares of the Cooperative Society, notwithstanding the fact that the assets of cooperative society are wholly or partly; or (2) any bond issued by such a cooperative society, without creating, declaring, transferring, restricting or disclosing any rights, ownership or ownership rights in or in immovable property, unless: whereas it entitles the holder to a registered document under which the cooperative society has pledged, transferred or otherwise transferred all or part of its immovable property or any part thereof to trustees for the benefit of trusts for the benefit of such bondholders; or (3) any endorsement or transfer of a bond issued by such a cooperative society. 51. Exemption from certain taxes, levies and duties. - 1. The Government may, by notifying it in the Official Journal, transfer stamp duty to any class of cooperative companies ((a) stamp duty currently in force on any document carried out by the cooperative society or its official or member and which relates to the activities of such cooperative society or any class of such documents or any order or order adopted pursuant to this Act, in cases where the cooperative society is , the official or member should, as the case may be, pay such stamp duty, but for such exemption; and (b) any fee payable under any law for a valid period relating to the registration of documents or court fees. 2. The government may, by notifying it in the Official Journal, transfer land revenues to cooperative societies of any class;(b) agricultural income taxes; and (c) fees for professions, occupations, vocation and employment professions. Provided that the exemption referred to above does not include exemptions from central sales taxes or central taxes or duties or charges. 52. The deduction from remuneration corresponds, where appropriate, to the claim of the cooperative society. - (1) Notwithstanding the legislation currently in force, a member of a cooperative society may enforce an agreement in favour of a cooperative society, provided that his employer is competent to deduct from the employer the amount which may be specified in the agreement and to pay the amount thus deducted by the co-operative member, taking into account any debt or other demand that the member is required to pay to the cooperative undertaking. (2) As regards the implementation of such an agreement, the employer, if so requested in writing by the cooperative society, and as long as the cooperative society does not suspect that such debt or claim has been paid in full, shall make a deduction under the agreement and pay the amount thus deducted to the cooperative, as if it were the wage or remuneration payable on that date as required by the 1936 agreement. wage law (1936 4) on the date of payment. Such payment constitutes a legitimate obligation on the employer to pay the amount deducted. 3. Where any cooperation undertaking registered or deemed to be registered in any territory of a State of reciprocity and a member of a cooperation society which has fulfilled such an agreement as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be requested, the time he employs in Delhi has been received by his employer, the application shall be subject to the application being made by a cooperative society in Delhi and the provisions of this Section shall apply accordingly. Explanation - For the purposes of this Subsection, a State and/or the territory of the Union, acting on a reciprocal basis, is any State or territory of the Union which a Government may, by means of a notification in the Official Journal, designate a state and/or territory of the Union as a reciprocity. (4) If, on receipt of an application, submitted in accordance with Subsection 2 or Subsection 3, the employer shall at any time not deduct the amount indicated in the application from the salary or remuneration due to the member concerned or fails to fulfil his obligations by transferring the amount deducted to the cooperative, the cooperative company shall be entitled to recover from the employer any amount such as the income of the land not payable from the employer, and the amount payable by the employer is a priority for the employer's liability equal to the remuneration of the debt , liability. (5) Nothing in this Section applies to a railway administration body operating any railway management within the meaning of Chapters 53 punkte.VI of chapter 20 of Article 366 of the ConstitutionAoperations and cooperative societies. Funds other than net profit shall not be allocated to members. - No part of the funds, other than the net profit of the cooperative society, may be divided as bonuses or dividends or otherwise distributed among its members: provided that, after at least one quarter of the net profit per year has been transferred to the reserve fund, payments by a member from the remaining part of the profits and any profits of the preceding year which may be distributed may be paid to such an extent and under conditions which may be laid down in the rules or laws. 54. Contribution to the charitable objective. - Any cooperative society which has received the prior approval of the general body may, after a quarter of the net profit has been transferred to the reserve fund in any year, contribute up to five per cent of the remaining net profit for any purpose related to the development of cooperative movement or charitable use within the meaning of 1890. Section 2 of the Charity Act (6890). 55. Contribution to the Cooperation Education Fund. - The cooperative society shall credit from its net profit in any year a profit share which does not exceed five per cent, as may be determined for the Cooperative Education Fund established by the rules. 56. Investments by the Funds. - (1) A cooperative society may invest or deposit its fund into a postal savings bank; or (b) in any of the 1882 securities referred to in Section 20 of the Indian Trust Fund Act (2 out of 1882); or (c) shares or securities of any other cooperative society; or (d) cooperation, planned or nationalised banks; or (e) the apex or financing bank of any federal cooperation company of which it is a member; or (f) in any of the the regime, which is permitted by the rules : Provided that the cooperative bank has to invest its funds in accordance with the instructions, instructions and guidelines of the Reserve Bank. (2) Any investment or deposits made before the beginning of this Act shall be ratified and approved which would have been in force if this Act had been in force. 57. Loan restrictions. - (1) The cooperative society does not grant a loan to any person other than a member: provided that, with a general or special sanction of the Registrar, the cooperative society may lend to another cooperative society : Provided that the cooperative occasionally grants loans and advances in accordance with

the instructions of the Reserve Bank. (2) Notwithstanding subsection 1, a cooperative society may lend to a depositor who has transferred his security. 58. Restrictions on borrowing. - (1) The Cooperative Society may accept deposits, take out loans and receive grants from external sources to the extent and under the conditions which may be specified in the statutes: Provided that the total amount of deposits and loans received in any financial year does not exceed ten times the amount of subscribed share capital and accumulated reserves: provided that, for the purposes of calculating the total amount of subscribed share capital reserves, it may not exceed ten times the amount of subscribed share capital and accumulated reserves : Provided that, for the purposes of calculating the total amount of subscribed share capital stocks, it must not exceed ten times the amount of subscribed share capital and accumulated reserves: provided that the sum of the stocks accumulated in the calculation of the total amount of subscribed shareholding may not exceed ten times the amount of subscribed share capital and accumulated reserves: , it may not exceed ten times the amount of subscribed share capital and accumulated reserves: Provided that the amount of the subscribed equity reserves cannot be deducted, the accumulated losses shall be deducted for the calculation of the total amount of subscribed equity reserves. (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection 1, a cooperative society may accept funds or borrow a fund for the execution of its facilities, which are mutually constituted and approved by the co-operative body. (3) A cooperative society may issue non-convertable bonds or other instruments subject to any provisions of the Law resources available until 15 May 2015 to achieve its objectives, provided that its paid-up share capital consists of a general body of members with provisions to repay the redemption fund at maturity. : Provided that, in the case of borrowing by a cooperative bank, it must comply with the instructions, instructions and guidelines issued from time to time by the Reserve Bank. 59. Restrictions on other transactions with non-members. - Except as provided for in Sections 57 and 58, the transactions of a cooperative society with any person other than a member shall be subject to such prohibitions and restrictions, if any, may be set. CHAPTER VIIAudit, investigation, inspection and additional fee 60. Audit. - (1) The cooperative society shall carry out an annual audit each year [one hundred and twenty days from the date fixed for drawing up its accounts for the year] from the auditor selected by the commission drawn up by the Registrar.] (2) The audit under Subsection 1 shall cover the number of debts for which the debts lost are, if any, Cooperative Society of Assets and Liabilities : Provided that, in the case of the housing society of the cooperative group in which the land was granted, the audit report contains a separate chapter on the detailed financial functioning of the cooperative before the construction, construction and distribution of apartments to members, detailing the individual investments, the default, if any, individually, the actions taken by the committee in the event of a default, etc.: provided that the Registrar is competent from time to time to issue guidelines and instructions on this matter. (3) The accountant of the cooperative society is free to have access to the accountants, accounts, documents, cheques, stocks and other assets of such cooperative society and is allowed to verify his cash balance and securities. (4) The directors, managers, administrators and other officials of the Cooperative Society shall provide the person auditing the accounts of the Cooperative Society with all such information on its transactions and the work that may be necessary. (5) The Committee of the Cooperative Society must ensure that the audits of its accounts are carried out annually and that the audit report submitted for consideration at the annual general meeting of the body provided for in Section 31 and a copy of the audit report shall also be sent to the cooperative for information and registration. (6) In the absence of a timely audit of the cooperating undertakings, the Registrar receives an audit and the fee paid constitutes a fee for the offences committed by court officials and must be recovered as in arrears of land revenue provided for in Section 111. (7) The auditor appointed in accordance with Subsection 1 to verify the accounts of a cooperative society shall, where appropriate, have the right to invite any official, agent, servant or member of a cooperative society in the past or in the current operation who, in his opinion, may provide valuable information on the transactions of the cooperative society or the management of its affairs; and (b) require any official, agent, servant or member holding such books, documents, cash or securities to submit any book or document relating to the affairs of the cooperative organisation or any money or securities belonging to it for the purpose of arresting them. 8. If, at the time of the audit, the accounts of the cooperative community have not been completed, the Registrar or his authorised person may, in accordance with Subsection 1, compel those accounts to be drawn up at the expense of the cooperative. (9) The audit fee payable from the Cooperation Society, if any, must be recovered in the same way as provided for in Section 111. 61. Inspection of cooperating societies. - 1. The creditor's chancellor may, at the request of the creditor, at least one third of the members of the committee or at least one fifth of the total number of members of the Cooperative Society, carry out a written inspection of the cooperative society or group of cooperative societies and authorise any person to carry out in writing a written check in the Constitution. , the working and financial state of the cooperative society. [Provided that, if a member or pubic servant lodges a serious complaint in writing concerning the affairs of the cooperation society, committee or holders of the service, the Registrar or any person authorised by him who is not less than the grade of Registrar of the Joint Court, and if the Registrar is prima facie satisfied, write his opinion in writing and give the person against whom the complaint has been lodged. , and the check shall be carried out by a person at least as high as the rank of Vice-Chancellor.] 2. In the course of an inspection pursuant to Subsection 1, the Registrar or a person authorised by him in accordance with that Subsection shall at all times have access to all accountants, accounts, documents, coupons, securities, stocks and other assets of that society and may, if serious irregularities have been detected at the time of the inspection, take over the institution of custody and have the power to examine the public's cash balance and in accordance with the general or special arrangements of the Registrar of the Court. , convene a meeting of the committee and a meeting of the general public body at which it considers that a general meeting is necessary. 3. Each cooperative or member of a cooperative society shall provide such information as may be required by the Registrar or the person carrying out such an inspection. (4) A copy of the inspection under this Section shall be transmitted to the cooperative within 90 days of the completion of such verification. 62. Examination by the Registrar. - 1. The Registrar may, on the basis of the findings of the audit or inspection in accordance with Section 61 or at the request of any creditor, or at least one third of all members of the Cooperative Society, by general or specific instruction, in writing on this behalf, conduct an investigation or direct any official under this name to carry out an investigation on such matters and during a period which may be specified in this procedure. in the founding, business, management and financial affairs cooperation society and such investigation shall be completed within a period which may be specified in order, but not more than ninety days. 2. The Registrar or his official, authorised in accordance with Subsection 1, shall have the following powers, i.e. (a) he shall always have free access to books, accounts, cash and other and may invite any person holding or responsible for storing such books, accounts, documents, securities, cash or other unseal assets to submit the same in any place specified by him;(b) he may, notwithstanding any rule or law laying down the period of notification of the meeting of the general body of a cooperative society, require officials of the cooperative society to convene a general meeting at that time and at its headquarters. specifying the period for notification of the meeting of the general body of the cooperative society; a member of a cooperative may consider a matter to which he may direct and where an official of a cooperative society refuses or does not convene such a meeting, he shall have the right to call himself himself;(c) he may invite any person who, in his opinion, reasonably considers to have knowledge of the affairs of the cooperative society, to appear before him at any place of the cooperative society or any of its branches and may examine such a person on oath. 3. Any meeting convened in accordance with paragraph 2(b) shall have all the powers of the general assembly convened in accordance with the statutes of the cooperative society and its proceedings shall be governed by such statutes. 4. The Registrar shall provide a copy of the study report to the cooperative, financial institution, federal cooperation society, if any, to which the cooperative society belongs and to which the cooperative society belongs, as well as to the person or institution, if any, at which the office is carried out. 63. Verification of the books of indebted cooperating societies. - 1. The Registrar shall, at the request of the creditor of the cooperative Society, inspect or direct the management of the cooperative's books on his behalf, provided that no such verification is carried out, unless the applicant (a) proves that the debt has been paid at that time and that he has requested payment of the cooperative's books and has not received a claim within a reasonable time; and (b) deposits with the Registrar as security to cover the costs of the proposed inspection, as the Registrar may claim. 2. The Registrar shall inform the creditor of the results of such an inspection. 64. Investigation costs. - Where an inspection is carried out in accordance with Section 61 or an investigation is carried out in accordance with Article 62, the Registrar may allocate the costs or the part of the costs which he deems appropriate to the cooperation society, members or creditors requiring an inspection or investigation, if any, and to officials or former officials and members of the cooperative society or former members. : Where (a) no allocation of costs is ordered under this Section, unless the cooperative society or the person liable for the costs incurred under it has had reasonable grounds for hearing;(b) the Registrar shall state in writing the reasons for the allocation of the costs. 65. Recovery of expenditure. - Any amount of expenditure Section 64 can be recovered as if it were land income indebtedness. 66. Additional fee. - (1) Where the audit, inspection, investigation or winding-up of a cooperative society reveals that any person who is or has been entrusted with the organisation or management of such a cooperative society, or who has at any time been or has been an official or employee of a cooperation society, has made any payment in breach of this Act. , rules or coercive laws, or because of a lack of property of a cooperative society, in breach of trust or wilful negligence, or have misappropriated or fraudulently stored money or other property belonging to such a cooperative society, the Registrar may, on his own initiative or at the request of a committee, liquidator or any creditor, inquire into himself or an instruction to any person authorised by him in writing to inquire into the conduct of such person. 2. Where an investigation is carried out in accordance with Subsection 1, the Registrar may, after giving the person concerned the opportunity to be heard, issue an order requiring him to return or return the money or assets or part thereof with interest at the rate applicable, or to pay the contribution and costs or compensation to the extent that the Registrar may be treated as fair and equitable. (3) Any amount ordered to be repaid to the cooperative's association in accordance with this Section or recovered as a contribution to its assets may be recovered on the basis of an application submitted by the Registrar on that behalf to the collector in the same way as the land income debts. (4) This Section applies notwithstanding the fact that this person or official or servant is prosecuted under this Law. Correction of deficiencies in the audit, inspection or investigation. - the Registrar shall draw the cooperative's attention to the deficiencies observed in each audit carried out in accordance with Section 60 or the inspection carried out in accordance with Section 61 or the inspection carried out in accordance with Section 62 or the examination of books carried out in accordance with Section 62. and, if the Cooperative Society is a member of the federal cooperative society, it also draws the attention of that federal cooperative society and may order the Cooperative Society or its officials to take such action and, in that case, the time that may be specified in that article to remedy such deficiencies. 68. The power to invite and examine documents and persons, etc. - 1) the Registrar or auditor of the Court or any of them authorised to exercise any powers under this Act may, at any reasonable time, have free access to or is responsible for books, accounts, documents, records of such books, accounts, documents, records, , the storage of securities, cash or other non-aggregates, so that all or any of them are presented in any of the cooperative society or any of its Headquarters. (2) The Registrar or any other subordinate official, official, he may invite any person who he considers to have reason to believe that he has knowledge of any of the affairs of a cooperative society, to appear at any headquarters of the cooperative society or any branch thereof, or at any other place designated by the Registrar, and may examine that person under oath;(b) may take books;(b) may take books; , the accounts or documents belonging to or kept by the cooperative society if it considers that such confiscation is necessary to ensure the security of such books, accounts or documents and shall provide the person whose records, accounts or documents have been confiscated: provided that the books, accounts or documents so seized are kept only to the extent necessary. : In addition, provided that the books, accounts or documents so detained may not be kept simultaneously for more than sixty days, unless permitted by another higher authority. 69. Supervision of accounts and books, etc. - 1) The executive power paid by each cooperative society to which it is called, or the President or other executor of the office, as provided for in the statutes of the cooperative society, if the cooperative society is not paid by the executive, must keep, maintain or oblige the management of such accounts and books relating to that cooperative, as may be determined and is responsible. the correct and up-to-date supervision of such accounts and books in order to produce or produce the same when necessary for the purposes of audit, inspection or investigation, or to produce it. 2. Where such accounts and books are not kept, the Registrar may indicate to the person responsible for updating the accounts and books in order to update them and shall comply with that direction within the period specified therein. 3. If a person does not follow the direction referred to in paragraph 2, the Registrar may request the Cooperative Society Committee to take action against such a person, including suspension for such a period, if he considers it necessary, and to allow any person to take action to pay the costs of such accounts and books on the cooperative's undertaking, and such costs shall be recovered from the cooperative community as if it were the disintegration of the land. Income. 4. Where the Registrar takes action pursuant to Subsection 3, the Registrar may require the person concerned, who he considers liable for failure to comply with the instructions given pursuant to paragraph 2, and after giving such person the opportunity to be heard, to require that he pay to the cooperative the costs which he has paid or had to pay to the Government for failing to act. CHAPTER VIII Dispute resolution of disputes 70. Disputes which may be referred to arbitration. - (1) Regardless of what is in any law at this time, where any dispute relating to the formation, management or business of a cooperation company other than a dispute concerning disciplinary action taken by a cooperative society or its committee against a paying employee of a cooperative society arises between members, former members and persons claiming through members, former members and deceased members; or (b) between a member, former member or person who applies through a member, former member or deceased member and an official, agent or employee of the cooperation society, his committee or any cooperative society or liquidator in the past or in the past; or (c) between the cooperation society or its committee and any former committee, official, agent or employee, or any former official, former representative or former employee or any deceased official, deceased representative or deceased employee candidate, heir or legal representative of the deceased member; or (d) between the cooperative society and any other cooperative society, between the liquidator of the cooperative society and another cooperative society or between the liquidator of one cooperative society and the liquidator of another cooperative society; such disputes shall be referred to the Registrar for a decision and no court has jurisdiction to hear an action or other proceedings in such disputes. 2. If the question arises as to whether a dispute referred to the Registrar pursuant to this Section constitutes a dispute relating to the establishment, management or business of a cooperation society, the decision of the Registrar shall be final and shall not be called into question before any court. 3. The Registrar shall rule on the abovementioned question within 90 days and the abovementioned question, as listed in Subsection 2, shall not be adopted within the prescribed nine days, the dispute shall be deemed to have been taken in accordance with Article 70 of this Act and the same question shall be referred for a decision in accordance with Section 71. (4) (a) Notwithstanding the 1963 In the Statute of Limitations (1963, 36), but subject to the specific provisions of this Law, the limitation period for the Registrar under Subsection 1 in the case of a dispute referred to in Subsection 1 is (i) where the dispute concerns the recovery of any amount, including interest, which the member of the cooperative causes to the cooperative association. , calculated from the date on which such a member dies or ceases to be a member of a cooperative society, three years;(ii) unless otherwise provided for in point (iii), where the dispute concerns any of the parties referred to in paragraph 1(b) or point (c), is six years from the date on which the dispute was or has occurred; (iii) where the disputes concern a cooperative society which has been ordered to be wound up in accordance with Section 95 or 96 or 97 or for which an administrator has been appointed in accordance with Section 95 or 96 or 97; 37 is six years from the date of the order issued in accordance with Section 95 or 96, 97 or 37; and (iv) where the dispute concerning the election of an official of a cooperation society is thirty days from the date of publication of the results of the elections. (b) The limitation period shall be governed by the 1963 Judgment in any dispute other than that referred to in a clause to be referred to the Registrar. The provisions of the Statute of Limitation (36) as if the dispute were an action and the Registrar was a civil court. (c) Notwithstanding the considerations set out in points (a) and (b), the Registrar may accept a dispute after the expiry of the limitation period if the applicant proves to the Registrar that he has sufficient reasons not to defend the dispute within that period, which is a dispute which cannot be prohibited on the grounds that the limitation period has expired. (5) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the The provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act (1996 26) shall apply to all arbitrations under this Act as if the arbitration proceedings had been referred to the decision or to give judgment under the 1996 Convention. arbitration and conciliation act. 71. The reference to arbitration in disputes.- 1) The Registrar may, after receiving a reference to the dispute in accordance with paragraphs 70 to a, settle the dispute himself, or (b) transfer it to any person invested by the Government on that behalf, or (c) hand it over to the arbitrator. (2) They are subject to the method of selection established in accordance with the rules, the manner in which arbitrators are appointed, their qualifications, the conditions for appointment and the fees payable to them. (3) (a) When selecting persons for the appointment of arbitrators, the Government shall set up a selection committee consisting of: :-i The Minister responsible for the department of the cooperative society – One elected member of the Delhi Legislative Assembly - Member of the Government (Cooperation) - Member of the Government (Law and Justice) , Cooperative Societies - member b) All decisions of the selection committee shall be taken by majority. 4. The Registrar may withdraw any reference in accordance with point 1(b) or the reference referred to in point (c) of paragraph 1 and decide or refer the same to another arbitrator for a decision. (5) The Registrar or any other arbitrator to whom a dispute is seised in accordance with this Section for a decision pending the outcome of the dispute may issue provisional orders which he considers necessary in the interests of justice. 72. The financing power of the Bank and the Federal Cooperative Society. - (1) If a cooperative society is unable to pay its debts to a financing bank or a federal cooperative failure of commitments where they, the financing bank or the federal cooperative society, may order the Committee of such a Cooperation Society to act against such members in accordance with Section 71 and, if the Committee fails to do so within 90 days of receipt of such an order. , the financing bank or the federal cooperative society itself may address such members in which case the provisions of this Act, rules or statutes shall apply as if any reference to the cooperative society or its committee were references to a financing bank or a federal cooperative society in the said provisions. (2) Where a financing bank or a federal cooperative society has received a decree or award against the cooperative society for the money due to it from a cooperative society, the financing bank or a federal cooperative society may recover such money, firstly, from the assets of the cooperative society and, secondly, from the members, how much of their debts relating to cooperative society. CHAPTER IXSpecial provisions for cooperative housing societies 73. Application of this Chapter. - This Chapter will apply to (a) all cooperative housing companies, including the housing financing society registered or registered at the beginning of this Act;(b) all cooperative housing companies, including the housing financing society registered or held in accordance with this Act. Definitions. - For the purposes of this Chapter, except where otherwise required in the context, (a) allottee is a member of a cooperative housing company managed by a cooperative society or a panel of a building or complex held by it;(b) the central part of delhi is the Cooperative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd; a cooperative society registered to provide long-term financing for construction, infrastructure development, bridge loan for land, etc., certain securities or surety construction, land purchase, etc. ;((c) 'building fund' means a fund set up by the collection of members' contributions to the purchase and purchase of land; or (ii) land development; or (iii) the construction of dwellings in a complex or buildings; or (iv) in order to provide any other general amenities to achieve the objectives of a cooperative housing construction company;(d) 'building maintenance fund' means a fund set up by the contribution of its members at a rate which may be determined annually by the general meeting of members as part of the deferral of the budget for repairs or structural additions; , the improvement or replacement of the assets of a cooperative housing society which may increase the life of such property and always maintain the property of the said society in good and residential conditions;(e) the cooperative housing society , the Cooperative Society for Cooperation(i) registered or deemed to: registered as a cooperative housing society under this Act;(ii) the main purpose of which is to provide its members with open plots of plots, residential units or apartments (in multi-storey buildings or otherwise) in a complex in which the group's housing units are inhabited, and where open plots, residential units or apartments are already purchased to provide their members with general facilities and services, including services related to the financing agreement to facilitate the construction of dwellings by addressing the needs of their residential units by mutual assistance in accordance with the principles of cooperation and includes a building of houses, a joint partnership, a joint housing society, a cooperative housing maintenance society, a multifunctional cooperative housing society and any other cooperative society of a similar nature and purpose;(iii) a cooperative housing company, a cooperative society consisting of residential housing owners; to maintain the provisions of the building and joint facilities; , services, etc. (iv) 'cooperative housing company' means a cooperative society called house building or a drawn-out society in which a co-worker and houses built on it have land on the basis of rent or free inventory of property; owned or owned by its members;(v) a cooperative cooperative housing company, known as group housing, is a cooperative society in which a cooperative society is jointly or freely managed, and members of such buildings are provided with apartments or other premises entitled to occupy the same premises under rental conditions, government guidelines and the statutes of such a housing group;(vi) a multifunctional cooperative housing society shall be a society consisting of a wide range of activities relating to the economic and social development of its members, in particular in slums and economically weaker sections of people, in addition to better housing and a better environment to improve their quality of life;(f) the residential unit includes a house, apartment and apartment for housing purposes;(g) external repairs are all structural repair and repair structures to be carried out on the ownership of the cooperative, the use of which is common to the property of two or more members; , including common borders, external borders, road, elevators, water tanks, electric pumps, stairs, terraces and parapet walls, apartment roofs, street lights, electric lines, all water leaks, water pipes, combined walls, septic tanks, fences, drainage, gates and other similar common amenities;h) internal repairs are repairs which are not external repairs;(i) maintenance fund means periodic payments made by members of houses or apartments or by their passengers to cover the costs incurred by the cooperative society in order to ensure cleanliness, watchkeeping and landscaping, water supply, elevators, sanitary, sanitary, electrical equipment, sewerage, fire-fighting system, power generation kits, intercom systems, etc. in a complex set annually by the general meeting of members;(j) National Housing Bank means the National Housing Bank established under the National Housing Bank Act, employment law in 1987 (53 of 1987);(k) means the right of the agate to own and use a plot of land , a unit or apartment of a construction site or dwelling , he or she has been granted the power to grant him the right to grant it by hire or leasing and licence, or to pledge, donate or donate, transfer the will or inheritance, or to transfer it upon payment of the transfer fee;(l) outgoing taxes shall mean the letting of land, if any, municipal and other local taxes; , cesses, taxes, taxes, water charges, electricity charges, income assessments, costs for the management and maintenance of any assets, repair or replacement of any property, insurance premium, other similar costs for the cooperative housing company's expenses relating to a cooperative housing building or non-recurring basis;(m) 'sub-allottee' means a legal person or body of persons for the benefit of which the holding of a residential unit or part thereof is not transferred for at least 90 days; , including the lessee, licensee, paying guest and his/her supervisor;(n) transfer fee means the fee payable for membership of a member in another person in a cooperative housing company as provided for in Section 91;(o) the words and expressions defined in this Act, used but not defined in this Chapter, shall have the same meanings as those assigned to them under this Act. Membership restriction. - A cooperative housing company shall not accept its members in excess of the number of residential units or plots, depending on the case which can be distributed in that cooperative housing society. [Provided that the Cooperative House Building Society may recognise its membership more than the parcels allocated if the owner of the land has built and sold the floor by taking a five thousand rupee transfer fee and a share money and acceptance fee in accordance with the provisions of the public statutes, in which case the committee shall grant membership within thirty days of the date on which such an applicant applies for membership. , the applicant may appeal to the Registrar within thirty days of the date on which the committee has refused and the decision of the Registrar in such an appeal is final.] 76. The rights and privileges of members in relation to the distribution of a plot or residential unit in a cooperative housing society. - (1) Each member of a cooperative housing cooperative registered before or after the beginning of this Act for which land or dwelling parcels have been designated shall issue a distribution certificate under the stamp and signature of the housing company, which may be determined. (2) Despite nothing In the Law on the Transfer of Property, the Law on the Transfer of Property, the Law of 1882 (4 1882) or the 1908 Registration Act (1908) any distribution (including re-allocation) of a plot of land or residential unit shall confer on its member, under the conditions of distribution, the right to have such a plot of land or residential unit with such a name or interest. (3) A member of a cooperative housing society is not entitled to any right of ownership or part of any plot of land or a residential unit in a cooperative society building until he has made such a payment which the cooperative housing company may order to cover the construction costs of such a plot of land or such a residential unit. , where appropriate, the cooperative's housing society. (4) The right, right of ownership and part of the land plot or residential unit in the construction of the cooperative's residential houses (including the indivisible interest in common territories and objects) are hereditary and transferable real estate within the meaning of any law in force: provided that, notwithstanding what is currently in force in any other law. , such land or building may in no case be deferred. (5) Each member of a cooperative residential household society is entitled to an undivided interest in a plot of land or dwelling allocated to him in the common areas and installations described in the distribution certificate as provided for in Subsection 1. (6) Any member of the Cooperative Housing Society to whom a plot of land or a residential unit has been allocated has the right to use the common premises and facilities established by the Housing Promotion Society and, in the event of an infringement committed by a member, is competent to recover it to cover encroyments which also apply to common areas controlled by the cooperative. Public. (7) Work relating to the maintenance, repair and replacement of common areas and installations (including additions or improvements thereto) shall be carried out in accordance with the building rules of the relevant civil authorities or other competent authority and their costs are allocated to the members of the Cooperative Housing Building Society in a manner which the committee may identify and report. 77. Distribution of plots, apartments or houses during the purchase draw. - (1) The Committee of the Cooperative Housing Society shall distribute plots of land, flats, houses or other dwellings among members on the basis strictly of parts of members whose admission as a member of the cooperative housing community is appropriate under the provisions of this Act. , it lays down rules and the statutes of a cooperative housing company [Registrar, subject to prior approval by the Committee, and such a batch skewer shall be carried out by the land lessor in accordance with the terms of the lease. 2. If a lot is considered to be in breach of the above provisions, it shall be invalid and, as a result, any financial losses shall be recovered as indebtedness of the persons responsible for it and no future burden on the cooperating housing holdings shall be placed on such persons. (3) Any member of a cooperative residential community registered before or after the entry into force of this Act for which plots of land, flats, houses or other dwellings have been designated shall issue a certificate of accommodation in the form of a cooperative housing establishment with a seal and signature under conditions which may be determined and such certificate shall be issued immediately, where all the amounts which may be notified and the Member States which may be notified shall be notified , the cooperative housing society is properly paid. 78. Provision for appointment. - (1) Each member of a cooperative housing company shall designate the person or persons to whom, in the event of his death, his right and interest in such a cooperative housing company is transferred. (2) A member of the Cooperative Housing Building Society has the right to change the nomination at any time. (3) There may be no more than one nomination at any time: provided that a common and more than one appointment is allowed for the blood connection. 79. Restriction of the transfer of a member's shares or shares. - Subject to the provisions of this Act, in the case of a cooperative housing society, the part or interests of a member or the right of accommodation, with the exception of a transfer to his heir or candidate, shall not apply unless the transferor has obtained a previous authorisation from the Cooperative Housing Society; [***] (b) the fees of the cooperative housing construction company are paid or passed on to the transferee with the agreement of the Cooperative Housing Society;(c) the transferor releases and transfers the premises to the transferee; and (d) the transferee applies and acquires membership of the cooperative's company: provided that the transfer of part or part of the rental property is governed by the terms of the lease. 80. The authorisation to transfer a person's right is not normally refused and an appeal is provided for. - (1) No cooperative housing company may, as a general rule, refuse to grant its member permission to transfer its right of housing to the property of a cooperative housing building society, unless the transferee is not otherwise qualified to be a member: provided that the candidate does not apply to an agreement, contract or statute of association of any of them concerning the right to become members, the heir of the deceased member or the legal representative for his admission to membership of a Member State of cooperative housing : Provided that the aforementioned in the case of leases, the land is governed by the provisions on permanent leases of land. 2. The decision of the Cooperative Housing Building Society concerning the application for authorisation shall be communicated to the applicant within thirty days of receipt of the request. 3. Any person affected by a decision of a cooperative housing building society which refuses to grant authorisation for such transfer may appeal to the Registrar within thirty days of being informed of the refusal to grant the authorisation. 4. The Registrar shall have at his disposal, within one hundred and twenty-five days, an appeal the final decision of which is final. 81. Development, maintenance and use of the Construction and Substitute Fund. - (1) The cooperative housing company to which the land or construction belongs retains the housing stock of the building maintenance fund by collecting money from its members as a contribution to them in a manner which can be determined annually by the general meeting. (2) The building maintenance fund is used only for the repair and maintenance of the building and for such structural additions and modifications of the building as are necessary to improve the safety of the building and its lifespan. (3) The fund of the Cooperative Housing Construction Fund, where it does not require it for immediate use, is invested in a apex or financing bank. (4) The replacement fund corps is drawn up annually through a budgetary provision duly approved by the joint body of the members of the public and used only to replace the building over time. 82. Registration of cooperative housing construction societies or top mortgages. - Regardless of what was stated in 1908. The Registration Act (16) does not require registration of a mortgage carried out in favour of a cooperative housing company or peak, provided that the cooperative housing company or the apex sends within 60 days a copy of the document on which the property is pledged or a written declaration imposing a fee on such property, a copy or copies of the registered office in whose jurisdiction or part thereof there is a copy of the pledged property and that such registration officer provides a copy or copies of the document. , if necessary, in 1908. In book No 1 referred to in Article 51 of the Law on Registration (16 of 1908). 83. Dispute settlement. - (1) Notwithstanding the law relating to rent or any other relevant law currently in force in Delhi, any dispute relating to the possession of any plot, residential unit or apartment in any cooperative housing society, the recovery of taxes which a member or suballottee holds on the cooperative's dwelling to the public or vice versa arising from the beginning of this Act or thereafter, and claims or proceedings which have not yet been settled by any court after such a dispute shall be considered to be a dispute within the meaning of Section 70 of this Act and shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of this Act and no court or other court or authority shall have jurisdiction to hear and settle any proceedings relating to such disputes. (2) Notwithstanding what is valid in the Law relating to rent or any other relevant law, no licensee, supervisor or suballottee who occupies a residential unit or flat or plot of land in a cooperative housing company may not be the tenant of such a residential unit, flat or plot of land within the meaning of that Law. (3) Where the assets pledged to the cooperative's housing society, including the peak, are wholly or partially destroyed or, for any reason, the collateral becomes insufficient and the mortgagor was given a reasonable opportunity to repay a part of the loan which may be determined by the cooperative housing company or the apex, as the case may be, has not provided such collateral or such a part of the loans, the loan shall be deemed to have been paid immediately , regardless of the initial conditions under which the loan was granted and the cooperative housing society or apex, as the case may be, has the right to take action against the mortgagor to be recovered. (4) All loans granted by cooperative housing companies or peaks and any interest payable to it and the costs incurred as a result of the same must be recovered when they are due by a cooperative housing company or a apex. 5. Where any contribution payable under the cooperative housing company or the apex benefit or by any financial institution recognised by the National Housing Bank in this Section as a financial institution whose primary purpose is to provide housing financing and any part of such contribution has remained outstanding for more than 90 days from the date on which the cooperative housing company is due, the apex or the said financial institution , in addition to any other remedy available to it, may apply to the Registrar for recovery of such contributions or part of the contributions, such as arrears, which will complete the investigation in order to grant the application within thirty days of receipt of such a request, and issue a recovery certificate as income in arrears or reject it after the reasons for the said thirty-day period. (6) At the time of issue of the contract letter, the right of the original allied member is suspended on the basis of mortgage interest and, where the property has been transferred under a instrument of delegation and a contract of sale, the person as the authorised owner or buyer, considered to be an offender. 7. The Committee shall give such a person a period of 60 days to allow him to free up premises which, failing to be done, require the committee to take appropriate legal action to implement the committee's decision. 84. Recovery of the sums sent and indebted as debts for land income. - (1) Notwithstanding this Act, the cooperative's housing society or the apex request for recovery of its costs and the recovery of the debt which it will express, any of its members, on the basis of a report on cooperation in the construction and arrears of housing, the Registrar may, after carrying out such investigations which he deems appropriate, issue a certificate in order to recover the amount specified therein as debts, and shall be completed by the Registrar within thirty days. 2. If the Registrar is satisfied that the cooperative housing company concerned has not taken action under Subsection 1 in so concerning any amount due, such as arrears and outgoings, the Registrar may, after carrying out such an examination which he deems appropriate, issue a certificate certifying that the amount referred to therein is to be recovered as debts and such certificate shall be deemed to have been issued on application. a cooperating housing company or a relevant apex. 3. The certificate issued by the Registrar in accordance with Subsection 1 or Subsection 2 shall be final and the final proof of the debt referred to therein shall be justified and shall be recoverable by law for a certain period of time in the period in which the recovery of the land income debt is in force. 4. The collector and the Registrar shall have the right to take precautionary measures as long as the debts paid to the cooperative's housing society or the apex of the cooperative are paid, as well as interest and any additional fees paid to recover such debts, or a security for such debts is lodged with the Registrar. 5. The Registrar or his authorised person shall be competent to direct the conditional attachment of mortgagor's assets until the debts of the cooperative housing community or peak are paid, as the case may be, plus interest and any additional fees paid in the recovery or the security for such debt is lodged in a manner acceptable to the Registrar or authorised by him. 85. Tax recovery and foreclosure. - (1) Where a cooperative housing construction company has used a loan from a peak or any other approved housing financing institution to ensure the security of the land and building and the holding of such a building has been transferred to the members of the borrower if any member does not repay the loan interest for a continuous period of six-right after the payment , the cooperative housing company shall submit a notice of repayment of the outstanding amount together with the repayment of the loan. 2. If a member fails to repay the cancelled loan plus interest, if any, the committee shall, within thirty days, refer the case to the Registrar, who may make further enquiries which he considers appropriate and shall publish a notice to the defaulting member, giving him the opportunity to pay the outstanding amount within a period which he considers appropriate for a maximum of 90 days and shall transmit the orders, in which case If defaulting members still fail to fulfil their obligations, the Registrar may issue a recovery certificate for recovery of the outstanding amount, together with interest and expenditure, if any, such as land income arrears: Provided that the apex or the funding authority can directly apply to the Registrar of the Court for the opening of proceedings against the defaulting member, as indicated above, provided that the committee has not taken action against the defaulting member within thirty days. 86. Expulsion of a member. - (1) Notwithstanding the provisions set out in this Act and the rules laid down therein, the Committee of the Cooperation Society may, by decision, send a member for one or more of the following reasons, namely:(a) if he has consistently failed to fulfil his obligations as a result of the fees of the cooperative housing society; or (b) if he knowingly deceived the Cooperative Housing Construction Society by making a false statement or by making any false document in order to obtain membership of such a cooperative company; or (c) if he has submitted dishonor to the cooperation society or has committed any other act, prejudice to the interests and proper functioning of the cooperative society: provided that no such decision is taken, unless the member concerned has been given the opportunity to be heard by the submission of three registered notices encountered by a member having the reasons for his proposed expulsion : In addition, provided that no member can be expelled, unless a decision is taken on this by at least three quarters of the members present and entitled to vote on the committee and no decision has been taken on this matter. removal shall not be valid unless approved by the Registrar. 2. Once the Committee has taken a decision on expulsion, the resolution shall be transmitted to the Registrar for approval within thirty days. 3. Within 30 days of receipt of the removal order, the Registrar shall be aware of such a decision and shall, within 100 and eighty days, issue a final decision approving the removal document or rejecting the offer of removal, and if the Registrar has not taken a decision within that period, the expulsion of such a member shall be deemed to have been confirmed. : Provided that the Registrar hears interested parties in a specified manner before approving the order and has the right to invite witnesses, including interested parties or any of them, to participate and to compel them to give evidence on oath, a pledge the application and the obligation to produce documents by the same means and as far as possible in the same way as provided for in the civil court case 1908 (5, 1908) and the order of the Registrar under this Chapter, shall be final and shall have the right to appeal before the Civil Service Tribunal. 4. Any party who has been the subject of an order by the Registrar or is deemed to have been the acknowledgement of removal in accordance with paragraph 3 may appeal to the Tribunal within 60 days of the date of the adoption of such an order. 87. Additional grounds for terminating membership of the Cooperative Society. - Subject to the provisions of this Act, in the case of a cooperative housing company, the person shall also cease to be a member of the cooperative society ((a) the disposal of assets under a proxy and a sale agreement, taking into account the interests of the mortgage, if there is any loan for the property; or (b) if he(i) already holds, in his own name or on behalf of his spouse or any of his dependent children, before becoming a member of a cooperative housing company, in the currency of such membership, by allocating any plot or apartment to him, as the case may be, acquires either in his own name or on behalf of his spouse or any of his dependent children. , residential property exceeding 66.72 sq. m. : Provided that such disqualification does not apply to a person who has acquired property under a power of law or under a sales contract and to the conversion of property from a leasing right to a lease in the course of a transfer, provided that such a person applies for membership of the cooperative housing company concerned: Provided that no member earns a disqualification under point (b). if the residential property is transferred to it by inheritance. 88. Management of cooperative housing societies. - The management of each cooperative housing society belongs to its committee. 89. Maintenance of essential services in cooperative housing companies. - (1) Each cooperating housing company shall occasionally adopt regulations approving a meeting of the general body of the Cooperative Housing Society in order to maintain essential services, including a mandatory green area in a cooperative housing company, which provides detailed information on the services to be provided and the service charges to be recovered for such services by members and residents of its housing complex. (2) If any member or resident fails to pay such services for thirty days after the request for a committee which is a member or resident will be requested within thirty days, if necessary, and, in the event of a member's default, the Committee may initiate proceedings for the recovery of taxes in accordance with the provisions of this Act as debts on land income. 90. Cooperative Housing Society to manage its non-time register with established data. - Each cooperative housing company shall maintain its own register of properties in the form which may be established. 91. A member of a housing society who has sold his plot or apartment by proxy or contract for sale or a sales document ceases to be a member of that public from the date of sale of the parcel or apartment: Provided that the buyer holding a registered authorisation or a registered sale or registered sale or registered sale agreement ceases to be a member of that public: provided that the buyer with a registered authorisation or registered sale or registered sale agreement ceases to be a member of that public: Provided that the buyer with a registered authorisation or registered sale or registered sale agreement , depending on the case, may apply for membership in respect of such a plot or apartment, paying a transfer fee of five hundred rupees and sharing the money and tax receivable in accordance with the provisions of the public statutes, and the committee shall grant the member membership within thirty days of the submission of his application. If the committee refuses, the applicant may apply to the Registrar within thirty days and the Registrar's decision is final: If no buyer is entitled to more than one membership of the housing society.] 92. Execution of the housing project. - (1) When the Cooperative Housing Society is allocated and held by the Housing Society, the Committee shall appoint an architect and a contractor with the provision that construction must be completed within the time limit laid down for the completion of the public housing project on a sanction letter approving the layout and construction plans in accordance with the applicable building laws or within five years of the date of submission of the layout and construction sanctions. plans of the competent civil authority, whichever is earlier, subject to the prior approval of the general authority: Provided that, if unforeseeable circumstances do not lead to compliance with that time limit, the Committee shall request the Government to extend the deadline for the completion of the draft, with the approval of its general authority at least one hundred and eighty days in advance, and failure to comply with the time limit set by the Committee constitutes an offence. (2) Following the appointment of an architect and contractor, the Committee shall complete the expected costs, the time of execution of the project, the size, category and design of the apartments with a five-year provision of liability for defects in order to incclaim the construction defects of the contractor concerned and all matters relating thereto and obtain the approval of the general

authority. (3) During the construction period, at least two special general meetings are held each year, in addition to one annual general meeting, in order to allow members to submit a progress report. (4) No the costs of the project and the committee shall extend the time limit for its implementation without the prior approval of the general authority. (5) The Committee will not unilaterally change the category or size of the apartment without giving the member concerned the opportunity to be heard, after informing him of the reasons for the change in category or size, and shall give priority to existing members if the vacancy is classified as a higher category. (6) All the above proposals shall be approved by the General Authority by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members present at the meeting(7) the Committee shall be responsible for the stability of the quality and structure of the project and for the availability of all installations, including electricity, water, elevators, waste water, roads, mandatory green and landscapes. etc. before distribution. (8) The Registrar may occasionally issue instructions and guidance on the public interest in order for the project to be carried out in a timely manner. 93. Cooperative societies manage the cooperative housing complex. - (1) The management of the cooperative housing complex shall be entrusted to the committee, which will ensure cleanliness, security, supervision of the common areas of the building, services, landscape and external supervision, the annual supervisory fees budget, which shall be approved annually from the general authority, and the member or passenger responsible for this will, as the case may be. that maintenance fees are paid to the committee. (2) In the event of any defects occurring in the apartments and any repairs are required after distribution, the Committee shall have the right to require that such defects be rectified or corrected at the expense of the member or members concerned whose flats need to be repaired or repaired, and if the member or members concerned do not pay the committee for carrying out such repairs when they have been duly informed. , the Committee shall recover the amounts referred to above as arrears, indicating the institution concerned in accordance with Section 111. (3) A member wishing to carry out internal repairs may apply to the Committee for the necessary authorisation and, if structural changes are not necessary and the proposed repair deficiencies are unlikely to cause any defect in any other member's apartment, the committee may authorise the member concerned to carry out internal repairs. (4) If, on receipt of any defect in the apartment of any other member or members, a member or members have suffered defects in his apartment, the member or members concerned shall reimburse the member or members who have carried out the repairs and if the member concerned does not pay the necessary compensation after the notification, the Committee shall recover the same income as the land not paid, on the basis of the relevant authority in accordance with Section 111 and after his recovery in order to make the payment to the injured members. (5) all apartments, among other the cooperative housing society must be insured against all risks, including earthquakes, from annual restorations, from the inflation value of buildings of the same type. 94. Home-building cooperative companies which have achieved their objectives. - In the case where the society of a home-building cooperative, in which all the plots were distributed to its members and the main civil services were transferred to the local civil body, the Registrar, after informing the committee of about 60 days, initiates winding-up proceedings and such cooperative home building society is wound up: provided that, in the case of a cooperative house building society, where the land was designated on a permanent rental date. , prior consent of the lessor is obtained before keeping the winding-up orders. [In addition, where a landlord has provided land to a housing cooperative society to manage a club, school, community centre, outpatient or community installation, etc., the above provision shall not apply to such a cooperating home building society if the General Authority decides to carry out these activities for the benefit of members and residents.] CHAPTER XMsmsms of the operation of the joint operating companies 95. Termination of the Members' Cooperation Society. 1. The cooperation company shall, by special order, authorise its liquidation, the notification of the general meeting for which it was entrusted, and shall be sent to the registered office, after invitation to participate, to the creditors, if any, to any cooperative society to which the cooperative society is linked and to any cooperative society with which the partnership agreement has been concluded. 2. The invited person in subsection 1 shall be entitled only to submit to the general authority, if he so requests, a notification of the proposed liquidation. 3. Within 15 days of such authorisation to cease operations, the cooperative society shall send a copy to the Registrar by registered authorisation to terminate the Cooperation Society. (4) The authorisation approved in accordance with Subsection 1 shall specify (a) the assets and liabilities of the cooperative society;(b) the claims of creditors;(c) the number of members;(d) the nature and extent of the members of the cooperative society; and (e) the name and address of the liquidator appointed by the cooperative society. 5. Where the Registrar receives a special order adopted pursuant to Subsection 1(a), where he is satisfied that the cooperative society has no assets or liabilities, he shall cease the activities of the Cooperative Society, remove its name from the register of the cooperative society and issue a certificate of winding-up of such cooperative society; or (b) within 30 days of receipt of such a resolution, submit a notice of special resolution at the expense of the cooperative society to be published in the Official Journal and in the Hindi and English newspaper. In the event of liquidation, the Registrar may require, until he has issued a certificate of liquidation, a periodic repayment of any unallocated surplus or reserve appointed by the cooperative society or from any other person who is required to provide information indicating (a) progress in liquidation;(b) the allocation of any unallocated surplus or reserve; and (c) any other relevant information. 96. Termination of the Cooperation Society of the Registrar. - (1) If the Registrar has reason to believe that a cooperative society, by means of a registered post, sends a letter to the cooperative asking whether the cooperative society is operating [or has received its audited accounts]. 2. If the Registrar(i) receives a reply to the letter within thirty days of the date of dispatch of the letter in accordance with Subsection ;(1, he shall send the cooperative community a letter stating that (a) the cooperative company has not received any reply to that letter within thirty days of the date of dispatch of the said thirty-day expiration. (ii) within 30 days of the date of dispatch of the letter in accordance with point (i), it receives a reply to [business; or](iii) fails to carry out a reply to that letter by the cooperative undertaking that it is not carrying out [business; or](iii) receives a reply to that letter within thirty days of the date of dispatch of the letter in accordance with point (i), it shall publish a notice in the newspaper and shall send a notification to the cooperative that it shall, thirty days after the date of notification, be sent. , unless the opposite reason is given, the name is wound up and its name is deleted from the cooperative societies. 3. Thirty days after the date of issue of the letter referred to in Subsection 2, the Registrar shall, unless the cooperative society has previously given the opposite reason(s) if it is satisfied that the cooperative society does not have assets or liabilities, destroys the name of the cooperative society, removes its name from the register of the cooperative society and issues a certificate of winding-up of such a cooperative society; or (b) appoint a liquidator in accordance with Section 99 to wind up cooperation in the affairs of the society. 4. If the cooperative fails to provide return and information as required by Section 32, the Registrar shall, in accordance with Section 33,1, send to the Committee an application to convene a special meeting of the general body in order to consider whether the annual reports are to be submitted and the information to be submitted to the Registrar. 5. If the Committee does not convene a special general meeting within the period referred to in point 1 of Section 33, the Registrar may convene a special general meeting at the expense of the cooperative society, notwithstanding the foregoing in this Act(a) in order to review the affairs of the cooperative society; and (b) determine whether the joint body wishes to continue the cooperation society. Where (a) the quorum of members does not participate in a special general meeting of the body known as Subsection 4 or Subsection 5; or (b) the general meeting does not rule that (i) the cooperative society is to operate;(ii) the committee shall, within 60 days of the date of the special general meeting, submit to the Registrar the annual reports to be submitted to the Registrar and the information to be submitted to the Registrar; and (iii) the cooperation company submits declarations and information to the Registrar within 90 days of the date of the special general meeting; or (c) if the cooperative society fails to submit declarations and information to the Registrar within 90 days of the date of the special general meeting; Registrar - (i) if he is convinced that the cooperative society does not have assets or liabilities, destroys the name of the cooperative society, removes its name from the register of the cooperative society and issues a certificate of liquidation of such cooperative society; or (ii) appoint a liquidator in accordance with Article 99 to wind up cooperation in the affairs of the society. [97. Winding up cooperative banks at the direction of the Reserve Bank. - Notwithstanding the fact that there are opposites in this Law, the Registrar shall order bankruptcy or an order to impose a system of sanctions on a compromise or arrangement or the association or reconstruction of a cooperative bank if the Reserve Bank so requires.] 98. The liquidator shall reimburse the Deposit Insurance Corporation. - Where the cooperative is an insured bank within the meaning of the Law on Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, 1961 (47 of 1961) is wound up or wound up and the Deposit Insurance Corporation has become liable to the depositors of the insured bank in accordance with Subsection 1 of Section 16 of that Law, the depositor or such another person shall be compensated in circumstances as long as it is in 1961. Section 21 of the Law on Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (47.47.1961). 99. Appointment of the liquidator. - (1) Where the Registrar has issued an order for the winding-up of a cooperative society in accordance with Article 96, the Registrar may appoint a liquidator for that purpose and determine his remuneration. 2. If the cooperation society is to be wound up and the general meeting has not diluted the liquidator, the Registrar shall designate any person as liquidator for the liquidation of cooperative matters. 100. Position of liquidator. - The liquidator appointed - (a) immediately informs the Registrar of the appointment(s) if the liquidator has not been appointed by the Registrar; and (ii) for each claimant and creditor of whom the liquidator is known;(b) publish without delay a notice of his appointment in the Official Journal and in a newspaper and in English and take reasonable steps to notify the winding-up in each jurisdiction in which the cooperative society operates;(c) the notification referred to in points (a) and (b) includes a provision requiring any person (i) in the indebtedness of the cooperative society to place an invoice and pay to the liquidator at the time and place specified in the notification;(ii) the assets of the cooperative society in possession of the transfer to the liquidator at the time and place specified in the notification; and (iii) a requirement for the cooperative to provide the liquidated, illiquid, future or contingent with the liquidator at the time and place specified in the notification within the period specified in the notification, which may not exceed sixty days from the date of first publication of the notification. (d) take custody and control of all assets and claims to which the cooperative is or appears to be entitled, and take such action as it considers necessary or appropriate to prevent the loss or damage or damage or damage of such assets;(e) the opening and management of the trust account for the money of the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) maintain the cash accounts received and paid;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the cooperative society;(f) manage the and the accounts of the money received and dissominated by the Cooperative Society;(f) keep the accounts of the money received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) keep the accounts of the money received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) keep the accounts of the funds received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) money accounts;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manage the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manages the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manages the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manages the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manages the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manages the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society; (f) manages the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manages the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manages the cash accounts received and paid by the Cooperative Society;(f) manages the cash accounts received and paid by received and disem t on his behalf;(g) to maintain separate lists of members, creditors and other persons in possession of claims against a cooperative cooperative;(h) where he finds at any time that the cooperative society is unable to pay or adequately anticipate the fulfilment of its obligations, refer the matter to the Registrar or the General Body of the Court, as the case may be, to apply to the Committee of the Court or the General Organ; and (i) periodically, as may be required by the Registrar or the general body, submit to the Registrar or the general body financial statements of a cooperative society in a form which the liquidator considers appropriate or which may be required by the Registrar or the general body. 101. Powers of the liquidator. - (1) All assets of the cooperative society to which the order for liquidation has been issued to the liquidator appointed in accordance with Article 99 shall be subject to the date on which the order enters into force. 2. The liquidator may (a) retain lawyers, accountants, engineers, evaluators and other professional initiates and defends, on behalf of its bureau, actions and other legal proceedings on behalf of the cooperative;(c) carries out the activities of a cooperative society where this is necessary in the event of the same liquidation;(d) the sale by public auction or the private sale of any assets of the cooperative society;(e) to carry out all operations and to carry out all documents; to settle on behalf of and on behalf of the cooperative society;(f) to borrow money for the security of the assets of the cooperative;(g) to settle or harm the cooperative or its claims; and (h) to do all other things which it considers necessary for the eradication of cooperative society and its (3) If the liquidator has reason to believe that any person under his control or has concealed, concealed or misappropriated any property of the Cooperative Society, he may apply to the Metropolitan Magistrate for an order that that person should appear before the court in accordance with the procedure laid down in the order and be examined. (4) Where an investigation under Subsection 3 reveals that a person has concealed, concealed or misappropriated the assets of a cooperative society or is controlled or controlled by him for the property of a cooperative society, the metropolitan magistrate may order that person to repay the property or pay compensation to the liquidator on behalf of the cooperative. (5) No liquidator will purchase, directly or indirectly, an internal, debt or asset share of the cooperative company's reserves. (6) Where an order for the winding-up of a cooperative society is complained of, the assets, effects and actions of the cooperative society which may be brought are dismissed into the Cooperation Society. 102. Disposal of surplus assets transferred to the liquidated cooperative societies. - After all the obligations of the cooperative company in liquidation, including paid-up share capital, the excess assets shall not be allocated to its members, but shall apply to any object described in the rules and, if no subject so provides, to any utility item determined by the general meeting. 103. Final reports. - (1) The liquidator shall pay the costs of liquidation from the assets of the cooperative society and shall pay or provide for appropriate provisions for all claims against the cooperative. (2) Subject to the provisions of Section 102, when paying or duly terminating all claims against a cooperative society, the liquidator shall apply to the Registrar for approval of his final accounts and to authorise the distribution of the remaining assets of the cooperative society in accordance with the rules, whether in kind. 3. If the Registrar approves the final accounts made by the liquidator in accordance with Subsection 2, he(i) gives instructions on the retention or disposal of the documents and records of the cooperation society; and (ii) issue liquidators. 4. Where the Registrar issues liquidators in accordance with Subsection 3, the Registrar shall terminate the cooperation society, issue a winding-up certificate and delete its name in the register of companies belonging to cooperative societies. (5) The cooperation company ceases to exist on the date indicated on the liquidation certificate, which may not be later than seven hundred and thirty days after the appointment of the liquidator. (6) An order issued in accordance with Subsection 1 shall be transferred by registered office to the Chairman of the Cooperation Society and to the funder's bank or federal cooperative society to which the cooperative, if any, is indebted, if any, society was a member. CHAPTER XI Awards, decrees, orders and decisions 104. Execution of the fee. - Notwithstanding Chapter VIII or any other law, but without prejudice to any other method of recovery provided for in this Law, the Registrar or any person under his authority authorised by the Registrar on that behalf may, in application of the law of the Cooperative Society, make an order under which any member, former or deceased member orders payment of any debt or outstanding demand for the cooperative community. , in the case of the sale of property or interests subject to tax pursuant to Section 45: Provided that the order cannot be issued in accordance with this Section, unless the deceased member, former member or designated person, heir or legal representative has been served with notice in the prescribed manner. 105. Execution of orders, etc. - any decision taken by the Registrar, (arbitrator) or the Tribunal or the Government under Section 32,33, Section 66, Section 66, Section 104, Section 110, Section 112, Section 114, Section 115 or other provisions of this Act. , the order or order provides for the recovery of the money which must be enforced in accordance with the law in force relating to the recovery of land revenues: provided that the collector is the subject of an application for recovery of any amount in that manner and accompanied by a certificate from the Registrar or of any person under his authority authorised by the Registrar in this case;(b) in any other case, a certificate authorised by the Registrar or any person under his authority must be presented;(b) in any other case must be presented by the Registrar or by any person under his authority;(b) in any other case, a certificate authorised by the Registrar or by any person under his authority must be presented by the Registrar or by any person under his authority;(b) in any other case must be presented by the Registrar or by any person under his authority;(b) the registrar or any person under his authority must be presented in any other case by the Registrar or by any person under his authority;(b) the certificate of the Registrar or of any person under his authority must be presented in any other case by the Registrar or by any person under his authority;(b) in any other case, be accompanied by a certificate from the Registrar or by any person under his authority;(b) in any other case, a certificate authorised by the Registrar or of any person under his authority must be presented to the Registrar or by any person under his authority;(b) in any other (b) in any other case, a certificate authorised by the Registrar or any person under his authority must be presented;(b) in any other case, a certificate authorised by the Registrar or any person under his authority must be presented;(b) in any other case, a certificate authorised by the Registrar or any person under his authority must be presented;(b) in any other case, a certificate authorised by the Registrar or any person under his authority must be presented;(b) but in any other case, a certificate authorised by the Registrar or any person under his authority must be presented in any other case by the Registrar or of any registrar under his authority or by any person under his authority, to whom the Registrar has conferred powers on that behalf, shall be executed in the same way as in 1908. Code of Civil Procedure (1908, paragraph 5). 106. Execution of orders from the liquidator. - Orders from the liquidator under Section 101 shall be executed in accordance with the Law and in accordance with the applicable rules on the recovery of land income in arrears. 107. Pre-contractual attachment. - If the Registrar is convinced that a party to any reference made to him under in order to defeat or defer enforcement of any decision that may be taken, is about(a) to dispose of all or part of the property; or (b) remove all or part of the property from the place of jurisdiction of the Registrar; The Registrar may order a conditional attachment of the said property or part of the property which he deems necessary and such attachment shall be carried out as if the civil court having jurisdiction in the same way as the attachment he has accepted has the same effect as such an order: provided that the powers of the Registrar under this Section cannot be transferred to an official of a lower grade than that which may be conferred by the 108. Debt recovery. - (1) Notwithstanding what is currently in force in this Law or any other law and without prejudice to any method of recovery which has been accepted or may be accepted, the Registrar may, at the request of a cooperative society, including a federal cooperative or financial institution, recover any sums paid to its members and submit a statement of the indebtedness relating to the enquiry if he deems it appropriate , issue a certificate certifying that the amount indicated therein is to be paid in the name of debt. 2. If the Registrar is convinced that the cooperative society has not taken action in accordance with Subsection 1 in respect of any amount due as debt, he may, on his own initiative and, following an examination which he considers appropriate, issue a certificate attesting that the amount indicated therein is to be recovered as indebtedness and shall be deemed to have been issued at the request of the cooperative society or financial institution concerned. 3. The certificate issued by the Registrar in accordance with Subsection 1 or Subsection 2 shall constitute final and convincing proof that it contains debts and that the certificate must be fulfilled in accordance with the manner specified in Section 111. 109. The Registrar or a person authorised to be a civil court for a particular purpose. - the Registrar or any person authorised by him, acting on that behalf, exercising the powers provided for in this Act to recover any amount by attachment and sale or sale without attachment, or by taking any instructions on any request for recovery or measures for such recovery. , a civil court within the meaning of The Statute of Limitations (Section 136 of the Law on the List of Limitations 1963) (Article 36 of 1963). 110. Recovery of sums due to the government. - (1) Any sums to be paid by a cooperative society or by an official, member or former member of the cooperative society itself may be recovered to the Government, including any expenditure assigned to the Government in accordance with any provision of this Act, by a certificate issued by the Registrar, as may land income debts. (2) The amounts to be paid by the cooperative to the Government and to be recovered in accordance with Subsection 1 may be recovered, on the one hand, from the assets of the cooperative society, secondly, in the case of a cooperative whose members are limited to the liability of members, former members or legacies of deceased members, subject to their limit of responsibility, and thirdly, in the case of other cooperative societies, members, former members or legacies of deceased members : provided that the liability of former members and the assets of the deceased members are in all cases subject to the provisions of Section 29. 111. The special powers of the Registrar to recover the amount to be recovered as debts arising from land income. - (1) In order to recover payable and recoverable in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules adopted pursuant thereto, as debts arising from land income (i) the Registrar appointed in accordance with Section 3 shall have and exercise all the powers of the collector and shall exercise all the duties of the collector in accordance with the 1954 Delhi Land Reform Act; (Delhi Act No 8 of 1954) read with the Delhi Land Income Act, In 1954 (Delhi Act No 12 of 1954) ;(ii), the Joint Registrars appointed to assist the Registrar in accordance with Section 3 of this Act shall have and exercise all the powers of the Supplementary Collector and shall perform all duties;(iii) the Vice-Registrars, Vice-Chancellors and The Recovery Officer appointed in accordance with Section 3 of this Act shall have full powers and exercise all the duties of the assembled assistant; Grade I; and (iv) Level II inspectors appointed for recovery duties shall have and exercise all the powers of the collector's Level II assistant and shall perform all duties. 2. Any notification issued or accepted in the exercise of the powers conferred by Subsection 1 shall, for the purposes of Sections 31 and 33, 51, 65, 66, 69, 77, 83, 84, 85, 89, 93, 105, 106, 108, 110, 111, 116 and 122 shall be considered as a notification or order adopted pursuant to this Act.CHAPTER XIIEPage, review and review 112. Turn. - (1) Subject to the provisions of Section 113, an appeal under this Section against an order of the Registrar made pursuant to Section 9, Subsection 2 refusing registration of cooperative society;(b) an order of the Registrar made pursuant to Subsection 4; Article 12 refusing registration of an amendment to the statutes of a cooperative society;(c) an order of the Registrar made pursuant to Article 17(1);(d) disputes relating to elections pursuant to Article 17(1); 35;(e) an order of the Registrar annulling the Committee of the Cooperative Society in accordance with Section 37;(f) a decision of a cooperation company expelling any of its members in accordance with Section 40;(g) the order of the Registrar in accordance with Section 64; the allocation of the costs of the inspection carried out in accordance with Section 61 or the survey carried out in accordance with Section 62;(h) the procedure for the additional fee laid down in Subsection 2 of Section 66;(i) any decision; (j) any decision taken pursuant to Section 70;(j) any deemed to be the case under Subsection 3 of Section 70;(k) any decision or decision taken pursuant to Section 71;(l) an application for the right to a file for authorisation to have a flat or parcel in accordance with Section 83, Subsection 7;(m) removal from the country; from membership in accordance with Article 86(3);(n) the cooperative society or the Registrar in accordance with Section 95 or 96 or 97, which instructs the cooperative to be wound up; the liquidator of the cooperative society in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by Article 101;(p) any order made pursuant to Section 107; and (q) a decision of a cooperative society refusing to recognise any person as a member of a cooperative society who is otherwise suitably qualified to be a member of cooperative society any decision or order pursuant to Subsection 1 shall be issued within 60 days of the date of the decision or order(a), if the decision or order is subject to points (d), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) and (m) if the decision or order falls within the scope of point (e), to the government;(c) if the decision or orders are subject to condition (l) (c) before the Metropolitan Magistrate; and (d) in any other case to the Government or the Registrar of the Court, in accordance with a decision or order issued by the Registrar or any other person. 3. Subject to this section, the court of appeal may not lodge an appeal against the decision or order of the Registrar. 113. In certain cases, an appeal or review shall not be considered. - Notwithstanding the foregoing in this act, which, prior to the previous sanction or reserve bank application ((i), the cooperative bank is wound up; or (ii) which are subject to a fusion or reorganisation system; or (iii) for which an order has been issued for the re-appointment of the Committee and the appointment of its administrator; an appeal, review or review may not or may be authorised and a sanction or application by the Reserve Bank may not be questioned. 114. Delhi Cooperative Court. - (1) The Government, by notifying it in the Official Journal, shall constitute a tribunal called the Delhi Cooperative Tribunal, which exercises the powers and functions conferred on such a Court or under this Law. 2. The Tribunal shall be composed of the President and up to two other members with such qualifications as may be determined and appointed by the Government, giving notice of the term of office which may be awarded. (3) Any vacancy relating to the membership of the Civil Service Tribunal shall be filled by the Government. (4) Subject to the previous approval of the Government, the Tribunal shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules adopted pursuant thereto governing its procedure and the transfer of its activities. (5) The Regulations submitted pursuant to Subsection 4 are published by the Government in the Official Journal. (6) The Tribunal may request and examine a record of any proceedings in which it is appealed in order to ascertain that the judgment or order given is lawful or lawful and, in any event, if it appears to the Tribunal that any such decision or order should be amended, annulled or annulled. , the Tribunal may issue a decision which it considers appropriate. (7) An order given in appeal proceedings pursuant to Article 112 or reviewed in accordance with point 6 of this Section or reviewed by the Civil Service Tribunal in accordance with Article 115 is final and convincing and cannot be called into question in any civil or revenue court. Explanation. - The Court hearing an appeal under this Act shall exercise all the powers conferred on the Court of Appeal under 1908 First List of the Code of Civil Procedure (5.5.1908) 115. Review. - (1) The Government, the Tribunal or the Registrar may, at the request of either party, review its order in any event and make it such an order as they consider to be correct: provided that such a party's request cannot be examined, unless the Government, the Tribunal or the Registrar, as the case may be, is satisfied that a new important question of evidence has been discovered which, after the implementation of the due diligence, was not known to the applicant or could not have been made at the time of the order. that there has been a particular error or error, or for other sufficient reasons : provided that such an order cannot be amended or reviewed, unless interested parties are informed that they have come and are heard in support of such a change. 2. An application for review by either party pursuant to Subsection 1 shall be made within thirty days of the date of publication of the order of the Government, the Civil Service Tribunal or the Registrar. 116. Review. - 1. The Government may, on its own initiative or at the request of it, request and examine the Registrar's record on a case other than a case in respect of which an appeal is brought before the Civil Service Tribunal in Article 114 in order to ascertain the regularity of such a procedure or the correctness, lawfulness or goodness of any decision or order given, and if: in any event, it appears to the Government that any such decision or order should be amended , repealed, revoked or revisited, it may issue an order accordingly, provided that each request to the Government to exercise its powers under this Section shall take precedence within 90 days of the date on which the applicant was informed of the proceedings, decision or order to which the application relates. 2. No order likely to harm any person may be issued in accordance with paragraph 1 unless such person has been given the opportunity to express his views. (3) The government may suspend the application of a decision or order until its powers under Subsection 1 have been exercised. (4) The government may allocate expenditure under this Section in the course of proceedings to be paid either from the funds of the Cooperation Society or from a review party which the Government considers appropriate and which may be recovered as indebted land revenue. 117. Provisional orders. - Where an appeal is lodged in accordance with Section 112 or where the Tribunal or government requires the registration of a case in accordance with Section 113 or 115, the appellate body or the Tribunal or government respectively may prevent the atte-out of justice, adopt such an interim order, including an order on stay, pending a decision on the appeal or review, court or government may be considered appropriate. CHAPTER XIIIPayments and penalties [118. Crime and sanctions. - (1) Any cooperative society, official or member thereof knowingly providing false information or providing false information, or any person intentionally or without any reasonable justification, disregards any summons, requisite or lawful written instruction issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or knowingly fails to provide any information required of him or him or a person authorised in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a criminal penalty shall be punishable by a fine , which must be at least two thousand rupees, but which can be extended to ten thousand rupees. 2. Any employer who, without sufficient reason, fails to pay the cooperative's association the amount withheld in accordance with Article 52 within a period of fourteen days from the date of such deduction, without prejudice to any action which may currently be taken against him under any other law, shall be punishable by a fine which may be extended to five thousand rupees. (3) Any official or custodian who knowingly fails to transfer books, accounts, documents, records, cash, security and other assets belonging to a cooperative society, the official or custodian, who is entitled under Sections 38 or 60 or 61, 62 or 99, is punishable by a fine which may be extended to two thousand rupees and if the infringement continues. , imposing an additional fine, which may be extended to five thousand rupees for each day on which the offence continues after the conviction for the first such infringement. 4. Any person acting in breach of Sections 44 or 45 of Chapter 66 or Subsection 2, Sections 67 or 68 or 138 shall be punishable by a fine of five hundred rupees. (5) A committee of a cooperation company or any of its officials or staff who falsifies or damages the records of the cooperative society shall be punishable by imprisonment, which may be extended to seven years, and may also be subject to a fine. (6) Any official or employee of a cooperative society who has fraudulently or fraudulently misappropriated or otherwise converted the property of a cooperative society entrusted to him or under his control as an official or employee, or allows another person to do so, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty, which may sift for up to seven years and may also be subject to a fine. 7. Where a committee distributes an plot or flat in breach of Subsection 77,1, it shall be punishable by the committee and its members, who may serve a custodial sentence of seven years, which may also be subject to a fine. 8. If a cooperative society fails to submit a refund as required by Section 32, the committee or negligence officer shall be punishable by a fine which may be applied up to five hundred rupees. (9) the committee shall not make the application available within the period laid down in Section 91, the committee members responsible shall be liable for a fine of ten thousand rupees and, in the event of a permanent infringement, one hundred rupees for each day on which the infringement is continued. (10) A conviction, a member of the cooperative society, should be prohibited from contesting the committee's elections for a period of six years.] 119. Prohibition of the use of the word cooperative or its equivalent. - (1) No person other than cooperative societies shall sell or operate under any name or name of which the word cooperative or equivalent in any Indian language without government sanction: Provided that no item of this Subsection applies in the name or name of any person or his successor in title in which he marketed or operated on the date of entry into force of the Cooperative Society Act. 1912 (2 out of 1912) (2) Contrary to subsection 1, a fine of up to two hundred rupees may be imposed and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine of five hundred rupees per day on which the offence continues after the conviction. 120. Punishment for crimes not otherwise unforeseen. - Any fine which may be extended to five thousand rupees shall be punishable by any financial society or any member thereof or any other person who infringes the provisions of this Act which do not expressly provide for penalties here. 121. Knowledge of criminal offences. - 1. No court inferior to the Metropolitan Magistrate's Court may attempt any offence under this Act. 3. Each criminal offence established by this Law in 1973 For the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure (2), a commonly recognisable criminal offence is considered. 122. In certain cases, it is presumed that the commission of a criminal offence has been committed. - (1) In the course of the purposes of the offences of the Metropolitan Magistrate, it shall be assumed, until otherwise proven, that any official or employee of the Cooperative Society (a) who receives sums from a financial institution and has not paid or has not paid, misused or unlawfully claimed the sums;(b) who is responsible for or has the necessary information; , fails submit an application by the same registrar or any person authorised by him; in violation of the provisions of this Act and the rules adopted pursuant to it or the statutes of the cooperative society, it has done so for its personal benefit;e) which carries out any documents or enters into a contract for the sale or purchase of land, plots, apartments, etc., in violation of the provisions of the laws registered by the Cooperative Society; , did so for its own personal benefit and to seek loss for the members of the cooperative society. 2. Any cooperative society official or employee who issues any receipt shall be deemed to have issued the same name on behalf of the cooperation society and shall be responsible for the same thing. 3. Notwithstanding criminal liability, an official or employee of a cooperative community shall be liable for the damage caused to the cooperative's company by committing such offences and to the same as the debts recovered by the registrar or his authorised person from the person responsible for inicurating such losses or his legal heirs or any person who has acquired the assets which have not acquired the property from such person or with the assistance of such person. 123. Presumption of statements. - If any member, official or staff member of a cooperative society during an audit in accordance with Section 60, an inspection in accordance with Section 61, or an investigation pursuant to Section 62, or an inspection of the institution of the person responsible for payments in accordance with Section 63 or Section 66, this declaration shall be recorded by the Registrar or the Registrar in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by this Act. the Court presumes that the Registrar or his authorised person registered that application as an application within the meaning of Indian Evidence Act (Law No 1 of 1872). 124. Address of the Cooperation Society. - Each cooperation company shall have an address registered in a specified manner in which all notifications and notifications may be sent and shall send a notice of any amendment to the Registrar within thirty days of such change. 125. A copy of the act, rules, statutes, etc. must be open for inspection. - Each cooperative society shall keep a copy of this Act, the Rules and its Statutes, as well as a list of its members, which may be checked free of charge at any reasonable time at the registered address of the Cooperation Society. 126. Powers to exempt cooperatives from the conditions of registration. - Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by means of a joint or special order and under such conditions, if any, as it may lay down, exempt any cooperative or cooperative class from any of the requirements of registration of this Act. 127. Powers to exempt cooperative associations from the provisions of the Law. from any of the provisions of this Act, or may indicate that such provisions shall apply to such class of cooperative society or cooperative society, as amended as may be indicated in accordance with such procedures. 128. Officials and staff are civil servants. - the Registrar or any person authorised by him shall recover any amount or to execute any orders or decisions taken pursuant to the provisions of this Act and any official and employee of the Cooperative Society shall be considered to be a civil servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Criminal Code 1860 (45) 129. The message is necessary in costumes. - No action may be brought against the cooperative or any of its officials in respect of any act relating to the activities of the Cooperative Society up to nine days after the written notification to the Registrar or left to his office, indicating the grounds of application, the name, description and place of residence of the applicant and the exemption which he claims , and the simple statement must be a statement that such notification has been so delivered or maintained. 130. The Company Act does not apply. - 1956 The provisions of the Company Law (1) do not apply to cooperative societies. 131. Existing cooperative societies are rescued. - (1) Each existing cooperative society registered under the Cooperative Credit Societies Act 1904 or under the 1912 cooperative societies or under the 1925 The Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, which is in force in Delhi, or the 1972 Law on The Co-operative Societies. Delhi Law on Cooperative Societies, shall be deemed to have been registered in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Act and the rules laid down in it and its statutes. , provided that the same does not conflict with the express provisions of this Act, shall remain in force until it is amended or repealed. 2. All appointments, rules and orders, notices and notices, actions and other proceedings brought pursuant to those acts, if they comply with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to have been adopted, issued and initiated pursuant to this Act as appropriate, except that an order revoking the registration of a cooperative society shall be deemed to have been adopted and accepted in accordance with this Act, unless an order for the cancellation of the registration of a cooperative society is deemed to have been issued. , unless the cooperative society has already been definitively wound up as an order issued in accordance with Section 95 or 96 or 97 for its liquidation. 132. Code of Jurisdiction for civil or income courts. - 1. Except as provided for in this Act, no civil or revenue court shall have jurisdiction to register (a) the registration of a cooperative society or amendments to its statutes or laws;(b) the annulment of the Committee;(c) any dispute required under Section 70 shall be referred to the Registrar; and (d) all matters relating to the winding-up and liquidation of the cooperation society. (2) Pending the winding-up of a cooperation society, no action or other process process the liquidator or the cooperative or any member thereof, with the exception of leave from the Registrar and under the conditions laid down by it. (3) Except as provided for in this Act, no court order, decision or decision taken pursuant to this Act shall in any way be in doubt. 133. Powers of the Civil Court. - (1) In the performance of this Law or the functions conferred on it by this Law, the Registrar, the arbitrator (instead of information notice F.14(31)/LA-2004/16, 17 January 2005) or any other person who settles the dispute under Section 70 and the cooperative society or person, the right to carry out an audit, the liquidator, the inspection or investigation, and the Tribunal shall have all the powers of the civil court in an attempt to bring an action under the Code of Civil Procedure (5.5.1908) on the following matters, namely:(a) summoning and carrying out and examining the participation of any person on the basis of oath;(b) any document required to be found and produced;(c) evidence of the facts at the time of giving evidence; and (d) commissions for the hearing of witnesses. 2. Where an oath, the Registrar or any official, [arbitrator], liquidator or tribunal appointed by him, may, as the case may be, administer an oath to the depositor. 134. Indemnification. - No action, prosecution or other legal proceedings relating to anything which is honest or intended to be done under this Law may not be brought against the Registrar or any person under his authority acting under his powers. The cooperative company's employees are subject to the rules for the provision of services. - The Government shall, as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Act, lead all cooperative societies or cooperative societies to establish service rules for its employees and to be approved by the Committee within three hundred and sixty-five days. CHAPTER XIVThenries and various provisions 136. Authorisation to delegate. - the Government may, by means of a notice in the Official Journal, indicate that any powers which it is required to exercise under this Law, with the exception of the powers to adopt rules, may also be exercised by an official who may, in such cases, be mentioned in that publication and under such conditions, if any, as specified in that act. 137. Power to adopt rules. - (1) The Government may, by means of a notice in the Official Journal, lay down rules on all or any of the objectives of this Act and any group of cooperative societies. (2) In particular and without prejudice to the commonality of the abovementioned force, such rules may provide for all or any of the following, (a) the indication of the viability rates for the registration of a cooperative society;(b) the maximum number of common shares or shares held by the member;(c) the form to be used and the conditions to be fulfilled when applying for registration of a cooperative;(d) the procedure to be followed when the application is made; cooperative society and the procedure for submitting such applications;(d) the procedure to be followed; to comply with; after the Registrar has accepted, amended and repealed the statutes and conditions to be laid down before the adoption, amendment and repeal of the Statutes of the Registrar and the mandatory amendment of the Statutes of the Registrar;(e) the procedure and conditions for changing the form and scope of the liability of the cooperative society;(f) the procedure for the pooling, transfer of assets and division of assets of the cooperative society;(g) the classification of cooperative societies, taking into account their subject matter; , the scope, membership or any other subject-matter of the Registrar;(h) the conditions to be fulfilled by the person applying for admission or accepted as a member;(i) the recognition by any person as a nominal, associated or common member and their terms and conditions;(j) the right of membership to be acquired only by paying membership and interest to be acquired in order to exercise the right of membership and by way of voting; may be subject;(k) a restriction on the transfer of shares or interest;(l) the transfer of interest in the event of the death of a deceased member, the transfer of a former member and assets;(m) the part of the committee and the joint cooperative society of which the cooperative society is a member and the procedure for the exercise of the powers of such committee or general body;(n) the procedure for setting up the annual common body;(n) the procedure for setting up the annual common body; the meeting, the time for the final preparation of the financial statements at the end of the cooperative's year, the failure of the committee to carry out its actions in good time and the failure of the Registrar to act, also cover the costs, as well as the indebtedness of defaulting persons;(o) details of the declarations and their form to be submitted for the constitution; , within thirty days of the annual general meeting of the cooperating and cooperating community representing the public;p) the procedure for the organisation of the special general meeting and the recovery of the costs of the committee's officials;(q) the establishment of a cooperative society committee for its management, the procedure for appointing committee members in committees in which the Government has contributed equity and government guarantees have been granted for loans or bonds have been granted;(r) electoral arrangements and actions to be initiated for such elections before the end of the term of office , appointment of an administrator for non-election and elections within 90 days, recovery of the costs of committee officials in the event of default, with a list of reservation places in caste, other countdown classes and women in committee, where the government signs share capital and reservations for two female seats in all cooperative societies;(t) the rules and procedures for the conduct of committee elections;(u) the electoral procedures of committees; a proposal expressing a lack of confidence in the committee or any of its officials at a special general meeting of bodies convened for this purpose and the establishment of an ad hoc committee to hold new elections within 90 days;(v) the procedure for amending the Cooperation Society Committee and the establishment of a new committee of the administrator before

the end of its term of office;(w) the procedure for granting the authorisation of the sub-division of the master;(w) the procedure for granting the sub-certification of the master; the existence of records of the cooperative company;(x) the manner in which the funds may be allocated to the cooperative's operation, (y) the procedure for terminating membership of a cooperative company. (z) the procedure to be followed for the removal of members, with the exception of members of cooperative housing companies;za) the procedure for certifying all records of the accounting records of the cooperative society and the fees charged for the submission of copies;(zb) the establishment and maintenance of the reserve fund and other funds, as well as the items to which such funds may be applied, and the distribution and distribution of net profits; by the cooperative cooperation company of the Education Fund and its use; under which the cooperative society may invest or deposit its own funds;ze) the threshold below which the cooperative society may receive deposits and loans under its terms;zf) prohibitions and restrictions under which cooperative societies may enter into transactions with non-members;(0) the way to obtain an audit by the auditor of the College of The Court with a specified period of time is the acts of the Registrar concerning non-compliance with the time limit set by the cooperative society and costs , to obtain an audit as a means of recovering the indebtedness of committee officials from the land officers;zh) the manner in which a copy of the audit report is to be sent to the Registrar and that the cooperating company has corrected the deficiencies reported by the auditor in the audit report;(zik) as a means of verification; , investigations and verification of the books of the indebted cooperative society, the security money to be deposited by the creditor for such an inspection and the follow-up to be taken in connection with the findings, including rectification;zj) the accounts and books to be kept by the cooperative society in the course of its activities and, consequently, the Registrar shall complete them by assigning them to other persons as a tax to the committee which is to be repaid as income in debt , it is subject to a dispute settlement procedure and a fee;zk) the method of arbitration and fee payable;zl) [the procedure for selecting and appointing the members of the arbitrator, the conditions for the provision of his] services and related matters;zm) the procedure to be followed by the Registrar or (arbitrator) in the form of disputes and guidelines and contract award notice;(zn) the way in which the management of the activities of the housing society cooperates, the rights and privileges of members in relation to the distribution of the parcel or apartment, the issue of the distribution certificate, which shall include details of the plot or apartment, the rights and privileges of the member and the obligations of the member to the cooperative society;zo) the procedure for the distribution of the plot or apartment and in order to verify membership or change of membership , paying particular attention to cooperative housing companies to which the lessor has correctly distributed the land by way of rent;zp) the way in which membership in a cooperative housing company may be transferred to the heir or candidate under the terms of the land lease;zq) the way in which accommodation rights may be transferred to the cooperative housing society, which is subject to the rights of a smaller housing company; land leases;(zr) land creation, maintenance and use of a building maintenance fund and a substitute fund in a cooperative housing company;zs) the way in which a mortgage, its procedure and form of a cooperative housing company or a peak can be registered;(zt) the procedure and method of settling disputes with a cooperative housing company;zu) the procedure for recovering the costs of departures and outstanding amounts for the recovery of the cooperative's housing taxes;zu) the procedure for recovering the costs of the departing and outstanding amounts; the court's office as the amount of land income in arrears;zv) the recovery of taxes and the deprivation of careless assets in relation to the fees of the cooperative housing society, the apex and other approved housing financing bodies;(zw) the manner and procedure by which a member of the cooperative housing society may be sent;zza) to be maintained by a cooperative housing company, 'register form;zzb') for persons who have acquired property in a cooperative housing company as a proxy, or by the settlement of the buyer's membership under a sale and purchase agreement, taking into account the law of the lessor, and in the context of the resolution time procedure for freeing up assets;(zzc) specifying guidelines for the execution of projects of cooperative dwellings and the procedure for initiating actions in the event of default;(zzd) the cooperative's housing co-operative housing management guidelines; the way in which the Home Building Cooperation Society which has reached its facilities and its scheme, subject to the prior consent of the lessor;zzf) procedure to be followed; cooperative companies has decided to discontinue the judgment or where the Registrar has been appointed for the winding-up proceedings and its closure;zzg) the manner in which the prosecution is served;zzh) the manner in which orders are executed and arrested;zzi) and the power of the Registrar to arrest and authorise his arrest, storage and sale of seized property; , recovery of debt as land income arrears, indicating the officials to whom the Registrar may delegate the power to attach assets before the conclusion of the contract is published;(zzj) to recover taxes as a procedure for arrears for land income;(zzk) procedure to be followed in the lodging and examination of appeals;zzl) the procedure for selecting the members of the Tribunal, which determines the qualifications and conditions of the President and members of the Tribunal; , and the procedure for submitting a request for review of the tribunal;(zzn) the procedure for submitting (zzn) instructions to cooperative societies in order to lay down rules for the provision of employee services;(zzp) fee to be imposed for the provision of documents and information to a member or creditor; , an order or decision requiring notification or publication under this Act or rules;(zzr) any other matter which is to be or may be determined in accordance with this Act. , a total of thirty days, which may be concluded in one session or two or more consecutive sessions, and if, before the end of the sitting immediately after the session or subsequent sessions, the Legislative Assembly agrees to make any amendments to the rule or the Legislative Assembly agrees that this rule should not be the case , after that the rule is valid only in such amended form or has no effect on the , but, as the case may be, any such amendment or withdrawal shall be without prejudice to the validity of any of the matters previously committed under that rule. 138. The powers of the Registrar to issue instructions to cooperative banks. - the Registrar may, on a general or any particular matter, comply with the instructions of the Reserve Bank under this Law in order to protect the interests of members and depositors licensed by the Cooperative Bank and registered or registered in Delhi under this Law, In 2002 (39 2002), issue such orders or instructions as it deems necessary for a cooperative bank or banks, after which such a cooperative bank shall submit orders or instructions and notify it of the compliance within the time limit specified in the order or designation. 139. Right to information. - Any member or creditor interested in the affairs of a cooperative society may request information relating to any transaction by cooperative society and, to that end, a certified copy of any document may be provided within thirty days of receipt of the request relating to such transaction, subject to payment of such a fee, which may be specified. [2] Where a member of the public seeking information gives priority to the Registrar who claims that a public official refused to receive the request for information or did not provide information within the time limit specified in Subsection 1, or rejected the request for information or knowingly provided incorrect information or obstructed the provision of information in any way. , the Registrar may dismiss the appeal by giving a reasonable opportunity to be heard by an official of the public and the appellant; or order the public official to provide information within the period specified in the order or for a longer period which may be permitted and, in the event of default, the Registrar may impose a fine of two hundred and fifty rupees each day until the information is provided, but the total amount of such fine does not exceed ten thousand rupees to be recovered as a default of income on uninbted land. 140. The law prevails over other laws. - The provisions of this Act shall apply regardless of what is incompatible with it, as provided for in any other law. 141. Repeal and savings. - 2003 The date of entry into force of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act is repealed in 1972. Delhi Cooperation Societies Act, which is in force on delhi's national capital territory. Provided that the revocation does not affect (a) the previous activities of the Act thus abolished or any duly done or suffered under it; or (b) any right, privilege, obligation or obligation acquired, accrued or incurred under an act so repealed; or (c) any penalty, non-refoulement or punishment for any criminal offence committed before the law has been so abolished; or (d) any investigation, trial or remedy relating to any of the abovementioned rights, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, non-refoulement or punishment, and any such investigation, judicial procedure or remedy may be initiated, continued or enforced and any such penalty, confiscation or penalty may be imposed as if that act had not been annulled. 142. Elimination of difficulties. - (1) If there are difficulties in implementing the provisions of this Act, the Government may decide whether any action is in conflict with such provisions of this Act in order to eliminate difficulties: provided that such an order under this Section is not issued two years after the beginning of this Act. as soon as the legislative assembly. FIRST TIMETABLE[see section 2(g)Principles of cooperation 1. Voluntary and open membership - Cooperatives are voluntary organisations open to all persons who can use their services and want to assume membership, without discrimination on grounds of sex, social inequality, racial, political ideologies or religious reasons. 2. Control of Democratic members - cooperatives are democratic organisations controlled by their members, actively involved in the definition of their policies and decision-making. The elected representatives of these cooperatives shall be responsible and accountable to their members. 3. Economic participation of members - Members shall contribute correctly and democratically control the capital of their cooperative. At least part of the surplus resulting from economic performance would be the joint ownership of cooperatives. The remaining surplus could be used to members in proportion to their share in the cooperative. 4. Autonomy and independence - Cooperatives are independent, self-help organisations controlled by their members. If cooperatives agree with other organisations, including the Government, or raise capital from external sources, they shall do so under conditions which ensure their democratic control of members and the maintenance of the autonomy of cooperation. 5. Education, training and information – cooperatives provide education and training to their members, elected representatives and workers so that they can contribute effectively to the development of their cooperatives. They also make the general public, especially young people and leaders, aware of the nature and benefits of cooperation. 6. Cooperative cooperation - Cooperatives are the most effective to serve their members and strengthen the movement of cooperation by working together through existing local, regional, national and international structures. 7. Community concern - While focusing on the needs of its members, cooperatives are working towards the sustainable development of communities through policies adopted by their members. APPLICATION FORM FOR THE REGISTRATION OF THE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN DELHI'S NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY

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