



**COMMERCE
FACTORY**

FIFTH SEMESTER B.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2016

(CUCBCSS—UG)

BCM 5B 10—CO-OPERATIVE THEORY AND PRACTICE

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

This part consists of two bunches of questions carrying equal mark 1.

Each bunch consists of five objective type questions.

Answer all questions.

(A) Fill in the blanks :

- 1 NCCF means _____.
- 2 The Kerala State Co-operative Societies Act came into force in 1969.
- 3 Headquarters of NCDC at New Delhi.
- 4 NABARD has established in the year of 1975.
- 5 The chief executive of service co-operative bank is _____.

(B) Choose the correct answer from the bracket :

- 6 The Kerala State Co-operative Bank is also known as :
 - (a) Central bank.
 - (b) Apex Bank.
 - (c) Primary bank.
 - (d) None.
- 7 Co-operation is "Self help made effective through organization"- a definition by :
 - (a) I.C.A.
 - (b) William King.
 - (c) H. Calvert.
 - (d) Horace Plunkett.
- 8 The chief executive of DCB is :
 - (a) MD ✓
 - (b) Chief Executive.
 - (c) GM.
 - (d) President.
- 9 COIRFED was set up in _____.
 - (a) 1981. ✓
 - (b) 1980.
 - (c) 1998.
 - (d) 1979.
- 10 KSCB started functioning on :
 - (a) 11-1-1956.
 - (b) 1-11-1956.
 - (c) March 25, 1904.
 - (d) March 25, 1974.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Turn over

Part B

*Answer any eight questions in one or two sentences each.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

- 11 What is District Co-operative Bank ?
- 12 What is the membership of MATSYAFED ?
- 13 What is NABARD ?
- 14 What is NCHF ?
- 15 What is Housing Co-operatives ?
- 16 Which are merged for constituting NABARD ?
- 17 Mention two powers of NCDC.
- 18 In which year MILMA was started ?
- 19 What is Cess Fund ?
- 20 What is the working of NCCF ?

(8 × 2 = 16 marks)

Part C

*Answer any six questions.
Each question carries 4 marks.*

- 21 Explain the types of housing co-operatives in Kerala.
- 22 Explain about double compartment system.
- 23 Explain the role of NCDC in non-credit sections.
- 24 What are the problems of dairy co-operatives in Kerala ?
- 25 Explain about fishery co-operatives.
- 26 What are the types of industrial societies ?
- 27 What is linking of credit with marketing ?
- 28 What are the objectives of coir co-operatives ?

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Part D

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 15 marks.*

- 29 Briefly discuss about urban co-operative Banks.
- 30 Discuss about primary co-operative marketing and processing societies.
- 31 Discuss about Handloom Weavers co-operative societies.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

FIFTH SEMESTER B.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2016

(CUCBCSS—UG)

BCM 5B 10—CO-OPERATIVE THEORY AND PRACTICE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

BCM 5B 10—CO-OPERATIVE THEORY AND PRACTICE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The International Co-operative Alliance appointed a sub-committee in _____ for the first reformulation of Principles of Co-operative Sector.
(A) 1934. (B) 1964.
(C) 1954. (D) 1944.
2. For the second reformulation of Principles of Co-operative Sector, The International Co-operative Alliance appointed a sub-committee in _____.
(A) 1964. (B) 1935.
(C) 1954. (D) 1944.
3. The International Co-operative Alliance revised the co-operative principles for the third time in its Manchester Congress in _____.
(A) 1964. (B) 1995.
(C) 1934. (D) 1994.
4. _____ serves as an organizational instrument for the economically weaker producers-farmers, artisans or workers and consumers for strengthening themselves and protecting themselves against the exploitation by the stronger.
(A) Organization. (B) Company.
(C) Co-operation. (D) Non-profit organization.
5. The word _____ literally means to work together or act together.
(A) Organization. (B) Company.
(C) Co-operation. (D) Association.
6. The I.C.A. appointed a Commission in _____ to ascertain how far the principles of the Rochdale as defined by I.C.A. in 1937 are observed today and the reasons for any non-observance.
(A) October, 1964. (B) October, 1984.
(C) November, 1964. (D) November, 1984.

7. ——— pre-supposes the dominance of the State, whereas the co-operative movement does not accept State interference.
- (A) Co-operation. (B) Capitalism.
(C) Socialism. (D) Trade unionism.
8. International Co-operative Alliance was founded by the International Co-operative Congress held in London in ———.
- (A) 1895. (B) 1875.
(C) 1865. (D) 1995.
9. Expand CCW :
- (A) Consumer Co-operative Worldwide.
(B) Consumer Co-operative Wild Life.
(C) Co-operatives of Consumers Worldwide.
(D) World Consumers Co-operatives.
10. Expand ICAO :
- (A) International Co-operative Agricultural Organisation.
(B) International Co-operative Aquaculture Organisation.
(C) International Co-operative Artisan Organisation.
(D) International Co-operative Arts Organisation.
11. The Co-operative Societies Act was passed in ———.
- (A) 1911. (B) 1912.
(C) 1913. (D) 1914.
12. In the ——— five year plan the All India Rural Credit Review Committee was set up.
- (A) First. (B) Second.
(C) Third. (D) Fourth.
13. In 1970 the Reserve bank of India set up the ——— for the review of rural credit system.
- (A) All India Rural Credit Review Committee.
(B) National Co-operative Development Corporation.
(C) Committee of Direction of the Rural Credit Survey.
(D) All of the above.

Turn over

14. In India co-operative legislation started in _____.
(A) 1904. (B) 1912.
(C) 1901. (D) 1882.
15. The _____ committee, 1945 observed that the Act of 1912 needed revision in certain respects and recommended that the provinces in which the co-operative societies act of 1912 was in force should pass special acts keeping in view their past experience and the future needs of the movement.
(A) Sivaraman. (B) Sir Maclagan.
(C) Khusro. (D) Saraiya.
16. In India co-operative legislation started in _____.
(A) 1904. (B) 1912.
(C) 1901. (D) 1882.
17. The shortcomings in the Act of 1904 was removed by another legislation known as _____.
(A) Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. (B) The Model Co-operative Act.
(C) Constitution Amendment Bill. (D) None of these.
18. PACS is :
(A) Primary Agricultural Co-operative Society.
(B) Primary Association of Credit Societies.
(C) Primary Agricultural Credit Society.
(D) Primary Association of Credit Societies.
19. LAMPS stands for :
(A) Large sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.
(B) Large Sized Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.
(C) Large Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.
(D) None of the above.
20. SCARDBs stands for :
(A) State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks.
(B) State Credit and Rural Development Banks.
(C) State Co-operative and Rural Development Banks.
(D) State Credit and Rural Data Bank.