

14. Committee of Direction of Rural Credit Survey, popularly known as All India Rural Credit Survey Committee under the chairmanship of A.D. Gorwala submitted its report in the year....

- a) 1904 b) 1954 c) 1969 d) 1949

15. Who was chairman of the Committee to Review Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development (CRAFICARD), 1981?

- a) D.R. Gadgil b) A.D. Gorwala
c) Venkatappiah d) B. Sivaraman

16. Which Committee recommended the formation of Small Farmers Development Agency and also Rural Electrification Corporation?

- a) All India Rural Credit Survey Committee
b) All India Rural Credit Review Committee
c) Committee to Review Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development
d) Committee on Co-operative Credit

17. NABARD denotes:

- a) National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development
b) National Bank for Reconstruction and Development
c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
d) National Board for Agriculture Development

18. Which of the following organisational structure is followed by Co-operatives in India?

- a) Unitary structure b) Federal structure
c) Centralised structure d) None of these

19. National co-operative union of India is located at

- a) Calcutta b) Mumbai
c) New Delhi d) Bangalore

20. Which among the following is a co-operative institution

- a) NABARD b) NDDDB c) NCDC d) NCCF

21. Before the passing of Kerala Co operative Societies Act, co-operatives in the Malabar region were following.....

- a) Malabar Cooperative Societies Act
b) Cochin Cooperative Societies Act
c) Madras Co operative Societies Act
d) Calicut Co operative Societies Act

22. According to section 6 (2) (b) of Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, for the registration of a co-operative society, where all applicants are individuals, the number of applicants shall not be less than each of such persons from different family

- a) 100 b) 50 c) 10 d) 25

23. As per the provisions of Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, where the Registrar refuses to registers a Co-operative society, he shall communicate the order of refusal with in of such order.

- a) 7 days b) 15 days

- c) 30 days
d) 10 days
24. First General body meeting of a Co-operative Society shall be convened by the chief promoter with in from the date of registration, as per Kerala Co-operative Societies Rules
- a) 3 months
b) 6 months
c) one year
d) 15 days
25. In order to amend the byelaws of a Co-operative Society, a resolution to that effect shall be passed by a majority of the members present and voting in the general body meeting, as per Kerala Co-operative Societies Rules.
- a) one-third
b) two-third
c) three-fourth
d) simple
26. According to Kerala Co-operative Societies Rules, a society shall not a admit members with in prior to the date of election or the date of the general body
- a) 3 months
b) 60 days
c) 6 months
d) 45 days
27. Maximum number of members of a representative general body shall not exceed in any case, as per Kerala Co-operative Societies Rues.
- a) 200
b) 500
c) 1000
d) 1500
28. As per the provisions of Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, a society shall out of its net profit in any year, transfer an amount not less than of the net profit to reserve fund. studymaterials.org
- a) 25%
b) 15%
c) 5%
d) 20%
29. Which type of disputes are referred to Co-operative Arbitration Court for settlement as per Kerala Co-operative Societies Act
- a) Monetary disputes
b) All non-monetary disputes
c) Election disputes only
d) Misappropriation of cash
30. Maximum amount to be contributed by a society towards Co-operative Education Fund is as per Kerala Co-operative Societies Rules.
- a) Rs. 10,000
b) Rs. 25,000
c) Rs. 40,000
d) Rs. 50,000
31. Co-operative institutions providing long term agricultural credit mostly follow
- a) unitary structure
b) three-tier structure
c) two-tier structure
d) four-tier structure
32. National Agriculture Credit (stabilization) fund was constituted by RBI for the purpose of ...
- a) stabilising the flow of agricultural credit at national level
b) conversion of short term loans issued to State Co-operative Banks into medium term loans on account of natural calamities
c) providing loans to state governments
d) providing loans to NABARD

33. MBP denotes.....

- a) Minimum borrowing power
- b) maximum borrowing power
- c) Maximum buying power
- d) Maximum business projection

34. Under Crop Loan System, "C" component denotes:

- a) Kind component
- b) Agricultural implements
- c) Additional cash component
- d) Agricultural inputs

35. Annual Credit Limit Statement is prepared by.....

- a) State Government
- b) State Co-operative Bank
- c) NABARD
- d) PACS

36. "Linking of credit with marketing" means.....

- a) credit is given for marketing of crops
- b) provision of credit and marketing of crops done by the credit society
- c) provision of credit and marketing done by marketing society
- d) borrower signs an agreement with the credit society that he will sell his products to the marketing society

37. Main source of fund for Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development banks is by way of

- a) share capital
- b) deposits hosted at studymaterials.org
- c) issue of debentures
- d) loans from government

38. Ordinary debentures are offered for subscription to the....

- a) state government
- b) central government
- c) state co-operative bank
- d) general public

39. 'Sinking Fund' denotes:

- a) fund given to the sinking societies
- b) debenture redemption fund
- c) fund for purchasing debentures
- d) fund mobilized by selling debentures

40. Usual method of financing co-operative banks by NABARD is by way of

- a) direct finance
- b) indirect finance
- c) refinance
- d) agency financing

41. Kaira District Co-operative Milk Products Union, popularly known as Amul is in the state of

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Punjab
- d) Gujarat

42. Operation Flood programme phase-1 was started in the year

- a) 1975
- b) 1970
- c) 1966
- d) 1980

43.....is the national federation of dairy co-operatives in India

- a) NDDDB
- b) NDCF
- c) NCDFI
- d) IDC

44. KCMMF is the state level federation of in Kerala

- a) Marketing co-operatives
 b) dairy co-operatives
 c) fisheries co-operatives
 d) Consumer co-operatives
45. Which is the state level federation of rubber marketing co-operatives in Kerala
 a) RUBCO
 b) Kerala Rubber co-operatives Federation
 c) Rubber Producers' Federation of Kerala
 d) Kerala co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation
46. NCDC denotes.....
 a) National Consumer Development Co-operative
 b) National Co-operation Development Co-operative
 c) National Co-operative Development Corporation
 d) National Council for Development of Co-operatives
47. is the national federation of marketing co-operatives in India
 a) NCMF b) NAFED c) NCCF d) NFMC
48. is the state level federation of marketing co-operatives in Kerala
 a) MARKETFED b) MASTSYAFED
 c) HOUSEFED d) KERAFED
49. Head office of NCDC is at
 a) Chennai b) Kolkata
 c) Lucknow d) New Delhi
50. Head office of MARKETFED is at....
 a) Thiruvananthapuram b) Cochin
 c) Kozhikode d) Kannur
51. is the book of original entry in co-operative account keeping system
 a) purchase and sales return book b) day book
 c) purchase book d) sales book
52. In co-operative accounting any amount received or paid by a society in an earlier date and the original receipt or voucher may be made at a later date, should be kept under an account called.....
 a) fictitious account b) adjustment account
 c) suspense account d) appropriation account
53. General ledger is also called as.....
 a) principal book b) subsidiary book
 c) day book d) adjustment book
54. Consolidated summary of ledger accounts of a society in the co-operative accounting system is called as
- a) Trial balance
 b) Receipt and Disbursement Statement
 c) Income and Expenditure account
 d) Profit and Loss account
55. Receipts and disbursement statement will show...
 a) opening and closing balance of cash
 b) opening balance of cash only
 c) closing balance of cash only
 d) neither opening nor closing balance of cash

56. Which of the following prepares a manufacturing account as part of its final accounts

- a) a co-operative bank
- b) a consumer co-operative society
- c) a co-operative marketing society
- d) a co-operative sugar mill

57. Carriage Inward is shown in the

- a) trading account
- b) profit and loss account
- c) balance sheet
- d) profit and loss appropriation account

58. Profit and loss adjustment account is prepared for the purpose of....

- a) adjusting accumulated losses of previous years
- b) adjusting accumulated profit of previous years
- c) payment of tax
- d) not showing the actual profit or window dressing

59. Contra entry denotes.....

- a) items shown on the asset side of the balance sheet
- b) items shown on the liability side of the balance sheet
- c) same items shown on both sides of balance sheet
- d) items shown contrary to accounting principles

60. DCB register which is maintained by co-operative banks denotes ...

- a) District Co-operative Bank Register
- b) Deposit Credit and balance Register
- c) Demand Collection and Balance Register
- d) Deposit, Collection and Balance Register

61. Audit is derived from the Latin word

- a) Audire
- b) Audient
- c) Adduco
- d) Audax

62. An error arising as a result of incorrectly recording a transaction either wholly or partly is called

- a) error of omission
- b) error of commission
- c) error of principle
- d) compensating error

63. A type of audit where the auditor visits the institution daily/regularly or periodically and completes the audit up to date is called

- a) periodical audit
- b) interim audit
- c) concurrent audit
- d) final audit

64. A system of arrangement of accounts to facilitate the distribution of work in such a manner that the work of one person is automatically checked/rechecked by another is called

- a) interim audit
- b) Internal audit
- c) internal control
- d) internal check

65. In order to assess the correctness of daily balancing, the auditor at first will check with reference to receipts and vouchers.

- a) Day book
- b) General ledger
- c) Subsidiary ledgers
- d) Annual reports

66. Vouching denotes

- a) checking vouchers

- b) checking counterfoils with original vouchers
c) checking cash book
d) examination of all transactions with relevant, valid, documentary evidences
67. Final audit of a society has to be complete by the auditor within period of
- a) 6 months b) 3 months
c) 9 months d) one year
68. Audit of societies shall be conducted once in
- a) 2 years b) 6 months
c) a year d) 5 years
69. In the case of a co-operative society, audit memorandum is prepared by
- a) Chief Executive Officer of the society
b) Director of Co-operative Audit
c) Auditor of the society
d) Registrar
70. Audit fees shall be calculated at a rate of on the working capital, value of sales or gross income as the case may be, subject to the maximum fixed from time to time.
- a) 50 paise or every 100 rupees
b) 50 paise per rupee
c) 25 paise for every 100 rupees
d) one rupee per 100 rupees
71. Fixed deposits are called as
- a) time deposits b) demand deposits
c) recurring deposits d) call deposits
72. CRR denotes
- a) Credit Recovery Rate
b) Cash Reserve Ratio
c) Current Reserve Ratio
d) Cumulative Reserve Ratio
73. Reserve Bank of India was established in the year
- a) 1945 b) 1947 c) 1935 d) 1941
74. 14 major commercial banks were nationalized in the year
- a) 1951 b) 1966 c) 1969 d) 1975
75. If an endorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the endorsement excludes his own liability, such endorsement is called
- a) restrictive endorsement
b) sans recourse endorsement
c) facultative endorsement
d) conditional endorsement
76. Decisions regarding the optimal financing mix or capitalization is called.....
- a) investment decision
b) dividend decision
c) Financing decision
d) capital budgeting decision
77. Financial analysis using financial statements in which analysis of relationship between different individual components and their totals for a given period of time is called

d) increasing product line

88. "Product positioning" denotes

- a) information regarding the place where the product is kept
- b) relating a product to the market and shows where the proposed and present brands are located in the market
- c) keeping the product in a prime location
- d) market segmentation

89. A pricing policy where pricing decisions are made only initially which will remain constant for a long time and any changes in the market conditions are met by adjustment in the quality is known as

- a) penetration pricing
- b) odd pricing
- c) skimming pricing
- d) price lining

90. A retailer who may shift his shop from one locality to another, which is more profitable, is called

- a) street trader
- b) cheap jack
- c) hawker
- d) peddler

91. A method of retrenchment where by the vacancies arising out of retrenchment, resignation, transfers etc are kept unfilled, is called

- a) attrition
- b) outplacement
- c) layoff
- d) work sharing

92. is the process by which an organization ensures that it has the right number and kinds of people at the right places, at the right time.

- a) recruitment
- b) Selection
- c) human resources planning
- d) training and development

93. A written statement of what the jobholder does, how it is done and why it is done is known as

- a) job description
- b) job specification
- c) job evaluation
- d) job assessment

94. Special employment agencies or consultants who are specialized in recruiting top executives are called

- a) head hunters
- b) public agencies
- c) recruitment consultants
- d) executive consultants

95. A selection device in which a replica of the job is created and the applicants demonstrate that they possess the necessary skills, is called

- a) assessment centers
- b) graphology test
- c) polygraph test
- d) work sampling

96. A method of training in which employees learn their job on the equipment/machinery they will be using, but training is conducted away from their work floor, is called

- a) Vestibule training
- b) Job Instruction training
- c) Simulation exercises
- d) Programmed instructions

97. is an example of Off the job management development programme

- a) Job rotation
- b) Under study assignment
- c) Coaching
- d) Case study method

98. The famous motivation theory "Hierarchy of needs" theory was proposed by

- a) Frederick Herzberg
- b) Douglas Mc Gregor
- c) Abraham Maslow
- d) David Mc Clelland

99. In the performance appraisal, evaluator's own value system act as a standard, so that some evaluators mark the actual performance very high and some others low. This type of error is known as

- a) halo error
- b) similarity error
- c) personal error
- d) leniency error

100. Extra ordinary payments offered by companies to the executives in connection with a change in ownership or control of the company, to persuade them to stay with the firm is called

- a) Golden handshake
- b) Golden handcuff
- c) Golden Duck
- d) Golden parachute.