

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. Membership in a Co-operative organization is:

- (a) Not open to all (b) Selective (c) Open to all (d) None of them

2. Co-operative fails because of-----

- (a) Unlimited membership (b) Cash trading
(c) Mismanagement (d) Loss-making

3. All Co-operatives are established with

- (a) Philanthropic motive (b) Service Motive
(c) Profit motive (d) Reform motive

4. Consumers Co-operation was first successful in-----

- (a) England (b) USA (c) Swiss (d) India

5. Rochdale Society of equitable pioneers was started by-----

- (a) Robert Owen (b) H.C. Calvert (c) Talmaki (d) Lambert

II. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by cooperative organization?

A cooperative is a private business organization that is owned and controlled by the people.

2. Define cooperatives.

Cooperation is “better farming, better business and better living”

- **Sir Horace Plunkett**

3. What is Credit co-operatives?

Cooperative credit societies are those formed for the purpose of providing short-term financial help to their members

4. Is low taxes possible in Cooperative society?

When various farmers in a village pool their land together and agree to treat the pooled piece of land

5. Who are Rochdale Pioneers?

- ✧ In 1844 England, Robert Owen was the formed a consumer's cooperative society with 28 workers as members, called "Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers".
- ✧ He is the father of co-operative movement.

III. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. What are the disadvantages of Cooperatives?

- * Co-operative societies have limited membership.
- * Business secrets cannot be maintained in cooperatives.
- * Their scope is limited to only certain areas of enterprise.

2. Write a note on Housing cooperatives.

- ✧ To provide residential accommodation to their members on ownership basis or rent.
- ✧ These societies advance loans to members, repayable over a period of 15 to 20 years.
- ✧ The member-tenant, however, can own the houses after paying the cost.

3. What is meant by Producers cooperative society?

- Υ Producer cooperatives are established and operated by producers.
- Υ To help increase marketing possibilities and production efficiency.
- Υ They are organized to process, market, and distribute their own products.
- Υ *Examples: Cooperative weavers' societies, Cooperative match factories.*

4. Write a note on cooperative forming societies.

- ⬆ When various farmers in a village pool their land together.
- ⬆ Purchase the necessary inputs for the cultivation, and market the crops jointly.
- ⬆ One member-one-vote is principle.

5. Write a note on industrial cooperatives.

- ✧ It is organized by small scale producers.
- ✧ Its undertakings are a useful means of developing small scale and cottage industries.
- ✧ It is very useful in obtaining raw materials in improving the quality of products.

IV. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are the principles of cooperatives? (Any 5)

i. Voluntary and Open Membership:

- ⊕ Cooperatives are voluntary organizations, open to all people able to use its services without gender, social, racial, political or religious discrimination.

ii. Democratic Member:

- ♥ Control Cooperatives are democratic organizations controlled by their members.
- ♥ Those who buy the goods or use the services of the cooperative.

iii. Member's Economic Participation:

- Members contribute equally to, and democratically control, the capital of the cooperative.
- This benefits members in proportion to the business they conduct with the cooperative rather than on the capital invested.

iv. Autonomy and Independence:

- ❖ Cooperatives are autonomous, self-help organizations controlled by their members.
- ❖ If the co-operative organization enters into agreements with other organizations.

v. Education, Training, and Information”

- ✿ Cooperatives provide education and training for members, elected representatives, managers and employees.
- ✿ Members also inform the general public about the nature and benefits of cooperatives.

2. What are the advantages of cooperative society?

i). Voluntary Organization:

- ☉ The membership of a cooperative society is open to all.
- ☉ Any person with common interest can become a member.
- ☉ The membership fee is kept low

ii. Easy formation:

- ☼ Cooperatives can be formed much easily when compared to a company.
- ☼ Any 25 members who have attained majority can join together for forming a cooperative society.

iii. Democracy:

- ☉ A co-operative society is run on the principle of ‘one man one vote’.
- ☉ It implies that all members have equal rights in managing

iv. Limited liability:

- ☼ The liability of the members in a cooperative society is limited to the extent of their capital contribution.
- ☼ They cannot be personally held liable for the debts of the society.

v. Each for all and all for each:

- ☛ Co-operative societies are formed on the basis of self help and mutual help.
- ☛ Therefore members contribute their efforts to promote their common welfare.

3. What are the types of Cooperative society?

i). Consumers Cooperatives:

- ☛ It's organized by consumers that want to achieve better prices or quality in the goods or services they purchase.
- ☛ They also supply essential commodities through Public Distribution System (PDS).

ii). Producers Cooperatives:

- ☛ Producer cooperatives are established and operated by producers.
- ☛ To help increase marketing possibilities and production efficiency.
- ☛ Example, Cooperative weavers' societies, Cooperative carpenting units, Cooperative match factories.

iii). Marketing Cooperatives:

- ☛ Its associations of small producers formed for the purpose of marketing their produce.
- ☛ To perform certain marketing functions such as grading, warehousing, advertising etc.,

iv). Credit Cooperatives:

- ❖ They are those formed for the purpose of providing short-term financial help to their members.
- ❖ Credit societies may be agricultural credit societies or non-agricultural credit societies.

v). Housing Cooperatives:

- ☛ To provide residential accommodation to their members on ownership basis or on rent.
- ☛ People who intend to build houses of their own join together and form housing societies.

4. Write a note on Consumer cooperative society.

- ☛ Its organized by consumers that want to achieve better prices or quality in the goods or services they purchase.
- ☛ They also supply essential commodities through Public Distribution System (PDS).
- ☛ Nationally, the most widely used cooperative form is the credit union, with some 90 million members.

- ★ Credit unions are essentially cooperatives of people that use banking services.
- ★ Example: Students' cooperative stores, Cooperative provision stores and supermarkets

5. Whether misuse of funds is possible in co-operatives.

- ☉ Yes, misuse of funds is possible in co-operatives.
- ☉ If the members of the managing committee are corrupt, they can swindle the funds of the cooperative society.
- ☉ Many cooperative societies have been faced financial problems and closed down because of corruption and misuse funds.

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