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Maximum Weight : 5

Section II

[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]

U.G. CBCSS INTERNAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Answer all questions.

All questions carry equal weight.

Put a tick mark [✓] in the column against the correct answer.

1. 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.
2. From the legal point of view the co-operative societies have been classified as :
(A) Unregistered and auxiliary.
(B) Unregistered and registered.
(C) Rural and urban.
(D) Primary and Secondary.
3. _____ plays an equalizing role as a welfare factor in a capitalistic economy.
(A) Socialism. (B) Trade Unionism.
(C) Joint Stock Companies. (D) Co-operation.
4. _____ and _____ are the two pioneers of co-operative movement in Germany.
(A) F.W. Raiffeisen and Franz Schulze.
(B) Robert Owen and Dr. William King.
(C) F.W. Raiffeisen and Dr. William King.
(D) Robert Owen and Franz Schulze.

Turn over





5. Expand TICA :

- (A) International Association of Tourism.
- (B) Tourism International Co-operative and Associated.
- (C) Tourism Industry Co-operative Association.
- (D) International Tourism Co-operative and Associated.

6. Expand ICFTU :

- (A) International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
- (B) International Conference of Finance in Trade Unions.
- (C) International Conference of Financing Tourism Unions.
- (D) International Confederation of Free Tour Unions.

7. The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in _____.

- (A) 1879. (B) 1889.
- (C) 1979. (D) 1909.

8. The Madras Government sent _____ for studying the co-operative movements in European countries.

- (A) Sir Federik Nicholson. (B) Sir Edward Law.
- (C) Dr. William King. (D) Sir Maclagan.

9. The Government of India appointed in 1901 a Committee under the Presidentship of _____ to study the question of starting co-operative credit societies in India.

- (A) Sir Federik Nicholson. (B) Sir Edward Law.
- (C) Dr. William King. (D) Sir Maclagan.

10. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed in _____.

- (A) 1901. (B) 1902.
- (C) 1903. (D) 1904.





11. In the _____ Five Year Plan the Central Committee for Co-operative Training was established.
- (A) First. (B) Second.
(C) Third. (D) Fourth.
12. _____ adopted new measures for giving relief to the people living in the urban areas of Germany.
- (A) F.W. Raiffeisen. (B) Herr Franz Schulze.
(C) Both of them. (D) None of these.
13. _____ was a judge in his native town of Delitzsch.
- (A) F. W. Raiffeisen. (B) Herr Franz Schulze.
(C) Dr. Hass. (D) None of these.
14. _____ was the director of "The General Union of German Industrial Societies" till his death in 1883.
- (A) F.W. Raiffeisen. (B) Herr Franz Schulze.
(C) Dr. Hass. (D) None of these.
15. _____ was a German who organized co-operative societies for providing credit to big farmers.
- (A) F.W. Raiffeisen. (B) Herr Franz Schulze.
(C) Dr. Hass. (D) None of these.
16. _____ is regarded as the father of Co-operation in England.
- (A) Robert Owen. (B) Dr. William King.
(C) C.R. Fay. (D) F.W. Raiffeisen.
17. The Rochdale Friendly Co-operative Society was formed in _____.
- (A) 1930. (B) 1830.
(C) 1904. (D) 1804.

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18. The _____ is the largest co-operative enterprise in England.

- (A) Co-operative Wholesale Society.
- (B) Rochdale Society.
- (C) Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.
- (D) Co-operative Retails Society.

19. A group of clergymen and lawyers who called themselves as 'Christian Socialists' existed from _____ to _____ in England.

- (A) 1854 to 1864. (B) 1848 to 1854.
- (C) 1844 to 1848. (D) 1834 to 1844.

20. _____ has no co-operative legislation.

- (A) Britain. (B) Germany.
- (C) Denmark. (D) Israel.

No. of MCQ's attempted Weight Scored

No. of MCQ's not attempted (To be entered by the examiner)

ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER WITH THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK

