

13/26

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Question Booklet Alpha Code

A

A

Total Number of Questions : 100

Time : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The Question Paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of Question Booklets with Question Booklet Alpha Code viz. **A, B, C & D**.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the Question Booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a Question Booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator **IMMEDIATELY**.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your Question Booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new Question Booklet with same alpha code.
6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the Question Booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the Question Booklet supplied to him/her contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The Question Booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the Question Booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices **(A), (B), (C)** and **(D)** having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

A

1. **Assertion (A)** : In a cooperative society, decision-making is based on the principle of one member, one vote, regardless of the amount of capital contributed.
Reason (R) : This voting principle ensures that all members have an equal say in the management of the cooperative, reflecting the democratic nature of cooperatives.
 - A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

2. Which of the following statements accurately describes a distinguishing feature of a cooperative enterprise compared to a joint-stock company ?
 - A) Joint-stock companies operate on a one-member-one-vote basis, whereas cooperatives allocate voting rights based on the amount of capital invested.
 - B) In a cooperative, members have limited liability, similar to shareholders in a joint-stock company, but cooperatives do not distribute profits.
 - C) Cooperatives typically prioritize member benefits and services over profit, while joint-stock companies focus on maximizing returns for shareholders.
 - D) Joint-stock companies are primarily managed by elected boards of directors, while cooperatives are managed by appointed executives.

3. Which of the following best describes the concept of a cooperative common wealth ?
 - A) An economic system where businesses operate solely for profit maximization
 - B) A society where all businesses and industries are owned and controlled by the State
 - C) A community where cooperative organizations play a central role in the economy, emphasizing mutual aid and democratic control
 - D) A political system where power is concentrated in the hands of a few individuals

4. Match the following theories and principles with their proponents :

List – I

- i. Invisible hand
- ii. Surplus value
- iii. Cooperative commonwealth
- iv. Creative destruction

List – II

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Adam Smith
- c. Robert Owen
- d. Joseph Schumpeter

Codes :

- | | i | ii | iii | iv |
|----|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| A) | a | b | d | c |
| B) | b | a | c | d |
| C) | c | d | b | a |
| D) | d | c | a | b |

5. Consider the following features :
- i. Limited liability for owners.
 - ii. Democratic control and member participation.
 - iii. Profit distribution based on investment.
 - iv. Focus on social and economic benefits for members.

Which features are most characteristic of a cooperative organization ?

- A) i and iii B) ii and iii C) i and iv D) ii and iv

6. Which of the following statement/s about IFFCO are correct ?

- 1. IFFCO was registered as a multi-unit cooperative society.
- 2. It has emerged as one of the most successful cooperative societies in India.
- 3. The organization can undertake activities such as setting up plants for the manufacture of chemical fertilizers and allied products/by-products.

- A) 3 only B) 1 and 2 only C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

7. Which of the following statements correctly describe the objectives of KRIBHCO ?

- 1. To strengthen the cooperative system.
- 2. To diversify into other core sectors like power, port, infrastructure and rural retail.
- 3. To transfer technology for modern farming and improve farmers livelihoods.
- 4. To educate and train farmers, and provide free testing facilities for soil nutrients and irrigation water.

- A) All are correct B) All are correct except 2
C) All are correct except 3 D) All are correct except 4

8. Match the following NDDB programs with their corresponding objectives.

List – I (Programs)

- i. Operation Flood
- ii. National Dairy Plan
- iii. Dairy Cooperative Development

List – II (Objectives)

- a. To develop dairy cooperatives and infrastructure
- b. To create a nationwide milk grid and improve milk production
- c. To enhance milk production and improve socio-economic conditions of dairy farmers

Codes :

- i ii iii
A) b c a
B) a b c
C) c b a
D) b a c

9. The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) operates under which Ministry ?
- Ministry of Rural Development
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
 - Ministry of Cooperation
 - Ministry of Finance
10. Which of the following statements about State Cooperative Banks are correct ?
- State Cooperative Banks act as the apex institutions in the cooperative credit structure, providing refinancing to PACS and urban cooperative banks.
 - They primarily focus on providing short-term credit to individual farmers.
 - They are managed by the Central Government and have no involvement in cooperative credit.
 - They are involved in medium-term and long-term credit for rural development.
- 1, 2 and 4 are correct
 - 1 and 4 are correct
 - 1 and 2 are correct
 - 1 and 3 are correct
11. Which of the following statements correctly describe the objectives of Consumer Cooperatives ?
- To improve the standard of living of consumers.
 - To inculcate the habit of savings among the consumers.
 - To stabilize the market rates.
 - To supply the goods and services at reasonable prices.
 - To undertake research and development work for reduction in the cost of production.
- All are correct except 1
 - All are correct except 2
 - All are correct except 3
 - All are correct except 5
12. Consider the following statements :
- MATSYAFED is an apex federation of primary level Fishermen Development Welfare Cooperative Societies.
 - The administration and management of MATSYAFED is normally vested with a Board of Directors directly appointed by the Government.
 - MATSYAFED has been implementing the NCDC assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Projects for assisting the traditional fishermen of Kerala.
- Which of the following is true ?
- All are correct
 - All are correct except 2
 - All are correct except 3
 - All are correct except 1

18. Match the contributions to cooperative principles with the correct description :

List – I

- i. Rochdale Pioneers
- ii. ICA 1966 Principles
- iii. ICA 1995 Principles
- iv. Karve Committee

List – II

- a. Refined principles to include modern values and social concerns
- b. Introduced the foundational seven principles for cooperatives
- c. Focused on the application of principles in the Indian context
- d. Updated principles to reflect contemporary issues and the distinction between values and principles

Codes :

- | | i | ii | iii | iv |
|----|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| A) | b | c | d | a |
| B) | b | a | d | c |
| C) | a | b | d | c |
| D) | b | d | a | c |

19. Which of the following statements about the ICA principles is correct ?

1. The Rochdale principles were introduced in 1844 and laid the foundation for cooperative organizations.
2. The ICA 1966 principles introduced the concept of 'Concern for Community' for the first time.
3. The ICA 1995 principles distinguished between cooperative values and cooperative principles to address contemporary issues.
4. The Karve Committee's recommendations were focused on the global cooperative principles rather than the Indian context.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) All statements are correct | B) Statements 1 and 3 are correct |
| C) Statements 1 and 4 are correct | D) Statements 2 and 4 are correct |

20. Who is the recipient of the 2024 Kerala State Government Robert Owen Award ?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) Rameshan Paleri | B) Koliakode N. Krishnan Nair |
| C) V. N. Vasavan | D) K. S. Mani |

21. In which year did the successful cooperative society known as the Rochdale Pioneers form ?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A) 1760 | B) 1800 | C) 1844 | D) 1900 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

30. What is correct about the fees for deciding disputes in cooperative societies as per Sub Rule 10 ?
- i. For monetary disputes, the fee is 50 paise for every Rs. 10 or part thereof, with a minimum of Rs. 75 and a maximum of Rs. 750 upto Rs. 1 lakh.
 - ii. For monetary disputes above Rs. 1 lakh, the fee is Rs. 1,500.
 - iii. For non-monetary disputes, the fee is Rs. 1,500.
- A) Only i and ii
B) Only ii and iii
C) Only i and iii
D) All of the above i, ii and iii
31. Which of the following procedures must be followed by the arbitrator according to Sub Rules (7) and (8) ?
- i. The arbitrator must record a brief note in English or the vernacular of the evidence of the parties to the dispute and of the witnesses.
 - ii. The arbitrator should prepare a case diary noting the dates of hearing, the parties to examine and the documents produced.
 - iii. On each day of hearing, the arbitrator must sign the date after noting the particulars.
 - iv. The summons of the parties should be properly served.
 - v. In the absence of a duly summoned party, the dispute may be decided on an ex-parte basis.
- A) Only i, ii and iii
B) Only ii, iii and iv
C) Only i , ii, iii and iv
D) All of the above i, ii, iii, iv and v
32. Why must the party filing a reference produce certified copies of records and statements ?
- i. To verify the accuracy of the dispute details.
 - ii. To support the claims made in the application when requested by the Registrar or Arbitration Court.
 - iii. To ensure the defendant is aware of all the records involved.
- A) Only ii
B) Only i and iii
C) Only i and ii
D) All of the above i, ii and iii

37. How does the social character of cooperation compare to its economic character ?
- i. The social character predominates over the economic character, emphasizing human dignity and equality.
 - ii. The economic character is more significant than the social character in cooperative relationships.
 - iii. Both social and economic characters are treated equally with no predominance.
- A) Only i
B) Only ii
C) Only iii
D) All of the above i, ii and iii
38. Which of the following stages is not identified by Rita Rhodes as part of the critical stages in the development process of a cooperative ?
- i. Crisis of Credibility
 - ii. Crisis Management
 - iii. Crisis Ideology
 - iv. Crisis of Innovation
- A) Only i B) Only ii C) Only iii D) Only iv
39. What does the 'greenhouse' approach prioritize in its method of fostering organizational development ?
- i. Imposing top-down management models regardless of local conditions.
 - ii. Creating a hospitable climate that allows local efforts to grow independently.
 - iii. Rapid transformation of political and economic systems to fit organizational needs.
 - iv. External intervention and control to ensure organizational success.
- A) Only i B) Only ii
C) Only iii D) Only iv
40. How does an increase in paid-up capital affect a cooperative society's owned funds ?
- i. It decreases the total amount of owned funds.
 - ii. It has no impact on the owned funds.
 - iii. It increases the total amount of owned funds.
 - iv. It primarily affects the society's external borrowings.
- A) Only i B) Only ii
C) Only iii D) Only iv

41. What is a key benefit of using retained surpluses as a source of funds for a cooperative ?
- The funds are paid out to members immediately without any cost.
 - The cooperative avoids paying interest on these funds.
 - The funds are required to be used for short-term operational expenses.
 - The cooperative can distribute these funds to members annually.
- A) Only i B) Only ii C) Only iii D) Only iv
42. Which factor does the Registrar not consider when forwarding an application for a government loan or subsidy ?
- The financial position of the cooperative society.
 - The eligibility of the cooperative society for the loan or subsidy.
 - The historical performance of the society's management.
 - The desirability of sanctioning the loan or subsidy to the society.
- A) Only i B) Only ii
C) Only iii D) Only iv
43. Which of the following distinguishes commercial providers of funds from non-commercial providers ?
- Non-commercial providers offer credit at below-market rates or grants, while commercial providers seek profit and require collateral.
 - Non-commercial providers seek to minimize risk, while commercial providers are motivated by social or political reasons.
 - Commercial providers offer grants, while non-commercial providers offer loans secured by collateral.
 - Both commercial and non-commercial providers use the same terms for credit and grants.
- A) Only i B) Only ii
C) Only iii D) Only iv
44. Which of the following is not a form of state aid to cooperatives in India ?
- Legislative Aid
 - Administrative Aid
 - Technical Support
 - Financial Assistance
- A) Only i B) Only ii
C) Only iii D) Only iv

13/26

57. Which of the following is a qualitative method of credit control ?
- A) Bank rate
 - B) CRR
 - C) SLR
 - D) Moral suasion
58. The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year
- A) 1930
 - B) 1934
 - C) 1935
 - D) 1947
59. Name the banks which were merged to form the Imperial Bank of India in 1921 ?
- A) Allahabad Bank, United Bank of India, Syndicate Bank
 - B) Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank
 - C) Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras
 - D) Bank of Baroda, Canara Bank, Indian Bank
60. Which of the statements regarding Regional Rural Banks are correct ?
- I. RRBs are primarily formed to lend to priority sectors in rural and semi-urban areas.
 - II. RRBs were established under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
 - III. The ownership structure of RRBs is shared between the Central Government, State Government and the concerned Sponsor Bank.
- A) Only Statements I and III are correct
 - B) Only Statements II and III are correct
 - C) Only Statements I and II are correct
 - D) Statements I, II and III are correct
61. Which of the following is/are the function/s of the Lead Bank under the Lead Bank Scheme ?
- A) Prepares and Monitors District Credit Plans to meet credit needs in Agriculture, Micro and Small Enterprises etc.
 - B) Organizes District Consultative Committees and Block Level Bankers' Committees to align banks and government agencies
 - C) Acts as a consortium leader for all banks in its assigned district, co-ordinating efforts for development
 - D) All of the above

62. The National Credit Council (NCC), constituted in India, primarily aimed to
- A) Formulate monetary policy, regulate money supply and help in the control of inflation to protect currency value
 - B) Act as a statutory regulator of commercial banks under the RBI Act, 1934
 - C) Advise the Government and RBI on the allocation of institutional credit in accordance with national priorities
 - D) Directly supervise credit appraisal and sanction by public sector banks
63. Consider the following statements regarding the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee (1991).
- Statement I :** The Committee recommended the introduction of prudential norms relating to income recognition, asset classification and capital adequacy for banks.
- Statement II :** The Committee advocated greater operational autonomy for public sector banks and a reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) to enhance banks' lending capacity.
- Statement III :** The Committee recommended the continuation of government-administered interest rate policy for banks, rather than allowing market forces of demand and supply to determine rates.
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
- A) Only Statement I and Statement II are correct
 - B) Only Statement II and Statement III are correct
 - C) Only Statement I and Statement III are correct
 - D) All the Statements are correct
64. Which of the following was not the objective behind permitting the entry of new generation private sector banks in India ?
- A) To promote competition, efficiency and technological upgradation in the banking system
 - B) To increase government ownership in banking and to reduce the role of RBI in banking regulation
 - C) To strengthen the banking system and make reach banking services to almost all areas of the country
 - D) To promote financial inclusion for bringing more people into the formal banking system

65. Which of the following is a direct initiative of the Reserve Bank of India to promote financial inclusion in India ?
- A) Launch of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
 - B) Implementation of Self-Help Group – Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP)
 - C) Introduction of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme
 - D) Introduction of Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA)
66. Certain challenges are often faced by banks that come across with merger or acquisition. Identify a major challenge from the following.
- A) Excess liquidity due to increase in the deposits
 - B) Difficulty in integrating different organizational cultures and systems
 - C) Drastic improvement in asset quality
 - D) Customer satisfaction will increase suddenly
67. After recent amendments through the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2020 and the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2024/2025, which of the following is correct ?
- A) RBI's regulatory powers over cooperative banks have been reduced and the threshold of "substantial interest" has been brought down from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 1 lakh
 - B) RBI's powers over cooperative banks have been strengthened, and the definition of "substantial interest" threshold is proposed to be increased from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 2 crore to reflect current economic conditions
 - C) Cooperative banks are fully removed from the scope of the Banking Regulation Act
 - D) The concept of "substantial interest" has been deleted from the Act
68. For a company to commence or carry on banking business in India under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, it must
- A) Obtain a licence from the Registrar of Companies
 - B) Obtain a licence from the Reserve Bank of India under Section 22
 - C) Take approval only from SEBI
 - D) Take approval only from the Ministry of Finance
69. Under Section 17 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, every banking company (other than certain exempted ones) must transfer to its Reserve Fund each year
- A) Not less than 2% of its net profits
 - B) Not less than 10% of its gross profits
 - C) Not less than 20% of its profits before declaration of dividend
 - D) A fixed amount prescribed by the Central Government

70. Acquisition of the undertaking of a banking company under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 can generally be done by the Central Government
- A) Without consulting any authority
 - B) Only on the recommendation of SEBI
 - C) After consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and following the prescribed procedure
 - D) Only if all shareholders consent unanimously
71. Which is not typically considered a special type of bank customer requiring specific documentation ?
- A) Minors (through guardian)
 - B) Lunatics (through court-appointed manager)
 - C) Married women
 - D) Unregistered partnerships
72. In a joint bank account operated on "Either or Survivor" basis, upon death of one holder
- A) Account is frozen until succession certificate
 - B) Survivor can operate and close the account
 - C) Bank closes it immediately
 - D) Only nominee can operate
73. For opening a bank account of a partnership firm, the bank typically requires
- A) Partnership deed and resolution authorizing signatories
 - B) Individual PAN cards only
 - C) No documents if partners are known
 - D) Company incorporation certificate
74. Which is a key obligation of a banker towards the customer ?
- A) To disclose customer's account details to third parties without consent
 - B) To honour customer's cheques if sufficient funds are available and no legal stop is in place
 - C) To charge interest on deposits
 - D) To invest customer's money without permission

13/26

90. Which Act empowers banks to recover dues by enforcing security interest without court intervention ?
- A) Banking Regulation Act B) RBI Act
C) SARFAESI Act, 2002 D) Companies Act
91. Consider page reference string 1, 2, 0, 2, 5, 6, 2 with 3-page frames. Find the number of page faults using FIFO Page Replacement Algorithm.
- A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 3
92. What is the main purpose of using overlays in memory management ?
- A) To increase the physical memory size
B) To allow programs larger than memory to execute
C) To eliminate external fragmentation
D) To increase CPU speed
93. A device that can interconnect two different networks having different protocols
- A) Router B) Hub C) Modem D) Gateway
94. What happens during a Denial of Service (DoS) attack ?
- A) Data is permanently deleted from the system
B) Hackers steal passwords
C) A system or network is made unavailable by overwhelming it with traffic
D) Software updates are blocked
95. Section 67A of the Information Technology Act deals with
- A) Hacking of computer systems
B) Punishment for cyber terrorism
C) Publishing or transmitting material containing sexually explicit acts in electronic form
D) Online financial fraud
96. Web crawlers in search engines are programs that
- A) Design web pages
B) Automatically browse the internet to collect and update web page information
C) Search information only when users type a query
D) Protect websites from cyber attacks

A

Space for Rough Work

