

Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance Test (CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT)

Academic year- 2013-14

Module I- Theory of Co-operation

Module II- Co-operation legislation

Module III – Co-operative Movement in India

Module IV- Co-operative Management

Module V- Cooperative Accounting & Audit

Module VI- Indian Economy

Module VII- Research Methodology

Module VIII- Quantitative techniques

Module IX-Managerial Economics

Module X- Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

Duration – 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 100

Part A - 50 Multiple choice 50x1=50

Part B - 10 Questions 5 x 10=50

Answer 5 Questions

Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance Test (CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT)

Module I- Theory of Co-operation

Definitions:- Basic values and objectives of Co-operation – Principles of Co-operation, Co-operation versus Capitalism and Socialism- Co-operative Common Wealth School- Co-operation and Theory of Distribution – Wages, Rent, Interest and Profit.

Module II- Co-operative legislation

Evolution of co-operative legislation in India – Recent trends in Co-operative Legislation – Model Co-operative Societies Act, 1991 –The Karnataka Souharadha Sahakari Act, 1997.

Module III – Co-operative Movement in India

Co-operative Movement in India:- Origin and Development of Cooperative Movement 1904 onwards – Cooperative Rural credit – Principles and policies- Short- Term and medium term credit long – term credit.

Module IV- Co-operative Management

Management – Definitions, Principles & Functions of Management: Co-operative Management – Definition & Functions of cooperative Management.

Module V- Cooperative Accounting & Audit

Accounting Principles – Definitions of Accounting – Book keeping and accountancy- single entry accounting system – Double entry accounting system- Cooperative Accounting - Accounting in PACS – DCCBS- State cooperative Banks- Co-operative Auditing: Basic Auditing Standards- Nature of Audit, Definitions, objectives of Audit, Auditing Standards, Audit Report

Module VI- Indian Economy

National accounting – performance of different sectors – Institutional and technological aspects in agriculture – Liberalisation policy –concepts of money supply – Inflation – Monetary policy – Financial sector reforms – Trends in revenue and expenditure of the central government – Trends in India's foreign trade – poverty , unemployment and environment.

Module VII- Research Methodology

Types of research, Sampling techniques, Steps in data analysis, Probability distributions, Hypotheses testing, use of 't', F and chi-square tests, Data types and data collection methods and tools.

Module VIII- Quantitative techniques

Quantitative techniques: Maximisation and minimization techniques (differentiation), Measures of central tendencies and Dispersion, Graphical representation of data. Correlation , Regression and Trend analysis.

Module IX- Managerial Economics

Forms of Organisation: Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Joint-stock company, corporation, cooperatives, Demand Forecasting: purpose, scope, methods of demand forecasting – survey method, statistical method, break-even analysis, capital budgeting-meaning, importance, cost-benefit analysis- steps for capital project evaluation.

Module X- Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

Rural development – objectives – strategies – Rural development theories – size, growth and occupational structure of rural population – Rural development under five year plans – Rural Employment Guarantee Programme – Agriculture and the Rural Economy – Rural Industries – Rural Infrastructure – Panchayath Raj system and rural economy.

**Panel of Examiners for Ph.D Entrance Examination of Cooperative Management-
academic year -2013-14**

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CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

Model Question Paper for Ph.D Entrance Examination – 2013-14

PART -A

Objective Type Questions:

Answer all questions:

1x50=50

1. Utility means
 - a) Purchasing power of consumer
 - b) wants satisfying power of a good
 - c) Desire for a commodity
 - d) All the above
2. Demand refers to
 - a) Desire to purchase and ability to pay for a good
 - b) Ability to purchase a good
 - c) Willingness to purchase a good
 - d) None of them
3. Opportunity cost is also known as
 - a) Transfer cost
 - b) Marginal cost
 - c) Average cost
 - d) None of them
4. Which of the following is not a 'U' shaped curve.
 - a) AFC curve
 - b) AVC curve
 - c) A.C curve
 - d) M.C. Curve
5. Chairman of the Task Force on Cooperative credit
 - a) Kushrou A.M.
 - b) A.D. Gorwala
 - c) A. Vaidhyanathan
 - d) C.D. Datey
6. Urban cooperative credit consists of ____ Tiers
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
7. Supreme power in cooperatives vests with
 - a) General Body
 - b) Board of Directors
 - c) Paid Management
 - d) All of them
8. NABARD was established in the year
 - a) 1972
 - b) 1982
 - c) 1992
 - d) 2002
9. Consumption means
 - a) Destruction of matter
 - b) Destruction of utility of a good
 - c) Desire to purchase
 - d) All of them
10. Board Management of a Cooperative is elected by
 - a) President
 - b) Secretary
 - c) Treasurer
 - d) General body
11. The First Cooperative Act was passed in the year
 - a) 1901
 - b) 1902
 - c) 1903
 - d) 1904

12. There are _____ Principles of cooperation
a) 7 b) 9 c) 11 d) 12
13. The Father of Cooperation is
a) Robert Owen b) Charles guide c) A.D. Gorwala
a) Jawhar Lal Nehru
14. Co-operatives are purely _____ organisations
a) Business b) Service c) Non-democratic d) Profit
15. The First Co-operative Society in the world was started in the year
a) 1824 b) 1844 c) 1904 d) 1924
16. Book keeping is the art of recording _____ Transactions
a) Business b) Profit c) Cash d) credit
17. Capital is the amount invested in _____
a) Stock b) Shares c) Business d) Industry
18. Every business must have an _____ year
a) Accounting b) Trading c) Transaction d) None of these
19. Double entry system of Accounting has _____ main advantages
a) 6 b) 5 c) 3 d) 2
20. Journal is a book of _____ entry
a) Every b) Daily c) original d) All
21. Audit has to be conducted _____ year
a) Every b) once in two years c) once in six years d) once in ten years
22. Audit is said to be an examination of books and _____
a) Transaction b) Accounts c) cash d) credit
23. The Father of Management is _____
a) Robert Owen b) Mary Foket c) F.W. Taylor d) Koontz
24. The objectives of Rural development
a) Increased employment b) Higher productivity
c) Higher Income d) All of these
25. Community development programme was launched in
a) 1947 b) 1952 c) 1969 d) 1980
26. Rural Electrification Corporation limited set up by the Government of India in
a) July 1969 b) February 2000 c) January 1991 d) None of the above

27. Panchayat Raj is an outcome of
a) Centralisation b) Decentralisation c) Growth d) All of the above
28. Following is not a probability sampling method.
a) Random Sampling b) Cluster Sampling
c) Snowball sampling d) multistage sampling
29. In hypothesis testing, the following hypothesis is tested
a) Null Hypothesis b) Alternative Hypothesis
c) both a&b d) neither a or b
30. Review of literature is done during the following stage
a) Identification of research problem b) Formulation of research problem
c) Data analysis d) All the above
31. Observation can be biased when it is
a) Participant b) Non-Participant
c) Both a & b d) None of the above.
32. Questionnaire can be used when respondents are
a) Illiterate b) Educated
c) Stay very close to researcher d) None of the above
33. Opportunity cost is also known as
a) Transfer cost b) Managerial cost c) Average cost d) none of them
34. Linear Programming is given by
a) G.B. Dantziq b) Dorfman c) Cooper d) None
35. Baumol's Hypothesis is also known as
a) Sales minimisation theory b) Sales maximisation theory
c) Cost minimisation theory d) Cost maximisation theory
36. In case of Perfectly inelastic curve, we find
a) A horizontal DD b) A vertical DD
c) A right hand sloping curve d) none
37. Which of the following is not a U shaped curve?
a) AFC curve b) AVC curve c) AC curve d) MC curve
38. If the price consumption curve is horizontal, the price elasticity of demand for x would be
a) Zero b) One c) Greater than one d) Less than one
39. If the price consumption curve is horizontal, the price elasticity of demand for x would be
a) Zero b) One c) Greater than one d) Less than one

40. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched
- a) Revealed preference theory: Samuelson
 - b) Indifference curve analysis :Hicks
 - c) Cardinal utility: Joan Robinson
 - d) Input output analysis :Leontief
41. BPO stands for
- a) Bharath petro organisation
 - b) Big portfolio outsourcing
 - c) Business partners organisation
 - d) Business process outsourcing
42. The service sector in India now accounts for
- a) More than 50 percent of GDP
 - b) More than 60 percent of GDP
 - c) More than 89 percent of GDP
 - d) None of the above
43. Most of the unemployment in India is
- a) Voluntary
 - b) Structural
 - c) Frictional
 - d) Technical
44. NCAER is an ----- agency
- a) Funding
 - b) Agricultural Research
 - c) Bank
 - d) All of the above
45. Identify which of the following function is quadratic
- a) $y = 20 - 2p$
 - b) $y = 2x^2 + 8x - 52$
 - c) $y = 4x^3 - 5x + 20$
 - d) None
46. Cobb-Douglas production function assumes that the elasticity of substitution is
- a) Three
 - b) One
 - c) Four
 - d) Zero
47. Correlation coefficient lies between
- a) 0 to 1
 - b) 1 to 0
 - c) - 1 to + 1
 - d) 1 to 2
48. Which of the following does satisfy both factor and time reversal test?
- a) Paache's index no
 - b) Fisher's index no
 - c) Laspeyne's index no
 - d) None
49. Henry Fayol has evolved _____ principles
- a) Ten
 - b) Twelve
 - c) Thirteen
 - d) Fourteen
50. Every meeting of Board of Directors will be presided over by a
- a) Secretary
 - b) Chairman
 - c) Registrar
 - d) Director

PART-B

Essay type questions:

Answer any five questions :

10x5=50

1. Define Management and Explain its Functions.
2. Define Accounting. Explain the Double Entry System of Book Keeping
3. Discuss the Salient features of the Karnataka Souhardha Sahakari Act of 1997.
4. Examine the practical difficulties faced in calculating the National income.
5. Compare Joint Stock Companies with Cooperative Firms. Discuss their merits and demerits
6. Give a brief note on data types, data collection methods and tools.
7. Explain the terms: correlation, Regression and Trend Analysis
8. Examine briefly the Impact of W.T.O on Indian Agriculture.
9. Explain the structure of cooperative Credit System in India.
10. Comment on the recent principles of Cooperation.