MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The International Co-operative Alliance appointed a sub-committee in ……….. for the first reformulation of Principles of Co-operative Sector.
   a) 1934
   c) 1954
   d) 1944

2. For the second reformulation of Principles of Co-operative Sector, The International Co-operative Alliance appointed a sub-committee in ……………
   a) 1964
   c) 1954
   d) 1944

3. The International Co-operative Alliance revised the co-operative principles for the third time in its Manchester Congress in …………
   a) 1964
   c) 1934
   d) 1994

4. …………………has been compared to a “State within A State”
   a) State
   c) Capitalism
   d) Socialism

5. ………………..plays an equalizing role as a welfare factor in a capitalistic economy.
   a) Socialism
   c) Joint Stock Companies
   d) Cooperation

6. …………… is a voluntary and democratic association of human beings, based on equality of control, opportunity, distribution and mutuality for the promotion of their common interests as producers or consumers.
   a) Organization
   c) Co-operation
   d) Non-profit organization

7. …………… serves as an organizational instrument for the economically weaker producers-farmers, artisans or workers and consumers for strengthening themselves and protecting themselves against the exploitation by the stronger.
   a) Organization
   c) Co-operation
   d) Non-profit organization

8. The word …………. literally means to work together or act together.
   a) Organization
   c) Co-operation
   d) Association

9. The I.C.A appointed a Commission in ………………… to ascertain how far the principles of the Rochdale as defined by I.C.A in 1937 are observed today and the reasons for any non-observance.
   a) October, 1964
   c) November, 1964
   d) October, 1984
10. …………is based on the principle of self interest, maximization of profits and exploitation.
   a) co-operation  
   b) capitalism  
   c) socialism  
   d) trade unionism

11. …………is based on the principle of self-help through mutual help, abolition of profits and service above self help.
   a) co-operation  
   b) capitalism  
   c) socialism  
   d) trade unionism

12. In ……………form of business organization profit earning is the fundamental motive.
   a) co-operation  
   b) capitalism  
   c) socialism  
   d) trade unionism

13. In…………….. each works for all and all work for each.
   a) co-operation  
   b) capitalism  
   c) socialism  
   d) trade unionism

14. In …………. the state is supreme, while in …………… the individual freedom occupies the front position.
   a) co-operation, capitalism  
   b) capitalism, co-operation  
   c) socialism, capitalism  
   d) socialism, co-operation

15. …………..pre-supposes the dominance of the State, whereas the co-operative movement does not accept State interference.
   a) co-operation  
   b) capitalism  
   c) socialism  
   d) trade unionism

16. The principles of ‘Voluntary Association’ and Democratic Management’ are the guidelines for ……………..
   a) co-operation  
   b) capitalism  
   c) socialism  
   d) trade unionism

17. International Cooperative Alliance was founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in ……………
   a) 1895  
   b) 1875  
   c) 1865  
   d) 1995

18. The …………..is the Chief Executive Officer of the ICA.
   a) Director General  
   b) President  
   c) Vice President  
   d) Board

19. The ………….. presides over the General assembly and Board of ICA.
   a) Director General  
   b) President  
   c) Vice President  
   d) Board

20. The ICA has ………………..member organizations around the world from ……………different countries as on 26th March 2013.
   a) 271, 96  
   b) 226, 82  
   c) 290, 101  
   d) 215, 71
21. The main office of Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of ICA is at……………
   a) New Delhi  b) Singapore  c) Jakarta  d) Beijing

22. Expand CCW
   a) Consumer Cooperative Worldwide  b) Consumer Cooperative Wild Life
   c) Cooperatives of Consumers Worldwide  d) World Consumers Cooperatives

23. Expand ICAO
   a) International Cooperative Agricultural Organisation
   b) International Cooperative Aquaculture Organisation
   c) International Cooperative Artisan Organisation
   d) International Cooperative Arts Organisation

24. The Cooperative Credit Societies Act was passed in………
   a) 1901  b) 1902  c) 1903  d) 1904

25. The Cooperative Societies Act was passed in ……………
   a) 1911  b) 1912  c) 1913  d) 1914

26. The Reserve Bank of India was established in ……..
   a) 1921  b) 1922  c) 1933  d) 1935

27. In the …………… five year plan the Central Committee for Cooperative Training was established
   a) First  b) Second  c) Third  d) Fourth

28. In …………… the National Cooperative Development Corporation(NCDC) was established for strengthening the cooperative activities.
   a) 1961  b) 1962  c) 1963  d) 1964

29. Expand NCDC
   a) National Cooperative Development Corporation
   b) National Cooperative Dairy Corporation
   c) National Consumers Development Corporation
   d) National Consumers Dairy Cooperative

30. In the …………… five year plan the All India Rural Credit Review Committee was set up.
   a) First  b) Second  c) Third  d) Fourth

31. In 1970 the Reserve bank of India set up the ……………for the review of rural credit system.
   a) All India Rural Credit Review Committee
   b) National Cooperative Development Corporation
   c) Committee of Direction of the Rural Credit Survey
   d) All of the above
32. The …………… Committee constituted to Review the Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development in 1981, recommended the establishment of NABARD.

a) Sivaraman  b) Sir Maclagan  
c) Khusro  d) Brahm Prakash

33. The Sivaraman Committee constituted to Review the Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development in 1981, recommended the establishment of…………………..

a) NABARD  b) NCDC  
c) NCUI  d) All of the above

34. The Sivaraman Committee was constituted in the …………..five year plan and it recommended the establishment of NABARD.

a) Second  b) Fourth  
c) Sixth  d) Eighth

35. The ………………… committee was appointed by the Planning Commission of India to prepare a Model Cooperative Bill.

a) Sivaraman  b) Sir Maclagan  
c) Khusro  d) Brahm Prakash

36. In India cooperative legislation started in ………………

a) 1904  b) 1912  
c) 1901  d) 1882

37. The shortcomings in the Act of 1904 was removed by another legislation known as………………

a) Cooperative Societies Act of 1912  b) The Model Cooperative Act  
c) Constitution Amendment Bill  d) None of these

38. The ………………… committee, 1945 observed that the Act of 1912 needed revision in certain respects and recommended that the provinces in which the cooperative societies act of 1912 was in force should pass special acts keeping in view their past experience and the future needs of the movement.

a) Sivaraman  b) Sir Maclagan  
c) Khusro  d) Saraiya

39. The report submitted by the ………………… consisted of two volumes: the first contained Model Cooperative Societies Bill and Rules and the second volume contained model bye-laws for various types of societies.

a) Committee on Cooperative Law in 1955  b) Committee of Direction of all India Rural Credit Survey 1954  
c) Saraiya Committee  d) None of the above

40. A novel form of cooperative organization known as Producer Company was introduced by amending the …………………

a) Companies Act, 1956  b) Companies Act, 1913  
c) Cooperative societies Act of 1904  d) Cooperative societies Act of 1912

41. NCUI is………………

a) National Cooperative Union of India  b) Natural Coir Union of India  
c) National Coir Union of India  d) National Commission for Universities in India
42. **PACS is**
   a) Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society  
   b) Primary Association of Credit Societies  
   c) Primary Agricultural Credit Society  
   d) Primary Association of Credit Societies

43. **LAMPS stands for**
   a) Large sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies  
   b) Large Sized Adivasi Multipurpose Cooperative Societies  
   c) Large Agricultural Multipurpose Cooperative Societies  
   d) None of the above

44. **DCCBs stands for**
   a) District Central Cooperative Banks  
   b) Director of Central Cooperative Bank  
   c) Danish Credit Cooperative Bank  
   d) Dane Creative Cooperative Band.

45. **SCARDBs stands for**
   a) State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks  
   b) State Credit and Rural Development Banks  
   c) State Cooperative and Rural Development Banks  
   d) State Credit and Rural Data Bank

46. **SCBs stand for**
   a) State Cooperative Banks  
   b) State Credit Banks  
   c) Social Cooperative Board  
   d) Society for Cooperative Business

47. **NAFED stands for**
   a) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation  
   b) National Agricultural and Fisheries Marketing Federation  
   c) National Association of Fisheries Marketing Federation  
   d) National Apex Federation

48. The ………………… Established in 1958 has been playing an important role in the development of cooperative marketing in India.
   a) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation  
   b) National Agricultural and Fisheries Marketing Federation  
   c) National Association of Fisheries Marketing Federation  
   d) National Apex Federation

49. The **National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation established in …………… has been playing an important role in the development of cooperative marketing in India.**
   a) 1958  
   b) 1968  
   c) 1908  
   d) 1918

50. The first marketing cooperative was organized at ………… In the former Bombay province in 1915
   a) Hubli  
   b) Thane  
   c) Pune  
   d) Kalyan

51. The first marketing cooperative was organized at Hubli in the former Bombay province in …………..
   a) 1905  
   b) 1910  
   c) 1915  
   d) 1920
52. The National Cooperative Consumers’ Federation was established during the ………Plan.
   a) First five year           b) Second five year
   c) Third five year          d) Fourth five year

53. DCCWSs stands for
   a) District Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Stores
   b) District Credit Cooperative Workers
   c) District Consumer Credit Workers
   d) District Consumer Credit Wholesalers

54. NCHF stands for
   a) National Cooperative Housing Federation of India
   b) National Credit Housing Federation
   c) National Consumer Housing Federation
   d) National cooperative Housing Finance

55. The Urban cooperative banks, salary earners’ societies, thrift and credit societies are examples of ……….
   a) Agricultural credit societies
   b) Non-Agricultural credit societies
   c) Both (a) and (b)
   d) None of the above

56. The ………………………implemented the “Operation Flood Programme”.
   a) NDDB
   b) NCDC
   c) NCHF
   d) HDFC

57. LAMPS, TDCCFs, BISCOLAMF, TRIFED are cooperatives working for the upliftment of ……….
   a) Scheduled Castes
   b) Scheduled Tribes
   c) Rural areas
   d) Urban areas

58. The Jute industry is one of the major industries in ……….
   a) Gujarat
   b) Tamil Nadu
   c) West Bengal
   d) Haryana

59. The first Diary Cooperative Society was registered in 1913 at ……….
   a) Anand in Gujarat
   b) Allahabad in UP
   c) Aurangabad in Maharashtra
   d) Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

60. The first Diary Cooperative Society was registered in 1913 at Allahabad in UP was called………………
   a) Katra Cooperative Dairy Society
   b) Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union
   c) District Cooperative Milk Society
   d) Allahabad Cooperative Dairy Society

61. The Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union at Anand was formed in ………
   a) 1913
   b) 1923
   c) 1936
   d) 1946

62. The Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union was formed in 1946 at………………
   a) Ahmedabad
   b) Allahabad
   c) Anand
   d) Bombay
63. **The products of ………………………. is popularly known by the brand name ‘Amul’**.
   a) Katra Cooperative Dairy Society   b) Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union
   c) Baroda Dairy   d) All of the above

64. **Operation Flood Programme is related to organizing ……………throughout the country.**
   a) Dairy cooperatives   b) Agriculture cooperatives
   c) Sericulture cooperatives   d) Fisheries cooperatives

65. **The Operation Flood programme was started on……………….**
   a) June 1, 1947   b) January 26, 1950
   c) July 1, 1970   d) October 2, 1972

66. **Robert Owen, Dr. William King, Lougi Luzzatti, Louis Blanc are examples of some of the**
   a) Economists   b) Cooperative leaders
   c) Business men   d) Prime Ministers

67. **The process of concentration of cooperative activities at the primary level either by the**
   amalgamation of two or more societies carrying out the same business or by the incorporation
   of several functions in one society is known as………………
   a) Horizontal Integration   b) Link-up system
   c) Vertical Integration   d) All of the above

68. **Two or more single-purpose societies working closely together without losing their identity is**
   called
   a) Horizontal Integration   b) Link-up system
   c) Vertical Integration   d) All of the above

69. **The Kerala State Handloom Weavers Co Operative Society Ltd is known by the sobriquet**
   ……………… was formed in the beginning of 1961 for the Weavers in the Co-Operative Sector
   of Kerala
   a) Silk Weave   b) Hand Text
   c) Hantex   d) Silky

70. **The………………………………………, the Apex Federation of Co-operative Societies**
   engaged in the manufacture of coir and coir products is entrusted with the task of marketing
   the product of the Co-operative Societies
   a) Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation   b) Kerala State Co-operative Coir Federation
   c) Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation   d) All of the above

71. **………………. is instrumental in implementing the novel schemes of Govt. of Kerala like**
   Distress purchase scheme, Fibre subsidy scheme, Price fluctuation fund, Purchase price
   stabilization scheme etc
   a) Milma   b) Coirfed
   c) Urban Cooperative Banks   d) KSCHF

72. **Cocofert, Cocoplus, Cocogeo fabric, Dustout and Deepsleepare the brand names of products of**
   a) Milma   b) Coirfed
   c) Urban Cooperative Banks   d) KSCHF
73. MATSYAFED refers to
   a) Kerala State Cooperative Federation For Fisheries Development Ltd
   b) Agency for Development of Aquaculture, Kerala
   c) Kerala Fishermen’s Welfare Fund
   d) Fish Farmers Development Agency

74. The …………………….is the apex federation of the consumer cooperatives in India.
   a) National Cooperative Consumers’ Federation of India Limited
   b) Cooperative Consumers’ Federation
   c) National Consumers’ Federation of India Limited
   d) None of the above

75. NCCF was set up on ……………………. and is administered under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act 2002
   a) 16 October, 1965
   b) 16 August, 1965
   c) 15 August, 1965
   d) 25 December, 1965

76. NCCF was set up on 16 October, 1965 and is administered under the ……………………. 
   a) Multi State Cooperative Societies Act 2002
   b) Multi State Cooperative Societies Act 1965
   c) Multi State Cooperative Societies Act 1964
   d) Multi State Cooperative Societies Act 1960

77. ……………………. is the apex institution for financing housing through the Primary Housing Cooperatives (PHCs) in Kerala State.
   a) NDDB
   b) NCCF
   c) KSCHF
   d) NCDC

78. The KSCHF was registered on ……………………. 
   a) 23.9.1970
   b) 23.9.1971
   c) 23.9.1972
   d) 23.9.1973

79. The …………………….was established in 1969 as an apex organization for coordinating, guiding and promoting cooperative housing activities in India.
   a) National Co-operative Housing Federation
   b) National Co-operative Housing Society
   c) Cooperative Housing Society
   d) National Housing Federation

80. The Kerala State Handloom Weavers Co Operative Society Ltd. “Hantex” was formed in the beginning of …………………….for the Weavers in the Co-Operative Sector of Kerala.
   a) 1961
   b) 1962
   c) 1963
   d) 1964

81. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED), established in ………
   a) 1965
   b) 1955
   c) 1970
   d) 1958

82. National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) was setup in ……………………. 
   a) 1963
   b) 1962
   c) 1960
   d) 1961
83. National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) was setup in 1963 by the Central Government by passing …………………
   a) NCDC Act in 1961       b) NCDC Act in 1962
   c) NCDC Act in 1963       d) NCDC Act in 1964

84. The …………………………… was setup in 1963 by the Central Government by passing NCDC Act in 1962
   a) National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd
   b) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
   c) National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd
   d) National Co-operative Development Corporation

85. The creation of …………………………… in 1965 was a major step towards the organisation of dairying on cooperative lines.
   a) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)
   b) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
   c) National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd
   d) National Co-operative Development Corporation

86. The creation of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in …………. was a major step towards the organisation of dairying on cooperative lines.
   a) 1962
   c) 1965
   d) 1966

87. In 1969-70 NDDB introduced a scheme for the development of dairy co-operatives known as …
   a) White revolution
   b) Operation flood
   c) Blue revolution
   d) Silver river

88. The first marketing cooperative was organized at …………. in the former Bombay Province in 1915
   a) Hubli
   b) Pune
   c) Kolaba
   d) Lonavla

89. The first marketing cooperative was organized at Hubli in the former Bombay Province in …………..
   a) 1915
   c) 1900
   d) 1925

90. When Agro processing companies enter into contract with the farmers to provide the farmers with the inputs like fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and guidelines to grow crops and buy back the products with a rate specified in advance, it is known as………..
   a) Cooperative farming
   b) Collective farming
   c) Contract farming
   d) All of the above

91. The well-known sobriquet ‘MILMA’ refers to ……………………. 
   a) AMUL Co-operative
   b) Anand Dairy
   c) Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation
   d) None of the above
92. Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (KCMMF), popularly called ‘MILMA’ was established in …………
   a) January, 1950  
b) April, 1970
c) April, 1980  
d) November, 1980

93. The farmer-owned Co-operative Model with is integrated approach to production, procurement, Processing and Marketing of milk came to be known as………
   a) Milma Pattern  
b) Anand Pattern
c) Mother Pattern  
d) None of the above

94. The Registered Office of NAFCUB is at ……………. and the area of operation is whole of the country.
   a) Mumbai  
b) Agra
c) Kolkata  
d) Delhi

95. The ……………………………was set up in 1960 & is administered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002.
   a) National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd
   b) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
   c) National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd
   d) National Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks’ Federation Ltd

96. The number of SCARDBs in India as on 31st March 2013 is……………..
   a) 17  
b) 18
c) 19  
d) 20

97. The number of PCARDBsin India as on 31st March 2013 is……………..
   a) 714  
b) 815
c) 987  
d) 194

98. The number Branches of PCARDBs in India as on 31st March 2013 is……………..
   a) 987  
b) 714
c) 978  
d) 999

99. The National Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks’ Federation was registered on …………………with the main objective of promoting the interests of the Long Term Co-operative Credit Structure (LTCCS) movement in the country
   a) 6th October, 1960  
b) 5th October, 1960
c) 7th October, 1960  
d) 8th October, 1960

100. The term “cooperative farming” is ……………… collective farming.
   a) Synonymous with  
b) not synonymous with
c) same as  
d) none of the above

101. In India, the first cooperative land mortgage bank was established in 1920 at……………..
   a) Mumbai in Maharashtra  
b) Jhang in Punjab.
c) Chennai in Tamil Nadu  
d) Ajmer in Rajasthan

102. It was from the beginning of the ……………….. that the policies oriented towards development purposes were adopted and land mortgage banks were called “Land Development Banks”.
   a) First Five Year Plans  
b) Second Five Year Plans
c) Third Five Year Plans  
d) Fourth Five Year Plans
103. The ……………………. are organized in 3 tiers namely; state, central, and primary level and they meet the long term credit requirements of the farmers for developmental purposes.

a) Land development banks  
b) Primary Banks  
c) Urban Cooperative Banks  
d) NABARD

104. …………………….are now known as Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

a) Land development banks  
b) Primary Banks  
c) Urban Cooperative Banks  
d) NABARD

105. The origins of the urban co-operative banking movement in India can be traced to the close of ……………………

a) Eighteenth century  
b) Twentieth century  
c) Nineteenth century  
d) Seventeenth century

106. Committee to Review Arrangements For Institutional Credit for Agricultural and Rural Development, under the chairmanship of Sri B Sivaraman recommended the establishment of ……………………

a) National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd  
b) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development  
c) National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd  
d) National Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks’ Federation Ltd

107. At Ajmer in Rajasthan the first DCB was established in …………..

a) 1900  
b) 1920  
c) 1910  
d) 1950

108. The first DCB was established at…………………in 1910.

a) Mumbai in Maharashtra  
b) Ahmedabad in Gujarat  
c) Chennai in Tamil Nadu  
d) Ajmer in Rajasthan

109. ……………………is the vertex of the pyramidal structure in a State for the provision of short and medium term credit to agriculturists on cooperative basis.

a) District Central Cooperative Banks  
b) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies  
c) State Cooperative Banks  
d) All the above

110. A …………………. also acts as a balancing center and clearing house for the central cooperative banks.

a) State cooperative bank  
b) District Central Cooperative Banks  
c) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies  
d) All the above

111. …………………….is the birth-place of land mortgage banking

a) Japan  
b) Israel  
c) Germany  
d) India

112. Germany is the birth-place of ………………

a) land mortgage banking  
b) commercial banks  
c) Insurance companies  
d) Cooperative agricultural marketing
113. In India, the first cooperative land mortgage bank was established in …………..at Jhang in Punjab.
   a) 1900        b) 1920
   c) 1910        d) 1950

114. The Urban Credit Cooperatives are also commonly known as …………………
   a) Urban Cooperative Banks          b) Cooperative Banks
   c) National Banks                   d) None of the above

115. The cooperative credit institutions in the country may be broadly classified into.
   a) Primary Agriculture Credit Societies and District Level Cooperative Banks
   b) District Level Cooperative Banks and State Cooperative Apex Banks
   c) Urban credit cooperatives and rural credit cooperatives
   d) None of the above

116. With regard to short-term credit cooperatives, at the central level ………………………. act
    as a link between primary societies and State Cooperative Apex Banks.
   a) District Level Cooperative Banks
   b) Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks
   c) State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank
   d) None of the above

117. The ……………………… controls the cooperative banks that falls under the banking
    regulation act of 1949.
   a) Reserve Bank of India          b) NABARD
   c) National Cooperative Union of India d) None of the above

118. NCCT stands for…………………..
   a) National Centre For Cooperative Training
   b) National Council For Cooperative Training
   c) National Council For Cooperation And Training
   d) National Centre And Council For Cooperative Training

119. NCCT was recommended by……………………………..
   a) Royal Commission          b) Sir Frederic Nicholson committee
   c) Swaminathan Committee     d) Mac lagan Committee

120. VAMNICOM stands for …………..
    a) Vaikund Mehta Institute Of National Cooperation And Management
    b) Vaikund Mehtha National Institute Of Cooperative Management
    c) Vaikund Mehtha National Institute Of Cooperation And Management
    d) Vaikund Mehta National Institute Of Cooperative Management And Research

121. NCCE stands for…………………..
    a) National Council for Cooperative training and Education
    b) National Council for Cooperative Education and Training
    c) National Council for Cooperative Education
    d) National Centre for Cooperative Education
122. The cooperator is a ……………… journal published by NCUI
   a) Monthly
   b) Quarterly
   c) Annually
   d) Half-yearly

123. NCUI stands for …………………
   a) National Central Union of India
   b) National Cooperative Union of India
   c) National Council for Cooperation in India
   d) National Cooperative Union India

124. Indian Cooperative Review is a ……………… of NCUI
   a) Quarterly Research Journal
   b) Annual research Journal
   c) Quarterly Journal
   d) Monthly Journal

125. In India, Cooperative Week will be celebrated in the month of
   a) January
   b) July
   c) November
   d) October
ANSWER KEY

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Prepared by:

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