

- Q.1 b. Define the following Concepts 4
- i Bye laws of cooperative society
 - ii Processing Cooperatives
- Q.1 (c) Write Answers in Brief. 4
- i Write any three Principles of Cooperation
 - ii What is Three Tire Cooperative Credit Structure
- Q.2 (a) Describe the role of NABARD in the development of cooperative sector. 7
- (b) Write SWOT Analysis of Dairy Cooperatives of Gujarat State 7
- OR
- Q.2 (b) Explain the functions of State Cooperative Agriculture Development Banks. 7
- Q.3 (a) Explicate the reasons of successfulness of cooperative credit sector in Gujarat? 7
- (b) Write Notes on the followings. 7
- 1. Role of District Central Cooperative Banks
 - 2. Role of Cooperative Sugar Factory in Economic Development
- OR
- Q 3 (a) Why the Registrar of Cooperative Societies is called as Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh of Cooperative societies? 7
- (b) Explain the role and functions of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Credit Societies? 7
- Q 4 (a) Why the Government's intervention is needed for the development of Co-operative movement? Explain 7
- (b) Functions of Urban Cooperative Banks and Urban Credit Societies 7
- OR
- Q 4 (a) What are the major challenges before cooperative movement in Gujarat in the liberalized economy" Express your opinions. 7
- (b) Describe the differentiation between cooperative Form of Business and other forms of business? 7
- Q 5 **Read the Case Carefully and answer the questions:** 14

Cooperative societies were created before 100 years the advent of the fair trade movement to help workers improve their livelihoods and protect their interests. Cooperatives are organizations of people who have the same needs. In India first cooperative society was formed in 1889, by 35 men (weavers). They created business principles to guide their work and established a shop in which to sell their goods. Increased pressure from the changing market system was a driving force in their decision to move toward cooperation. Another significant change in the market system was that the new large industries relied on unfair labor practices in order to meet production quotas. Employees lost control over working conditions; low pay, long hours, unsanitary workplaces, and no mechanisms for claiming worker rights added to the growing frustration among laborers. The monotony and cruelty were hardest on the children; they work fourteen-, even sixteen-hour days, standing, fetching, holding, with hardly a break. Small companies that did not want to adjust their business practices in such a manner began to lose out in the new market. The local producers had typically used the finest materials and relied on traditional techniques for production. These

smaller producers were not willing to resort to labor practices that did not respect the rights of individual workers. Thus, they did not meet the demands for quantity and speed that the changing market dictated. The situation demanded new forms of organization that retained old modes of production while providing economic security for individual producers. Thus the cooperative concept emerged.

The cooperative societies work on the basis of some ethics, values and principles which are being generally followed in most cooperative organizations. The attempt to solve common problems by combined action is at the root of cooperatives, but empowerment, shared ownership, and democratic control are also key concepts of cooperative ideology. Members become bound to each other through values and principles as well as through their shared experiences in the cooperative. Each member of the cooperative typically has a voice and a role in the daily operations of the cooperative. Cooperative principles place a strong emphasis on democratic processes such as majority voting systems, participation by all members in decision-making, and sharing work and benefits equally. Cooperatives attempt to balance individuals' needs with those of the community as a whole by encouraging individual empowerment within the structure of membership and responsibility to the group.

Cooperatives do not operate in isolation from their community, but are integrated into society. Some offer various types of educational opportunities to non-members; others support local projects benefiting their communities. The business units run on the basis of cooperation are called cooperative organisations. The cooperatives work on the principles of open membership, democratic control, equality and not for profit. The role of cooperative societies in the social and economic development of country is enormous especially in agriculture and rural development. The development of cooperatives depend on the strong and dedicated leadership. The rural sector has been showing little bit development, only because of cooperative sector and it can be witnessed by the rural development of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Punjab, Harayana etc. Cooperative Sugar Factories, Cooperative Fertilizer Cooperatives namely IFFCO, KRIBHCO, Milk Cooperatives like AMUL, and several others have played significant role in rural development. But unfortunately, the young generation, which do not prefer to stay in rural area are going away from the cooperative sector and thus the cooperatives are managed by some peoples for several years together. Therefore, it is need of hour to motivate and encourage youth to join hand with cooperative sector for rural development.

Questions:

- a. How Cooperatives can play a role in the social and economic development of Rural people?
- b. What is the difference between cooperative organisations and non-cooperative organisations?

OR

Q 5 Agriculture Credit Review Committee (Khushro Committee) beheld that "Cooperatives in India have failed, but it must succeed", Explicate your views with proper reasoning.