**TUTOR AYO**

**POL126**

**TMA SOLUTION FOR EXAM STUDY**

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1. Individuals that form a …………. share identical interest[s] or goal[s].

Ans. Cooperative

1. Co-operatives are not …………

Ans. All the options are correct

1. ….………… is the type of land ownership, whereby land is generally regarded as the property of the community

Ans. Marketing block

1. The ………….. capital is the money contributed by members.

Ans. Share

1. Government also gives out loans to co-operative with which ………. are expected to use and execute viable projects.

Ans. Cooperatives

1. Co-operatives offer group…………… to their members against physical or spiritual threats from outside.

Ans. Protection

1. In …… cooperative society each member has his own farmland.

Ans. None of the above

1. ….……. are societies that serve the function of the numbers.

Ans. None of the above

1. In Nigeria ……………. structure of cooperatives covers wider areas of operation mostly formed by a number of primarily co-operatives.

Ans. Secondary

1. The …………… is the type of co-operatives where the members have decided to leave all aspects of decision making to management

Ans. Integrated

1. The more advanced forms of traditional co operations is demonstrated in following except?

Ans. Marketing box

1. Producers co-operative. If they are producers of goods and/or service. This can be further broken down into the following, except?

Ans. Chaos co-operatives

1. The most important role of government plays in co-operative affairs is to ………………: to direct them and give a legal personally to the co-operative.

Ans. None of the above

1. The advantages of borrowed capital become clear when compared to owned.

Ans. Fund

1. Co-operatives action takes place when …………… pool their resources together to obtain what is needed by all

Ans. Individuals

1. Many co-operatives leader were dishonest, co-operatives funds in most cases ended in their private………………….

Ans. Pockets

1. ….……………….. is the type of land ownership, whereby land is generally regarded as the property of the community

Ans. Marketing block

1. Individuals that form a ……… share identical interest or goals

Ans. Cooperative

1. Beyond the granting of loans, government again provides outright …………… of co-operatives.

Ans. Grants

1. Co-operatives are not ………….

Ans. All the options are correct

1. Co-operatives are not ………………….

Ans. All the options are correct

1. ….………………… are societies that serve the function of multi or many purposes designed for the benefit of the number.

Ans. None of the above

1. Individuals that form a …….. share identical interest [s] or goods [s].

Ans. Cooperative

1. ….……………… reasons constitute the major motive why people join or form cooperative.

Ans. Economic

1. In Nigeria …………….. structure of cooperative covers wider areas of operation mostly formed by a number of primarily co-operatives.

Ans. Secondary

1. The co-operative is thus established to ------------. the interest of the members.

Ans. None of the above

1. The authority for ------------- money is derived from the annual general meeting of the co-operatives

Ans. None of the above

1. Producers co-operatives , if they are producers of goods and/or services. This can be further broken down into the following, except?

Ans. Chaos co-operation

1. Price is a feature of marketing. True or False

Ans. True\’

1. ….…………………. are the life wire of a co-operatives organization.

Ans. Bye laws

1. Co-operatives action takes place when individuals ………….. their resources together

Ans. Pool

1. ….……………… can be refereed to as any coming together of primary co-operatives to form another common body.

Ans. Union

1. In private businesses, profit are shared in proportion to ………………………..

Ans. Shareholding

1. Co-operative can also be said to be any form of two or more persons working together to achieve one ………………… or the other,

Ans. Goal

1. It is general believe that co-operative societies are owned by ……………….

Ans. Member

1. Every co-operators combine in themselves the functions of ………………….. and users

Ans. Owners

1. Co-operatives action takes place when individuals pool their ……….. together

Ans. Resources

1. The ……………….. is the type of co-operatives where the member have decided to leave all aspects of decision making to management

Ans. Integrated

1. The first co-operative act of man was when the first human family started ………….. food together

Ans. Gathering

1. An apex co-operatives is the same thing as functionally specialized national ………………..

Ans. Co-operative

1. Banks loans are usually……………. term.

Ans. Short

1. The …………… capital is the capital contributed from within the co-operatives itself. It includes fines,savings, special deposits etc.

Ans. Owned

1. It is the duty of the general meeting to elect board of directors or committee members into various …………………….:

Ans. None of the above

1. The advantages of borrowed capital become clear when compared to owned.

Ans. Fund

1. The …………… are funds that are created and maintained within the co-operatives business enterprise as a form of security against any unforeseen circumstance.

Ans. Reserve

1. co-operatives are not …………………..

Ans. All the options are correct

1. ….………………. reasons constitute the major motive why people join or form co-operative.

Ans. Economic

1. In Nigeria ………………….. structure of co-operative covers wider areas of operation mostly formed by a number of primarily co-operatives.

Ans.secondary

1. Borrowed capital is different from owned ……………. because it is obtained from outside.

Ans. Capital

1. The authority for ……………………….. money is derived from the Annual General meeting of the co-operatives.

Ans. None of the above

1. In ………………. co-operative society each member has his own farmland.

Ans. None of the above

1. Extension agents would find it easier to work with organized group like the co-operatives than individual …………………

Ans. Farmer

1. The ……………………. is the type of co-operatives where the members have decided to leave all aspects of decision making to management

Ans. Integrated

1. ….…………..: are the life wire of a co-operatives organization.

Ans. Bye laws

1. The more advanced forms of traditional co-operation is demonstrated in following except?

Ans. Marketing box

1. The co-operatives can enjoy ……………….. which authorize them to draw the amount up to an agreed maximum amount.

Ans. Overdrafts

1. A …….: co-operative society is the co-operative where member make all the decisions and management is to execute only.

Ans. Traditional

1. Co-operatives action takes place when a pool their resources together to obtain what is needed by all

Ans. Individuals

1. Borrowed capital is different from owned ……………….. because it is obtained from outside.

Ans. Capital

1. Government also gives out loans to co-operative with which ……………. are expected to use and execute viable projects.

Ans. Co-operatives

1. Rural thus has ambiguous meaning relative to social-historical location of the ……………………….:

Ans. Concept

1. Ruralness did not become an issue until something different ………………………………:

Ans. Developed

1. Rural societies are also characterized by ……………………. of urban commodities like cafes and and restaurants. Theaters, galleries etc.

Ans. Absence

1. Traditional-type rural societies are generally moving toward the same type of …………………:

Ans. Linkage

1. Generally, ……………… entails a shift { an upward shift} from one end to another and over a period of time.

Ans. Development

1. Development contributes to the well-being and comfort of the ………………..:

Ans. People

1. Rural urban interaction process focuses on planning of rural development along within the framework of overall…………………. development plan.

Ans. National

1. ….………………. investigation of rural society may be classified into four broad categories etc.

Ans. Sociological

1. In the most ……………………….. countries, the greatest opportunity for gainful employment for females is in nonfarm work; the ?field? Activities are predominantly men\’s work.

Ans. Modernized

1. Provision for rural development agenda of local, state and federal governments.

Ans. Agricultural

1. The …………………… shows the assets the member with the society such as, savings shares among others

Ans. Record

1. In ………………… type of co-operative member poor resource together and go in search of supplirs who can sell goods at good prices to them.

Ans. Consumer

1. Which type of co-operative that engaged in the agricultural sector

Ans. All of the above

1. Which co-operatives are co-operatives that have been fully registered and operating

Ans. Unregistered

1. What type of capital is raised from the each resources; it capital raised outside the co-operative.

Ans. Borrowed

1. the ……………….. balance of the society should never be kept in an individual account or one hose office

Ans. Cash

1. ….…………………… who are so interested can him a building co-operative society.

Ans. Individual

1. Which capital concerns those items that often remain in the service of the co-operative over a long period of time. Example are: land ,Building, Equipment, Vehicles among others.

Ans. Fixed

1. Member of the board can be called the officers of the co-operative who are elected into office by the majority of the ……………

Ans. Members

1. The structure of co-operative …………………. is layers: the first layer comprises the member of the co-operative.

Ans. Management

1. Co-operatives with ………………. by guarantee which means that the joint liability of the member is limited not simply to the value of the shares held by the member, but also to the value of specified and mutually agreed multiple of value of shares held.

Ans. Limited liability

1. The major aim of a co-operative is to achieve economic goals, which include --------------------.

Ans. Making profits

1. In private businesses, profit are shared in proportion to ……………………….

Ans. Shareholding

1. In general, co-operative can be any form of two or more ……………. working together to achieve one goal or the other

Ans. Persons

1. ….………… co-operative are mostly formed by a number of primarily co-operatives.

Ans. None of the above

1. Co-operative organizations are for patrons with motive to obtain goods and services at …….. through their joint undertaking.

Ans. Cost

1. A …………… co-operative is a result of action by a number of independent primaries and / or secondaries and / or tertiary.

Ans. Federation

1. Co-operatives action takes place when individuals pool their………………….. together

Ans. Resources

1. Co-operative s are legal entities that can …………….. and be sued

Ans. Sue

1. The ………………….. is an attempts to define co-operatives in terms of values, ideologies and overall economic and social goals.

Ans. Essentialist approach

1. Gender can be defined as a social construct that asserts that the expectations and responsibilities of men and women are not always ……….. determined.

Ans. Biologically

1. The ……….. of citizenship of equality, voice and access will be constantly redefined.

Ans. Rights

1. The Nigeria armed forces and Nigeria police should reflect the ………. character

Ans. Federal

1. To rawls the …… theories are: first, the each person is to have an equal right

Ans. Distribution

1. The family: the expectation is that as the first arena of contract, children inevitably should absorb democratic ….. and value

Ans. Norms

1. Muslims are expected to submit to the authority of the state and the ruler in line with the ……….. of sharia

Ans. Supremacy

1. Indivisibility: this feature relates to good which, by their …………, cannot be shared out among their beneficiaries

Ans. Character

1. Statism as a concept is the presumed tendency on the part of state to reserve their …………….. or expendable foreigners and

Ans. Indigence's

1. There is legal action and ………….. action in a state

Ans. Social

1. Morality is a matter of …………. personal choice and decision.

Ans. Authentic