**Chapter 10: Cooperatives and Family Business**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The origin of the cooperative movement can be traced back in which year?
2. 1840.
3. 1844.
4. 1769.
5. 1761.
6. The fifth internationally recognised cooperative principle is:
7. Voluntary and open membership.
8. Provision of education, training and information.
9. Concern for the community.
10. Democratic member control.
11. The main aim of the cooperatives is…
12. To increase its members’ value.
13. To enhance its members’ educational level.
14. To help small economies avoid exploitation.
15. Fight inequality.
16. Family business can form an appropriate environment for the development of social capital because:
17. Within family, members learn how to trust other people.
18. It provides stability to its members.
19. It teaches members how to operating as part of a team.
20. All of the above.
21. Two of the main spheres of the cooperative business model according to Prakash (2003) are:
22. The membership of the cooperative and its compliance to regulations.
23. The cooperative board and executive team and its compliance to regulations.
24. The organisational structure of the cooperative and its compliance to regulations.
25. The membership of the cooperative and the organisational structure of the cooperative.
26. The theory which considers the board responsible for the interests of both the company’s members and other shareholders is:
27. Agency theory.
28. Resource dependency theory.
29. Stakeholder theory.
30. Managerial Hegemony theory.
31. The theory which suggests that senior executives or the board have the real power is:
32. Agency theory.
33. Resource dependency theory.
34. Stewardship theory.
35. Managerial Hegemony theory.
36. What is/ are the role(s) of the board based on stewardship theory?
37. To add value to top decisions.
38. To safeguard owners’ interests.
39. To represent member interests.
40. All of the above.
41. What is/are the role(s) of the board based on the democratic perspective?
42. To oversee management.
43. To improve performance.
44. To ratify decisions.
45. None of the above.
46. The role(s) of the board based on the managerial hegemony theory are:
47. To ratify decisions.
48. To control management.
49. To check compliance.
50. To safeguard owners’ interests.