MA ECONOMICS First Semester Agricultural Economics (MEC- 03)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) = 20 Part-B (Descriptive) = 50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins. Marks: 50

1. Answer the following questions- (any five)

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- a) Define Agriculture
- b) What do you mean by Agricultural Productivity?
- c) What is organic farming?
- d) Why is efficiency of irrigation important?
- e) Mention two sources of Non Institutional credit.
- f) What is Agricultural Marketing?
- g) What is Recycling?
- 2. Answer the following questions- (any five)

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- a) Give three features of Indian Agriculture.
- b) Mention three problems of Indian Agricultural Marketing.
- c) Give three sources of Institutional Credit.
- d) What are the objectives of Self Help Group?
- e) What is food security?
- f) What is Hybrid Seeds?
- g) What do you mean by Regulated Market?

3. Answer the following in details :- (any five)

- 5 ×5=25
- a) Discuss in brief the role of Agriculture in Indian Economy.
- b) Explain five functions of NABARD.
- c) Mention five measures for improvement of Agricultural Marketing in India.
- d) "Farming is a way of life", Explain.
- e) Discuss about significance of livestock in Indian Economy.
- f) What are the scopes of Biotechnology in fostering the Agricultural Economy of India?
- g) Write short note on (any one)
 - (i) Green Revolution
 - (ii) Regional Rural Bank

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes			Marks – 20
	PART A- Objectiv	ve Type	
I. Choose the correct options from	om the following:		1 ×20=20
1. In India Green Revolution start	ted in		
a) 4 th Plan b) 5 th Plan	c) 6 th Plan	d)7 th Plan	
2. Green revolution increased ma	inly the Production of		
	c) Wheat		
3. New high yielding varieties ofa) Prof. Norman Borlaugc) Dr. Robert Stone			
4. High yielding varieties program	n me does not include		
a) Wheat b) Pulses	c) Jowar	d) Maize	
5. In India High yielding varieties a) 1960 b) 1966	s programme was initiated in c) 1972	d) 1978	
6. New high yielding varieties of	wheat were first developed in	n	
a) India b) Brazil	c) China	d) Mexico	
7. In India Regional Rural Banks	were established in		
a) 1960 b) 1965	c) 1970	d) 1975	
8. NABARD was set up in	ato he name a la sel se		
a) 1980 b) 1982	c) 1986	d) 1992	
9. In India Cooperative movemen	t was initiated in		
a) 1904 b) 1914	c) 1924	d) 1934	
10. In India Main agency providing a) NABARD b) N	ng food grains to the public of NAFED c) FCI	listribution system isd) None of the	
a) 1950 b) 1960	c) 1965	d) 1975	
a) 1930 b) 1900	C) 1903	u) 19/3	

12.	NAFED is a						
	a) Company	b) Co	operative Organizatio	on			
	c) Government Body		ne of the above.				
13.	AGMARK stamp is related to-						
	,	/	ricultural Produce				
	c) None of the above	d) Bo	th (a) & (b)				
14.	Waste Recycling has some significant advantages. It						
	a) Leads to less utilization of raw materials						
	b) Makes the surrounding cleaner and healthier						
	c) Saves Money						
	d) All of the above						
15	Organic farming is the form of	agricultu	re that relies on	TSLAT			
15.	a) Techniques such as crop rot			anure			
	c) Compost and biological pes						
16.	Time frame for long term cred	it to the f	armers in India is	0 (3			
	a) More than 5 years	b) 5 years					
	c) Less than 5 years		d) None of the above				
17.	The percentage of population i	n India v	vho are engaged in ag	riculture is			
	a) 80% b) 70		c) 60%	d) 50%			
			Swedminstrage (b) Dr M.S.			
18.	In India the Agricultural Price			unu A. a.C. (b.			
	a) 1947 b) 19	952	c) 1960	d) 1985			
10	T. T. 1'		1 . 1 1 . 1				
19.	In India nationalization of com						
	a) 1970 b) 19	909	c) 1980	d) 1955			
20.	In India period for short term of	redit to f	armer is	10	1966°		
	a) Less than 15 months		b) 15 month				
	c) More than 15 months d) None of the above						
			Co - c month				