MA ECONOMICS
Third Semester
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-I
(MEC – 305 B)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

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

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any *four* from *Question no.* 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Define Agriculture. Discuss about Nature and Scope of Agricultural Economics.

    (2+4+4=10)

2. Discuss the role of Marine fishery and Inland Fishery in Indian Agriculture.

    (5+5=10)

3. What is rural industrialization? Discuss the problems of rural industrialization in India.   (5+5=10)

4. Discuss about the of Livestock resources in India. Briefly discuss what is white revolution.   (6+4=10)

5. What is Rural Infrastructure? Discuss the role played by Rural Transport in an Economy.   (2+8=10)

6. Discuss about Technical Change and Agricultural Productivity.   (4+6=10)

7. Explain Peasant Farming and State Farming.   (5+5=10)

8. Write short notes on (*any two*):   (5+5=10)

    a) Farm budgeting

    b) Horticulture

    c) Land Reform

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Duration: 20 minutes   **Marks – 20**

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Fill in the blanks: 1×5=5

i) In India, The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were set up in…………….to provide credit to

   the weaker section of the country.

ii) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India jointly set up the National Bank

   for Agriculture and Rural Development in………………..

iii) The other name of Law of Variable Proportion is…………………………………..

iv) Return to scale is a…………………………………..phenomenon.

v) India is the…………………….. largest producer of Fish in the World.

II. Write true or false: 1×5=5

i) Constant Marginal Return function can be expressed as

   $\Delta Y_1/\Delta X_1 = \Delta Y_2/\Delta X_2 = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \Delta Y_n/\Delta X_n.$

ii) Broadly, fishery resources of India are either Inland or marine.

iii) Floriculture is highly remunerative employment options for women in rural areas.

iv) Peasant farming is also known as family farming.

v) Average physical product=output/Input=Y/X.

III. Choose the correct answer: 1×10=10

i) Govt of India formulated its Forest Policy in…………..
   (a) 1947   (b) 1951   (c) 1952   (d) 1945

ii) The state…………..has an efficient implementation of milk cooperatives.
 (a) Gujarat   (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Tamilnadu   (d) Kerala

iii) About……….. million fishermen draw their livelihood from fisheries in India.
 (a) 10   (b) 14   (c) 20   (d) 2

iv) Operation Flood is a system whereby all the farmers can pool their……….produce and the same is marketed to urban centers through cooperatives.
 (a) Vegetables   (b) Milk
 (c) Fish   (d) None

v) Which one of the following is a major source of human capital formation in a country?
 (a) Expenditure on education   (b) Expenditure on Infrastructure
 (c) Expenditure on Defense   (d) None of these

vi) Natural gas belongs to………….source of energy.
 (a) Primary   (b) Secondary
 (c) Non-conventional (d) Conventional

vii) India is…………. largest producer of Horticultural crop in the world.
 (a) First   (b) Second
 (c)Third   (d) Fourth

viii) Zamindari system was initially introduced by……………
 (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) W. Bentinck
 (c) Curzon   (d) J. M. Keynes

ix) The problems faced in rural banking are………………
 (a) Insufficient rural credit   (b) Growing over dues
 (c) Inadequate amount of sanction (d) All of these

x) …………..is the most critical components of infrastructure, which is often identified with progress in modern civilization.
 (a) Power   (b) Health
 (c) Education   (d)Transport

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