

MA ECONOMICS
FOURTH SEMESTER
AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS
MEC – 402A

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. The Govt. of India defines 'rural labour' as the person living in rural areas and
 - a. Main income from wage labour
 - b. Work in agriculture and non-agriculture
 - c. Small and marginal farmers
 - d. All of these
2. NSSO separately publishes reports for rural households on.....
 - a. Indebtedness
 - b. Consumption expenditure
 - c. Agriculture subsidies
 - d. Only a and b are correct
3. There areforms of labour, based on their nature of employment.
 - a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 6
4. Interlocking of factor markets means.....
 - a. Inter linkage of land and labour market
 - b. Inter linkage of credit and commodity market
 - c. Both a and b are correct
 - d. None of these
5. Major cause of interlocking of factor markets is.....
 - a. Farmers are lazy and they want one stop solution
 - b. Assurance of work at any season
 - c. Higher wages
 - d. None of these
6. Mobility of labour depends on.....
 - a. Marginal productivity of labour
 - b. Differential wage rate
 - c. Interlocking of market contracts
 - d. All of these
7. When did green revolution started in India?
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1966
 - c. 1982
 - d. 1990
8. Different crops grown in alternate rows are an example of
 - a. Intercropping
 - b. Contour cropping
 - c. Combined cropping
 - d. Mixed cropping

9. What is the position of India in total wheat production in the world?
 - a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Third
 - d. Tenth
10. Which of the following statement on MSP is correct?
 - a. MSP is fixed at the beginning of the sowing season
 - b. It is fixed by CACP
 - c. MSP need not necessarily cover the cost of production
 - d. Only a and b are correct
11. Which of the agency is responsible for procurement, distribution and storage of food grain produced in India?
 - a. Ministry of agriculture
 - b. Food Corporation of India
 - c. NEDFI
 - d. TRIFED
12. Which of the following bank provides agricultural credit?
 - a. SBI
 - b. Bandhan bank
 - c. HDFC
 - d. ICICI
13. Which of the following is a new addition in marketing of agriculture product?
 - a. Primary cooperative society
 - b. Farmer
 - c. JIOMART
 - d. FCI
14. Integrated farming practice involves
 - a. Integration of field crop, horticulture and livestock
 - b. Sustainable environment
 - c. Saving of resources
 - d. All of the above
15. Marketing cost is.....
 - a. Price difference of received by farmer and paid by consumer
 - b. Difference of wage
 - c. Government tax
 - d. All of the above
16. Does the increase in the number of regulated agricultural markets will
 - a. Worsen marketing
 - b. Will not affect in marketing
 - c. Improve marketing
 - d. Cannot say
17. Restriction of artificial scarcity and price manipulation is prohibited by.....
 - a. MRTP act
 - b. Essential commodity act
 - c. Prevention of food adulteration act
 - d. None of the above
18. Market functionaries include:
 - a. Kutcha Arhatia
 - b. Pucca Arhatia
 - c. Tola
 - d. All of these

19. Goods are sold to retailers in.....
- a. Primary market
 - b. Secondary market
 - c. Terminal market
 - d. None of the above
20. Grading of quality of the food product is done through.....
- a. AGMARK
 - b. ODEX
 - c. ECOMARK
 - d. None of these

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Explain ten factors that determine the agriculture prices in India. 10
2. What are the different types of sustainable agriculture practices exist in the world? explain 10
3. What is direct benefit transfer? How the rural economy of India is reviving through Micro-finance and SHG? 5+5=10
4. a) Explain the scientific mechanism followed in paddy cultivation in India? 5+5=10
b) What are the scientific ways of paddy cultivation suggested by International Rice Research Institute?
5. a) Explain different state intervention policies for the farmer's protection in India? 7+3=10
b) Explain any three agriculture pricing policy in India.
6. a) What are the agriculture reform laws passed by Govt. of India? 7+3=10
b) Why did farmers' protest take place against these reform policies?
7. a) Through the minimum support price policy government gives subsidy only to the consumers of agriculture produce. True or false? Justify it. 4+3+3=10
b) Should issue price be higher than market price? Comment.
c) Under what circumstances was the Agricultural Prices Commission set up?
8. a) Explain the concept of agricultural marketing and agricultural finance. 2+5+3=10
b) Explain the role of NABARD and RRB's in agricultural finance.
c) Briefly explain any one agricultural marketing channel that exists in India.

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