

**M.Sc. (Agriculture) – I**  
**AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**  
**General Instructions for Students**

Name of Candidate \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Every candidate should carry his/her valid Roll No. cum Admit Card to the Entrance Test. No candidate without the valid Roll No. cum Admit Card will be allowed to enter the Examination Centre.
2. Please fill in all particulars properly and legibly.
3. The paper will be of Two Hour duration.
4. The question paper will comprise of three parts. Part A will comprise of Twenty five Multiple Choice Type questions of General Agriculture of One mark each. Part B will be of Fifty Multiple Choice Question of Elective of One mark each.
5. Part C will be of Subjective Type Questions.
6. The candidate has to fill in the right option against the question number in the OMR sheet with BLUE/BLACK pen.
7. There will be no negative marking.
8. The OMR and Answer Sheet must be handed over to the Room Supervisor even candidate has not written anything.
9. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall before Two hours.
10. Do not write/make any identification marks(s)/religious symbols/slogan(s) on the OMR/Answer Sheet.
11. The candidate must ensure that his OMR and Answer Sheet have been duly stamped.
12. Please ensure that you have signed the attendance sheet for the day.
13. Mobile Phones and other electronic gadgets such as Bluetooth etc. are strictly prohibited in the Examination Centre.

## Multiple Choice Questions

## PART-A

## General Agriculture (Common for all)

1. Hormones used for inducing lactation in sterile cows is  
(A) Relaxin (B) Estrogen (C) Progesterone (D) Stilbestrol
2. Florigen is produced in the region of  
(A) Leaves (B) Fruits (C) Roots (D) Trunk
3. Sustainable agriculture can be achieved by:  
(A) More resources (B) More Subsidies  
(C) More technological support (D) Better prices of the produce
4. The all-round development of Indian rural people can be achieved by means of  
(A) Extension education (B) Adult extension  
(C) More money distribution (D) All of the above
5. In extension education communication is a  
(A) Process (B) Method (C) Idea (D) Expression of thoughts
6. Black heart of potato is caused by:  
(A) Bacteria (B) Fungi (C) Poor Ventilation in Storage (D) Algae
7. Solar energy treatment of wheat seed is recommended for the control of  
(A) Loose smut (B) Karnal bunt (C) Hill bunt (D) Black rust
8. Ranikhet disease of fowl is spread through  
(A) Bacteria (B) Fungi (C) MLO's (D) Virus
9. Self-incompatibility promotes:  
(A) Autogamy (B) Allogamy (C) Homogeny (D) None
10. Termite, one of the most damaging pest of wheat belong to order  
(A) Neuroptera (B) Thysanoptera (C) Isoptera (D) Diptera
11. Insecta is featured with  
(A) Body divided into three segments (B) Have three pairs of legs  
(C) Pair of Antenna (D) All the above
12. Insecticide act was passed in  
(A) 1986 (B) 1968 (C) 1972 (D) 1962
13. Insect feeding on plant of several Genera within a family are called as  
(A) Phytophagus (B) Polyphagus (C) Oligophagus (D) Monophagus
14. Which bee called as "Rock Bee or Giant Bee?"  
(A) Apis Mellifera (B) Apis dorsata (C) Apis Indica (D) Apis Florea
15. Total geographical area of India  
(A) 320 Mha (B) 329 Mha (C) 339 Mha (D) 359 Mha
16. Cropping Intensity of India  
(A) 126% (B) 130% (C) 136% (D) 142%
17. A certain part of energy received from the sun, is reflected back to space by the earth known as  
(A) Diffused (B) Transitional (C) Albedo (D) El. Nino

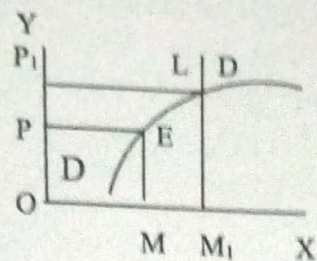
18. The science which deals with study of Rocks known as  
 (A) Pedology (B) Geology (C) Meteorology (D) None of these
19. .... is the value of next best alternative foregone  
 (A) Minimum cost (B) Opportunity cost (C) Isoquant (D) Marginal cost
20. The middle value of an ordered array of numbers is the  
 (A) Mode (B) Mean (C) Median (D) Midpoint
21. Write seed rate of Barseam in kg per hectare  
 (A) 10 kg (B) 15 kg (C) 20 kg (D) 25 kg
22. Instrument measure solar radiations  
 (A) Pyreno meter (B) Lux meter (C) Albedometer (D) All of these
23. Spacing of Rice during transplanting is  
 (A) 15 x 15cm (B) 20 x 20 cm (C) 15 x 20 cm (D) 10 x 15 cm
24. New variety of Barseam is  
 (A) BL12 (B) BL 22 (C) BL32 (D) BL42
25. Choose the mismatch among the following  
 (A) Conservation tillage ..... Erosion control  
 (B) Luxury consumptive by plants ..... Potassium  
 (C) Ammonium Sulphate ..... Basic fertilizer  
 (D) Gibberellins ..... Poly cyclic terpenoids

### PART-B

#### Elective (Agricultural Economics)

26. The term Economics was derived from a  
 (A) Latin word (B) Russian word (C) Greek word (D) None of the above
27. The law of Demand states that when  
 (A) Income rises demand rises (B) When price rises demand rises  
 (C) When price falls demand rises (D) When income and price rise demand rises
28. A Production Possibility curve indicates the  
 (A) Allocation of the supply of commodities among the members of a community  
 (B) Efficiency with which a community's resources are used to satisfy its wants  
 (C) Attainable combination of commodities for a community using all its available resources.  
 (D) Quantities in which a community decides to produce various commodities.
29. Demand can be defined as  
 (A) Desire to buy (B) Willingness to buy  
 (C) Ability to pay (D) Desire and willingness to buy backed by adequate purchasing power
30. In the case of a Giffen good like bajra, a fall in the price tends to  
 (A) Make the demand remain constant (B) Reduce the demand  
 (C) Increase the demand (D) Change demand in an abnormal way

31. Which of the following is shown in the figure?



- (A) A rise in demand
- (B) Indifference curve
- (C) Engels curve
- (D) None of these

32. Extension and contraction of demand are the same as
- (A) Increase and decrease in demand
  - (B) A shift in demand curve
  - (C) Movement along a demand curve
  - (D) None of these
33. National income is calculated on the basis of the following methods
- (A) Savings, investment and income method
  - (B) Income, output and outlay methods
  - (C) Income, consumption and balance of payment methods
  - (D) Outlay, production and depreciation methods
34. Smuggling is excluded from GNP because
- (A) It is outlawed
  - (B) It is antisocial
  - (C) It involves transaction which have no value
  - (D) It does not involve market transactions
35. National income estimates in India have reference to a year is
- (A) A calendar year
  - (B) A financial year
  - (C) A U.N. year
  - (D) None of these
36. In Keynes general theory, a consumption is a function of
- (A) Nominal money balance
  - (B) Current income minus taxes
  - (C) Permanent Income
  - (D) Real balances
37. Liquidity refers to
- (A) The moneyness of an asset
  - (B) The market value of an asset
  - (C) Convertibility of assets into money
  - (D) None of the above
38. A demand pull inflation is caused by
- (A) Increase in interest rates
  - (B) Reduction in bank rates
  - (C) Increased consumption expenditure
  - (D) Reduction in wages
39. Of the following which is a cause of Cost Push inflation.
- (A) Increased consumption expenditure
  - (B) A reduction in taxation
  - (C) Increase in demand
  - (D) Increase in wages and salaries
40. Mean is a
- (A) Positional average
  - (B) Mathematical average
  - (C) Both of these
  - (D) None of these
41. Median is a
- (A) Positional average
  - (B) Mathematical average
  - (C) None of above
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
42. Black money can best be viewed as
- (A) Money made through tax evasion
  - (B) Money made in black market transactions
  - (C) Money through bribes
  - (D) Unaccounted money

43. The most important type of unemployment in India is  
 (A) Structural unemployment (B) Disguised unemployment  
 (C) Frictional unemployment (D) Cyclical unemployment
44. Inflation means  
 (A) A persistent rise in the general level  
 (B) An increase in the prices of manufactured goods  
 (C) An increase in the prices of consumer goods  
 (D) An increase in the price of commodities in a fair price shop
45. At the village level, the loans from the cooperative institutions are disbursed by the  
 (A) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (B) The Central Cooperative Banks  
 (C) The State Cooperative Banks (D) The NABARD
46. The national income of a nation is  
 (A) Government annual income (B) Sum total of factor incomes  
 (C) Surplus of public sector undertakings (D) Exports minus import
47. Which of the following organizations looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India?  
 (A) FCI (B) IDBI (C) NABARD (D) ICAR
48. Which of the following estimates the national income in India  
 (A) Central Statistical Organization (B) National Income Committee  
 (C) Planning Commission (D) Reserve Bank of India
49. In which of the following fields was the first cooperative movement in India initiated?  
 (A) Agricultural credit (B) Farming activities  
 (C) Consumer cooperation (D) Agricultural marketing
50. What is the value of goods and services produced in a country within a year called?  
 (A) National income at factor cost (B) Net national output  
 (C) Net national product at market prices (D) Gross National product at market prices
51. Which of the following is the basic characteristic of Oligopoly  
 (A) A few sellers, one buyer (B) A few sellers, many buyers  
 (C) A few sellers, a few buyers (D) Many sellers, a few buyers
52. Census in India is being held regularly after every  
 (A) 6 years (B) 8 years (C) 10 years (D) 12 years
53. Which industry employs the largest number of women in India?  
 (A) Tea (B) Textile (C) Jute Coal (D) Coal
54. In which year was the new liberalized industrial policy announced in India?  
 (A) 1989 (B) 1990 (C) 1991 (D) 1992
55. Which among the following is an essential characteristic of mixed economy?  
 (A) Co-existence of small scale and large scale industries  
 (B) Co-existence of Private and Public sectors  
 (C) Assigning equal importance to both agriculture and heavy industries  
 (D) Co-existence of the rich and the poor

56. What happens to marginal cost when average cost increases?  
 (A) Marginal cost is below average cost  
 (B) Marginal cost is above average cost  
 (C) Marginal cost is equal to average variable cost  
 (D) Marginal cost is equal to average cost
57. Who is known as the Father of Economics?  
 (A) Adam Smith (B) Chanakya (C) Machiavelli (D) None of these
58. Who is the ex-officio chairman of Planning Commission?  
 (A) Prime Minister (B) President  
 (C) Chief Justice of Supreme Court (D) Speaker of Lok Sabha
59. Which certification indicates a guarantee of quality for agricultural food products like ghee, honey etc.  
 (A) ISI (B) Agmark (C) BIS (D) All of above
60. The Indian economy is  
 (A) Capitalist (B) Socialistic (C) Mixed (D) Federal
61. How many banks were nationalized in 1969?  
 (A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 13 (D) 14
62. Which Indian state has the highest per capital income?  
 (A) Haryana (B) Punjab (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Karnatka
63. Which state has the highest percentage of people living below the poverty line?  
 (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Orissa (C) Bihar (D) Madhya Pradesh
64. Monopolistic competition constitutes  
 (A) Single firm producing close substitutes (B) Many firm producing close substitutes  
 (C) Many firms producing differentiated product (D) None of these
65. Deflation is  
 (A) A situation of falling prices (B) A situation of rising prices  
 (C) A situation of constant prices (D) None of these
66. The maximum number of people in India work in the  
 (A) Primary Sector (B) Secondary Sector (C) Tertiary Sector (D) None of these
67. Cottage and small scale industries have an important role in India because they  
 (A) Promote employment (B) Prevent concentration of Economic power  
 (C) Reduce inequalities (D) All of above
68. Small scattered and fragmented land holdings  
 (A) Increase farm efficiency (B) Improve productivity  
 (C) Reduce productivity (D) Increase output
69. Which one of the following steps has been taken to make the agrarian structure growth oriented?  
 (A) Abolition of intermediaries (B) Tenancy reforms like security of tenure  
 (C) Consolidation of holding (D) All of the above

70. Which one of the following is the defects in agrarian structure of India?  
 (A) Tenants have little incentive  
 (B) Tenants cannot afford to provide capital investment  
 (C) Tenants get no profit by working with better equipment  
 (D) All of the above
71. The inequalities of income in the non-agricultural sector are  
 (A) Increasing (B) Decreasing (C) Stable (D) All of above
72. Double counting has the effect of  
 (A) Under estimating national product  
 (B) Overestimating national product  
 (C) Distorting national product  
 (D) Misleading conclusion about national product
73. Which of the following methods should be used to estimate national income of a predominantly agricultural economy?  
 (A) Production method (B) Income method  
 (C) Expenditure method (D) All of above
74. Duopoly is a market situation when  
 (A) There is only one producer of a given product  
 (B) There are two producers of a given product  
 (C) There are more than two producers  
 (D) There are few producers
75. Ceteris Paribus term is related to  
 (A) Monetary Theory (B) Law of Demand  
 (C) General equilibrium theory (D) All of above

### PART C

#### Subjective Type Questions

**Note : Attempt all questions. Each question carries FIVE marks.**

1. What do you mean by agricultural marketing? Discuss its importance for Indian economy?
2. Discuss main problems of Indian economy.
3. What are the defects of Indian agricultural marketing?
4. What do you mean by farm management? Discuss various important decision in farm management?
5. What is Keynes Physiological law of consumption?