D 121006 (Pages : 4) Name...

Reg. No.....................................

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 06—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

Answer **all** *questions.*
All questions carries equal weightage.

1. The term Cobweb Theory was first suggested by ——————— in 1934.

    (a) Nicholas Kaldor. (b) Henery Schultz.

    (c) Althus Hanau. (d) Arther Lewis.

2. Production economies will be reaped by the large-sized farm on account of :

    (a) Use of up-to-date and most automatic machines.

    (b) Advantages of division of labour and specialisation.

    (c) Better utilisation of by products.

    (d) All the above.

3. Green revolution <u>does not</u> include the application of :

    (a) HYV seeds. (b) Organic fertilizers.

    (c) Pesticides. (d) Promoted irrigation facilities.

4. The Central Government announced the New National Agriculture Policy in :

    (a) 1991. (b) 1995.

    (c) 2000. (d) 2001.

Turn over

5. The Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was launched in :

    (a) June, 1991.   (b) June 1992.

    (c) June 1995.   (d) June 1997.

6. Golden Revolution is related to :

    (a) Wheat and rice.   (b) Bamboo and rice.

    (c) Horticulture and wheat.   (d) Horticulture and honey.

7. Identify the non- institutional source/s of agricultural credit :

    (a) Regional Rural Banks.   (b) Money lenders.

    (c) Co-operatives.   (d) All the above.

8. *The Economics of Agricultural Development* has been authored by :

    (a) Mellor.   (b) Schultz.

    (c) Lewis.   (d) Boserup.

9. Lewis model assumes the following except :

    (a) The traditional sector is over-populated with zero marginal productivity of labour.

    (b) Modern industrial sector is characterized by high productivity.

    (c) The subsistence sector does not make the use of reproducible capital while the modern sector is capital intensive.

    (d) The supply of labour to industrial sector is perfectly inelastic.

10. According to Mellor, the total supply curve for agricultural produce in traditional agriculture is :

    (a) Horizontal.   (b) Vertical.

    (c) Upward sloping.   (d) Backward sloping.

11. $MRTS_{LK}$ represents :

    (a) Slope of indifference curve.

    (b) Slope of PPC.

    (c) Slope of labour supply curve.

    (d) Slope of isoquant.

12. Choose the <u>incorrect</u> statement related to Cobb-Douglas production function :

    (a) It is a linear homogeneous production function.

    (b) The elasticity of substitution is always equal to zero.

    (c) The expansion path generated by the cobb-Douglas function is also a straight line passing through the origin.

    (d) α and β are positive fractions showing the elasticity co-efficients of outputs for inputs labor and capital respectively.

13. ————————————— is the price fixed by the government to protect farmers against excessive fall in market prices.

    (a) Minimum support price.   (b) Procurement price.

    (c) Issue price.   (d) None of the above.

14. A situation in economic development where surplus rural labor is fully absorbed into the manufacturing sector is called :

    (a) Lewis turning point.   (b) Commercialization point.

    (c) Industrialization point.   (d) Take off stage.

15. Summing the products of land area to each crop, multiplied by the actual duration of that crop divided by the total cultivated land times 365 days gives :

    (a) Cropping pattern.

    (b) Net sawn area.

    (c) Cultivated land utilization index.

    (d) Land use pattern.

$(15 \times 1/5 = 3 \text{ weightage})$

Part B

Answer any **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 1 *weightage.*

16. Define Agricultural Economics

17. What is disguised unemployment ?

18. What is meant by marketable surplus ?

19. Define food inflation.

Turn over

20. Write a short note on Boserup's theory.

21. What is meant by crop insurance ?

22. Define agricultural productivity.

23. What is Agreement on Agriculture ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C

Answer any **seven** *questions.*
Each question carries 2 *weightage.*

24. What are the objectives of agricultural price policy ?

25. Define Agribusiness. Explain types and significance of agro based industries.

26. What are the sources of agricultural credit in India ?

27. *Mellor's approach is more pragmatic and extensive than that of Schults.* Discuss.

28. Discuss the features and success of land reforms in India.

29. Differentiate between PDS and TPDS. Evaluate the role of public intervention in price determination

30. Explain capital formation in agriculture. Give justifications for public versus private investment

31. Discuss the impact of WTO agreements on Indian agriculture.

32. Explain the nature of agricultural production function given by Cobb-Douglas and Spillman.

33. Differentiate between farm planning and farm budgeting. Explain the significance of farm planning.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 4 *weightage.*

34. Explain the price determination of agricultural commodities. Describe the Cobweb model.

35. Explain Fei Ranis models of agricultural development.

36. Examine market structure of agricultural commodities. Discuss the causes for inefficiency in the system of agricultural marketing in India.

37. What do you mean by Green Revolution ? Evaluate the success and failures of Green Revolution in India

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

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ECO 4E 06—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes   **Total No. of Questions : 20**   **Maximum : 5 Weightage**

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 4E 06—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The Green Revolution has not been as green as it has been made out to be because :

    (A) It created big farmers.

    (B) It is confined to select regions.

    (C) It is confined only to wheat.

    (D) None of the above.

2. Green Revolution in India was introduced in 20th century during decade's of ——————————— for adopting new agricultural strategy.

    (A) 1960s.   (B) 1970s.

    (C) 1950s.   (D) 1990s.

3. Which of the following states has the highest irrigation coverage ?

    (A) Punjab.   (B) Karnataka.

    (C) Uttar Pradesh.   (D) Uttarakhand.

4. Which is a correct equation ?

    (A) TP = AP/N.   (B) AP = TP/N.

    (C) AP = TP × N.   (D) TP = AP – N.

5. Law of diminishing returns is also known as :

    (A) Variable proportion.   (B) Returns to scale.

    (C) Isoquant.   (D) Price line.

6. Slope of Total product Curve is called :

    (A) MP.   (B) AP.

    (C) TP.   (D) MC.

7. Law of variable proportion explains for :

    (A) Shortrun.   (B) Long run.

    (C) Medium.   (D) None of the above.

8. Which one of the following is not a factor of production ?

   (A) Land.   (B) Labour.

   (C) Capital.   (D) Bank Loan.

9. The short run is a time period in which :

   (A) All resources are fixed.

   (B) The level of output is fixed.

   (C) The size of the production plant is variable.

   (D) Some resources are fixed and others are variable.

10. The firm's short-run marginal-cost curve is increasing when :

   (A) Marginal product is increasing.   (B) Marginal product is decreasing.

   (C) Total fixed cost is increasing.   (D) Average fixed cost is decreasing.

11. Indian production of tea in the world stands at :

   (A) First.   (B) Second.

   (C) Third.   (D) Fourth.

12. Sona, PB 18 and Kalyan were the High Yielding Variety Seeds used in HYVS programme for which among the following crops ?

   (A) Wheat.   (B) Rice.

   (C) Cotton.   (D) Maize.

13. In which of the following year was the Food Corporation of India (FCI) set up ?

   (A) 1955.   (B) 1960.

   (C) 1965.   (D) 1970.

14. In India which of the following has the highest share in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and allied activities ?

   (A) Micro finance Institutions.   (B) Regional Rural Banks.

   (C) Commercial Banks.   (D) Co-operative Banks.

15. Which among the following is not a cereal ?

   (A) Rice.   (B) Wheat.

   (C) Gram.   (D) Maize.

Turn over

16. When did the Government present Kisan Credit Card Scheme ?

   (A) April 1853.   (B) August 1998.

   (C) July 1991.   (D) November 1995.

17. Which is not a source of Agriculture finance in India ?

   (A) Co-operative societies.   (B) Commercial Banks.

   (C) Regional Rural Banks   (D) None of these.

18. Which of the following in respect of Indian agriculture is not correct ?

   (A) India is the largest producer of mango, banana, cheeku and acid lime.

   (B) India is the largest producer of coconuts.

   (C) India is the 3rd largest producer of chemical fertilizers.

   (D) India is second largest producer of vegetables.

19. PDS stands for :

   (A) Price Distribution system.   (B) Public Division system.

   (C) Public Distribution System.   (D) None of these.

20. Which among the following does not belong to welfare schemes for the farmers ?

   (A) Kisan Credit Card Scheme.

   (B) SHG Bank Linkage Programme.

   (C) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.

   (D) Employee Referral Scheme.