

Subject Code **0415**

ECONOMICS (DSE-III)

Question Booklet No.

Signature of Invigilator	To be filled in by candidate by ball-point pen only	OMR Sl. No. _____
	Roll No. _____	_____
Time of Examination	Declaration : I have read and understood the instructions given below.	Full Marks : 80/50
Date of Examination	Full Signature of Candidate	
	Name of Candidate	

Number of Questions in the Booklet } **50/40**



UU 6th Semester Examination, 2020

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Immediately after getting the booklet read instructions carefully mentioned on the front and back page of the Question Booklet. Do not open the seals unless asked by the Invigilator.
- Write your Roll No., OMR Response Sheet No., in the specified places given above and put your signature.
- Write the subject code of the booklet in your OMR Sheet.
- Make all entries in the OMR Response Sheet as per the given instructions; otherwise OMR Response Sheet will not be evaluated.
- After opening the seals, ensure that the Question Booklet contains total no. of pages as mentioned above and printing of all the **50 / 40** questions are proper. If any discrepancy is found, inform the invigilator within **15** minutes and get the correct Question Booklet.
- For each question in the Question Booklet choose the correct option from the given four alternatives and darken the same circle in the OMR Response Sheet with Black or Blue ball-point pen.
- Darken the circle of correct answer properly; otherwise answers will not be evaluated. The candidate will be fully responsible for it.
- If more than one option is darken foe a particular question, then it will be treated as wrong answer.
- After completion of the examination, only OMR Response Sheet is to be handed over to the invigilator.

THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWER

ECONOMICS (DSE-III)

(Answer any 40 question)

1. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding Indian Agriculture :
 - (A) Agriculture is the main Source of livelihood of the people
 - (B) Share of Agriculture in GDP is increasing
 - (C) The Production of Foodgrains is increasing in the country
 - (D) Agriculture Contributes a very large Fraction of Indian's Exports
2. Which of the following economic activity is included in the Primary Sector :
 - (A) Finance and Real Estate
 - (B) Construction
 - (C) Manufacturing
 - (D) Forestry
3. Which of the following is the correct Interpretation of Simon Kuznet's concept of "Factor Contribution" of Agriculture to the over all growth of an economy ?
 - (A) Transfer of surplus resources from agriculture to non-Agricultural sector
 - (B) Supply of Foodgrains to the Economy
 - (C) Export of Agricultural Products
 - (D) Transfer of capital from industry to agriculture
4. Which of the following is an examples of compulsory transfer of funds from agriculture to non-agricultural sector :
 - (A) Savings in commercial banks
 - (B) Agricultural subsidy
 - (C) Land Tax
 - (D) Corporation Tax
5. The Agro based Industries :
 - (A) Provide inputs to agriculture
 - (B) Export agricultural Products
 - (C) Get raw materials from agriculture
 - (D) Produce Agricultural implements
6. Interdependence of agriculture and industry implies :
 - (A) Healthy competition between industry and agriculture
 - (B) Product of one sector serves as the input for the other
 - (C) Production of substitutes
 - (D) None of the above
7. Green Revolution has strengthened interdependence of industry and agriculture in India by :
 - (A) Increasing production of foodgrain in the country
 - (B) Increasing the production of cash crops
 - (C) Increasing demand for agricultural inputs Which are produced by the industry
 - (D) Increasing the income of the farmer
8. Which of the following are the contribution of agriculture to industry :
 - (A) Supply of raw material to industry
 - (B) Supply of wage goods
 - (C) Provision of market for industrial sector
 - (D) All of the above

9. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the limit of interdependence between industry and agriculture :
- (A) There is complete interdependence between the two sector
 - (B) interdependence between the two sector is Declining
 - (C) There a limit to interdependence between the two section
 - (D) There should be no interdependence between the two sector
10. The contribution of a primary sector to the GDP of india in 1950.51 was :
- (A) 58.4 Percent
 - (B) 56.4 Percent
 - (C) 74.4 Percent
 - (D) 64.7 Percent
11. The share of agriculture in India's GDP has been declining due to :
- (A) Relative increase in the share of industry and service sector in GDP
 - (B) Decline in agricultural production
 - (C) Decline in export of agricultural goods
 - (D) Limited expansion of irrigation facility
12. The main cause of unemployment in India is :
- (A) Deficiency of effective demand
 - (B) Shortage of capital
 - (C) Poor exploitation of natural resouces
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
13. According to Prof. R. Nurkse the marginal productivity of the disguised unemployed can be:
- (A) Zero
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Positive
14. The book Transforming traditional agriculture was written by :
- (A) E.Boserup
 - (B) Simon Kuznet
 - (C) J.W. Mellor
 - (D) T.W. Schultz
15. According to Schultz agriculture becomes tradional when :
- (A) Farmer use primitive method of production
 - (B) Farmers cultivate Traditionnal Crops
 - (C) The Art of cultivation becomes static
 - (D) Methods of production becomes unproductive.
16. Which of the Following is a Characteristic of schultz's concept of tradional agriculture :
- (A) there is a perfect allocation of resource
 - (B) there is disguised un employment
 - (C) Subsistance farming
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
17. According to schultz transformation of traditional agriculture involve :
- (A) Strengthening rural infrastructure
 - (B) Providing subsidy to farmers
 - (C) Creating demand for agricultural goods
 - (D) Creating new investment opportunities in agriculture
18. According to schultz agricultural transformation will follow only a :
- (A) Technological transformation
 - (B) Structural transformation
 - (C) Political transformation
 - (D) Social transformation

19. The command approach of initiating transformation of traditional agriculture involves :
- Encouraging co-operative farming
 - Implementation of new agricultural innovation by the state
 - Encouraging farmer to the new factor of production & agricultural practices
 - Liberalisation of economy
20. Which of the following farming operation is a traction work :
- Harvesting
 - Lift irrigation
 - Threshing
 - Grinding
21. The average size of holding in India is about :
- 7.13 hectares
 - 0.75 hectares
 - 1.16 hectares
 - 3.17 hectares
22. Mechanisation of agriculture facilitates multiple cropping by :
- Increasing the quality of crops
 - Improving irrigation facility
 - Conserving soil
 - Ensuring timely completion of agricultural operation.
23. Which of the following is the objective of agricultural price policy in a developing country :
- Increase agricultural output
 - Changing the production pattern of crops
 - Increasing marketable surplus of foodgrains
 - all the above
24. The negative price policy of agricultural goods implies :
- Deliberately reducing the price of foodgrain
 - Imposing tax on agricultural products
 - Maintaining a relatively low price of agricultural product
 - No government intervention in prices of agricultural products
25. Which of the following commission recommended fixation of price for agricultural crops by the government :
- Foodgrain price committee, 1964
 - Foodgrain procurement committee, 1950
 - Foodgrain policy committee, 1947
 - Foodgrain enquiring committee, 1957
26. The agricultural price commission was renamed as commission for agricultural cost & prices (CACP) in :
- 1966
 - 1980
 - 1983
 - 1965
27. The price at which the government regularly purchases foodgrain for the public distribution system is known as :
- Minimum support price
 - Market price
 - Procurement price
 - Regulated price
28. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was established in India in :
- 1965
 - 1951
 - 1948
 - 1955

29. Which of the following are the Function of food corporation of India :
- (A) Procurement of foodgrains
 - (B) Storage of foodgrains
 - (C) Distribution of foodgrains
 - (D) All of the above
30. Buffer stock of foodgrains is maintained by the government With a view to :
- (A) Maintain the normal trade channel
 - (B) Check inflationary rise in pricesd foodgrains
 - (C) Encourage Export
 - (D) None of the above
31. The main fuction of National Agricultural Coperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NACFEI) is :
- (A) Providing transport facility to agriculture goods
 - (B) Only marketing of agriculture commedities
 - (C) Procurement distrubution , Export and import of selected agricultural commo-dities
 - (D) Export and import of agricultural goods
32. The ‘Agmark’ standards have been developed with the objective of :
- (A) Facilitate marketing and transport agricul-tural goods
 - (B) Grading and marking of agricultural prod-ucts
 - (C) Regulating agricultural market
 - (D) Grading of agricultural markets
33. The type of out come which can be anticipated with some probabilities is said to involve :
- (A) Risk
 - (B) Certainty
 - (C) Uncertainty
 - (D) Both Uncertainty and Risk
34. The main cause of yield uncertainty is :
- (A) Fluctuation in National income
 - (B) Tenurial Uncertainty
 - (C) Biological nature of agriculture
 - (D) Fluctuation of price level
35. Which of the following measure can be taken at the farm level to deal with uncertainty :
- (A) Guaranteed agricultural prices
 - (B) Buffer stock scheme
 - (C) Improvement in extention service
 - (D) Flexibility
36. Diversification as a method of dealing with uncertainty implies :
- (A) Crops rotation
 - (B) Intensitive farming
 - (C) carring of several farm enterprises simultaneously
 - (D) Extensive Farming
37. The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was involved during :
- (A) 2015-2016
 - (B) 1999-2000
 - (C) 1996-1997
 - (D) 2011-2012

38. The main objective Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana(PMFBY) is :
- Provide life insurance to the farmer
 - Reduce premium burden on farmers
 - Early settlement of crop insurance claims
 - Both (B) and (C)
39. The targetted public Distribution system (TPDS) aims at :
- Supplying foodgrains at heavily subsidised price to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.
 - Supply foodgarins at subsidised price to every families
 - Distribute foodgrains free of cost to the targetted families
 - None of the above
40. Which of the following is not a fuction of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development(NABARD)
- Over see the Fuctioning of corporative
 - Provide loan to the state Government for rural development
 - Provide loan at subsidised rate to farmer
 - provide long term loans regional rural bank
41. A Vaidyanathan committe report relates to :
- Working of commercial bank
 - Working of co-operative providing short - term Finance
 - Working to commercial bank providing loans to farmer
 - Working of NABARD
42. Short-term credit is needed by the farmers to purchase :
- Agriculture Implements
 - Sinking of wells
 - Liquidation of old loans
 - Seeds and fertilise
43. The lead bank scheme was introduced in :
- 1956
 - 1972
 - 1882
 - 1969
44. The land development banks provide :
- Short- term loans to the farmers
 - Long term loan to the farmer
 - Medium term loan to the farmer
 - Cash credit to the farmers.
45. India ratified WTO Agreement on :
- January 1, 1991
 - December 30, 1994
 - March 31, 2001
 - January 1, 1996
46. The Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was launched during :
- Eleventh five year plan
 - Third five year plan
 - Twelveth five year plan
 - Sixth five year plan
47. The extent of Agricultural subsidy allowed by WTO to developing countries is upto :
- 20% of market price of crop
 - 15% of market price of crop
 - 10% of market price of crop
 - 5% of market price of crop

48. Globalisation can promote agricultural development by :
- (A) Increasing foreign loan
 - (B) Transfer of technology
 - (C) Increasing export of agricultural product
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
49. The Multinational companies adversely affect the Indian farmers by :
- (A) Investing in Indian agriculture
 - (B) Bringing foreign seeds to India
 - (C) Using more chemical fertiliser
 - (D) Selling agricultural goods at a lower price.
50. The Green Box policies permitted by WTO include :
- (A) Agricultural research
 - (B) Providing subsidy to poor farmers
 - (C) Subsidy under public distribution system
 - (D) None of the above

