

2021

(CBCS)
(5th Semester)
ECONOMICS

EIGHTH PAPER
[Agricultural Economics]

Full Marks: 75

Time: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer.
For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

(Marks: 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. According to the Economic Survey 2020-21, the share of agriculture in India's Gross Domestic Product during 2020-21 is
 - (a) 17.8 per cent
 - (b) 19.9 per cent
 - (c) 18.7 per cent
 - (d) 16.7 per cent

2. Non -farm sector includes
 - (a) Insurance, communication, manufacturing
 - (b) Livestock, fisheries, agricultural marketing
 - (c) Horticulture, communication, livestock
 - (d) Horticulture, fisheries, livestock

3. Which of the following states has got the largest forest cover in terms of percentage with respect to its geographical area?
 - (a) Sikkim
 - (b) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (c) Mizoram
 - (d) Meghalaya

4. Which country has the largest cattle population in the world?
 - (a) China
 - (b) Brazil
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) India

5. India rank first in the world in the production of
 - (a) Sugarcane
 - (b) Jute
 - (c) Milk
 - (d) Cotton

6. More than 50% of the floriculture units in India are based in
 - (a) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Karnataka, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Karnataka, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Karnataka, Delhi, Tamil Nadu

7. Cultivable lands which remains uncultivated for a period of not more than five years are termed as
 - (a) Barren land
 - (b) Grazing land
 - (c) Culturable wasteland
 - (d) Fallow land

8. Which of the following states has the highest irrigation coverage in India?
 - (a) Andhra Pradesh
 - (b) Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Haryana

9. A short season between the Rabi and Kharif season is known as
 - (a) Zaid
 - (b) Jirs
 - (c) Boro
 - (d) Aus

10. Which of the following is known as golden fibre ?
 - (a) Cotton
 - (b) Linen
 - (c) Jute
 - (d) Silk

11. Which state is the largest rice-producing state in India?
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) Haryana
 - (d) West Bengal

12. The main food crop of Kharif season is
 - (a) Wheat
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Pulses
 - (d) Meat

13. The Agrarian Reforms Committee provided the guidelines for the formulation of land reform policies in independent India under the chairmanship of
- (a) Shri J.C. Kumarappa
 - (b) Shri J.L. Nehru
 - (c) Indira Gandhi
 - (d) Dr. Manmohan Singh
14. At the time of independence, land tenure system prevailed in India is/are
- (a) Mahalwari and Zamindari
 - (b) Mahalwari, Zamindari, Ryotwari
 - (c) Zamindari only
 - (d) Mahalwari only
15. Which of the following is not a measure of land reforms?
- (a) Abolition of intermediaries
 - (b) Ceiling on landholdings
 - (c) Insecurity of tenures
 - (d) Consolidation of land holdings.
16. Who said “Give a man the secure possession of a bleak rock and he will turn it into a garden: give him a nine years lease of a garden he converts it into a desert.” ?
- (a) Sir Arthur Young
 - (b) Chester Bowles
 - (c) M.C. Vaish
 - (d) Warren Hastings
17. Consolidation of holdings refers to
- (a) The fixation of maximum limit beyond which nobody can hold any land
 - (b) Bringing together all plots of land of cultivator in one compact block
 - (c) Actual tillers or cultivators also have the right of ownership
 - (d) None of the above
18. A system in which landholders provide land to tenants in exchange for their loyalty and service is known as
- (a) Feudal system
 - (b) Service system
 - (c) Product system
 - (d) Open system
19. The architect of India’s first Green revolution was
- (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh
 - (b) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
 - (c) Dr. Desai
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

20. IAAP stands for
- (a) Intensive Agricultural Area Programme
 - (b) Intensive Area of Agricultural Programme
 - (c) Integrated Agricultural Area Programme
 - (d) Integrated Agricultural Activity Programme
21. The practice of growing two or more crops in the same piece of land during one growing season is called
- (a) Crop Rotation
 - (b) Multiple Cropping
 - (c) Sustainable Agriculture
 - (d) Extensive Cultivation
22. The Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture is situated at
- (a) Delhi
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Hyderabad
 - (d) Orissa
23. Yellow revolution is associated with
- (a) Meat production
 - (b) Cotton production
 - (c) Oilseeds production
 - (d) Milk production
24. Primitive subsistence farming is also known as
- (a) Slash and burn farming
 - (b) Cooperative farming
 - (c) Mixed farming
 - (d) Sustainable farming
25. At the onset of Green Revolution in India, the High Yielding Variety of Seeds (HYVS) were imported from which of the following countries ?
- (a) USA
 - (b) United Kingdom
 - (c) USSR
 - (d) Mexico
26. The factors responsible for rural unemployment is/are
- (a) Rapid growth of population
 - (b) Slow economic growth
 - (c) Lack of technology
 - (d) All of the above
27. World Trade Organization(WTO) was set up on
- (a) 1st April 1995
 - (b) 1st April 1996
 - (c) 1st April 1997
 - (d) 1st April 1998

28. The target age group of rural youth under TRYSEM which was later merged with SGSY is

- (a) 15 --- 25
- (b) 18 --- 30
- (c) 18 --- 35
- (d) 15 --- 30

29. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on

- (a) October 2009
- (b) November 2010
- (c) August 2008
- (d) June 2011

30. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was launched in the year

- (a) 2006
- (b) 2007
- (c) 2008
- (d) 2009

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

UNIT - I

1. Cattle wealth in India
2. Distinction between farm sector and non- farm sector
3. Importance of forest resources in India
4. Growth of Dairy Farming in India.

UNIT - II

5. Different cropping patterns in Indian agriculture
6. Distinction between Kharif and Rabi cropping seasons
7. Factors responsible for low productivity of agricultural sector in India
8. Interdependence of agriculture sector and non – agriculture sector

UNIT - III

9. Objectives of land reforms
10. Zamindari system of land tenures
11. Tenancy reforms
12. Causes of slow progress of land reforms in India.

UNIT - IV

13. Sustainable Agriculture
14. Dry land farming
15. Green revolution
16. Importance of technology in agriculture

UNIT - V

17. Agreement on Agriculture under WTO.
18. Globalization
19. Factors responsible for unemployment in rural India
20. Development of Indian agriculture in the post – WTO

***** End of Question *****