



UNIVERSITY
Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata - 700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Agriculture

Course Name – Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics

Course Code - CC-BAG203

(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.5 Min.

Full Marks : 50

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 50=50

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) When you make a value judgement in economics it falls under
 - a) Positive economics
 - b) Normative economics
 - c) a or b
 - d) Both a and b
- (2) Studying economic behaviour of decision making units of the economy is called
 - a) Microeconomics
 - b) Consumer Behaviour
 - c) Macroeconomics
 - d) Choice Theory
- (3) Under the modern approach economics is divided into the following branches
 - a) Consumption, production, distribution
 - b) Exchange and public finance
 - c) Micro and macroeconomics
 - d) None of the above
- (4) Which type of economy is generally more efficient?
 - a) Socialist
 - b) Capitalist
 - c) Mixed
 - d) None of the above
- (5) Govt. interference in private enterprises is a characteristic of
 - a) Socialist economy
 - b) Capitalist economy
 - c) Mixed economy
 - d) None of the above
- (6) When disturbed when the system resumes back to its original position is called
 - a) Stable equilibrium
 - b) Unstable equilibrium
 - c) Neutral equilibrium
 - d) Dynamic equilibrium
- (7) When we study equilibrium of one or two variables keeping everything else constant it is called
 - a) Partial equilibrium
 - b) Optimal consumption
 - c) General equilibrium
 - d) Optimal production

- (8) Air is a
- a) Free good
 - b) Economic good
 - c) Scarce good
 - d) Durable good
- (9) Fruits are
- a) Free good
 - b) Perishable good
 - c) Non-scarce good
 - d) Durable good
- (10) Goods/services essential for our existence and efficiency is called a
- a) Comfort
 - b) Luxury
 - c) Necessity
 - d) Veblen
- (11) When we talk about demand we assume the consumers have
- a) A desire
 - b) Ability to pay
 - c) Willingness to pay
 - d) All of the above
- (12) An example of form utility will be
- a) Using thread to make a shirt
 - b) Moving goods from where it is available abundantly to where it is scarce
 - c) Storing water during rainy season
 - d) All of the above
- (13) An example of place utility will be
- a) Using thread to make a shirt
 - b) Moving goods from where it is available abundantly to where it is scarce
 - c) Storing water during rainy season
 - d) All of the above
- (14) Paying an agricultural labour with a bag of rice will the labour's
- a) Nominal income
 - b) Real Income
 - c) Both
 - d) None of the above
- (15) Marketable surplus is
- a) The difference between the agricultural output and the subsistence needs of the farmers producing it
 - b) The difference between market price and cost price
 - c) The difference between revenue and cost
 - d) Excess supply
- (16) The agricultural sector of the economy helps in
- a) Earning foreign exchange
 - b) Poverty alleviation
 - c) Employment generation
 - d) All of the above
- (17) Currently, the % of workforce dependent on agriculture in India is
- a) < 50%
 - b) >70%
 - c) >50%
 - d) None of the above
- (18) Majority of Indian farmers
- a) Are large institutional farmers
 - b) Are small and marginal farmers
 - c) Own land over 2 hectares
 - d) None of the above
- (19) Percentage of land under cultivation in India is
- a) Around 50%
 - b) More than 65%
 - c) Less than 40%
 - d) None of the above
- (20) Whenever GDP growth is positive agriculture growth is
- a) Negative
 - b) Positive
 - c) Positive or negative
 - d) None of the above

- (21) India's agricultural growth is on an average
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Less than GDP growth | b) More than GDP growth |
| c) Equal to GDP growth | d) None of the above |
- (22) Forestry is a part of
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) Primary sector | b) Secondary sector |
| c) Tertiary sector | d) None of the above |
- (23) In 1951, percentage of workforce participation in agriculture was around
- | | |
|---------|----------------------|
| a) 0.72 | b) 0.54 |
| c) 0.2 | d) None of the above |
- (24) The agricultural revolution is due to innovation of high yielding variety of seed is called
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) Brown Revolution | b) Green Revolution |
| c) Blue Revolution | d) Wheat revolution |
- (25) The Green Revolution in India was characterized by
- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| a) Rapid increase in cropped area | b) High productivity |
| c) Rapid increase in irrigation facility | d) None of the above |
- (26) In 1991, agriculture's contribution in GDP was around
- | | |
|---------|----------------------|
| a) 0.54 | b) 0.29 |
| c) 0.15 | d) None of the above |
- (27) Presently, agriculture's contribution in GDP is around
- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| a) 0.2 | b) 0.14 |
| c) 0.3 | d) None of the above |
- (28) NABARD was established in
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1969 | b) 1959 |
| c) 1992 | d) 1982 |
- (29) Agricultural crisis may result from
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| a) Inadequate storage facilities | b) Inadequate transport |
| c) Lack in sufficient no. of Regulated Markets | d) All of the above |
- (30) MSP is
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Maximum Support Price | b) Minimum Support Price |
| c) Maximum Selling Price | d) Minimum Selling Price |
- (31) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana protects farmers in case of
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Pest attack | b) Flood |
| c) Draught | d) All the above |
- (32) A tabular representation of quantity demanded and price is called
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) Demand Schedule | b) Law of Demand |
| c) Demand Curve | d) Price Effect |
- (33) Price elasticity of demand is
- | | |
|--|--|
| a) $\frac{\% \text{ change in utility}}{\% \text{ change in price}}$ | b) $\frac{\% \text{ change in utility}}{\% \text{ change in quantity demanded}}$ |
| c) $\frac{\% \text{ change in quantity demanded}}{\% \text{ change in price}}$ | d) $\frac{\% \text{ change in price}}{\% \text{ change in quantity demanded}}$ |
- (34) A good with an income elasticity > 1 is a

- a) Necessary good
- c) Substitute

- b) Luxury good
- d) None of these

(35) In theory of production we assume that entrepreneurs maximize

- a) Revenue
- c) Welfare

- b) Profit
- d) Cost

(36) Land earns

- a) Rent
- c) Wage

- b) Interest
- d) Profit

(37) Entrepreneur earns

- a) Rent
- c) Wage

- b) Interest
- d) Profit

(38) Labour is

- a) Perishable
- c) Indestructible

- b) Eternal
- d) None of the above

(39) Labourer has

- a) Very strong bargaining power
- c) No bargaining power

- b) Very low bargaining power
- d) None of the above

(40) Capital is

- a) Destructible
- c) Indestructible

- b) Perishable
- d) None of the above

(41) Fertilizer is a

- a) Fixed capital
- c) Social capital

- b) Working capital
- d) None of the above

(42) Average product of labour is

- a) Total output produced by an additional unit of labour
- c) Total labour/Total output

- b) Total output/Total labour
- d) Labour requirement of an additional unit of output

(43) The average product of labour can be

- a) Zero
- c) Positive

- b) Negative
- d) All of the above except b.

(44) Average variable cost is

- a) Total Cost/Total Output
- c) (Total Cost – Total Fixed Cost)/Total Output

- b) Total Cost – Total Fixed Cost
- d) None of the above.

(45) When there is technological progress supply tends to

- a) Rise
- c) Remains constant

- b) Fall
- d) None of these

(46) Law of supply states that, ceteris paribus, there is a

- a) negative relationship between price and quantity of good supplied
- c) no relationship between price and quantity of good supplied

- b) positive relationship between price and quantity of good supplied
- d) None of these

- (47) Perishable goods will have
- a) High elasticity of supply
 - b) Low elasticity of supply
 - c) Infinite elasticity
 - d) Cannot say
- (48) A perfectly competitive market exhibits
- a) Large number of buyers and sellers
 - b) Easy entry exit
 - c) Homogeneous products
 - d) All of the above
- (49) A monopsony market has
- a) One buyer
 - b) One seller
 - c) Few buyers
 - d) Few sellers
- (50) At market equilibrium
- a) Demand > Supply
 - b) Demand < Supply
 - c) Demand = Supply
 - d) None of the above