

Department of Economics

P. G. DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AGREE-BUSINESS

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

- 1) The land area which can be used for farming is called
 - a) Catchment Land
 - b) Derelict Land
 - c) Reclaimable Land
 - d) Arable Land
- 2) Resources that take long time for their formation are called
 - a) Renewable resources
 - b) Forest Resource
 - c) Water Resource
 - d) Non-renewable resources
- 3) Which of the following is the most important natural resource?
 - a) Forest
 - b) Water
 - c) Air
 - d) All of these
- 4) Which of the following is Kharif Crop?
 - a) Bajra
 - b) Jowar
 - c) Paddy
 - d) All of the above

5) Humans enter the groundwater through _____

- a) Drilling wells
- b) Drip irrigation
- c) By building dams
- d) Construction of canals

6) Which is not a proper source of Potable water?

- a) River
- b) Groundwater
- c) Lakes
- d) Sea

7) Inland fisheries are

- a) Deep sea fishing
- b) Capturing fishes from sea coast
- c) Raising and capturing fishes in fresh water
- d) None of these

8) Indian Forest Act was passed in

- a) 1927
- b) 1937
- c) 1947
- d) 1957

9. Which of the following are NOT key constraints of the food processing industry?

- (A) Inadequate quality control
- (B) High packaging cost
- (C) Low demand
- (D) Poor infrastructure as in no cold storage, warehouse etc

10. The term agronomy is derived from _____

- (A) German word
- (B) Latin word
- (C) Spanish
- (D) Greek word

11. Farm management as a resource allocation proportion is related to:

- (A) Inter-farm management
- (B) Intra-farm management
- (C) Both inter and intra farm management
- (D) Inter-regional management

12. Farm management concern with obtaining the maximum yield per hectare and considers per unit cost therefore it is:

- (A) Practical Science
- (B) Integrating Science
- (C) Profitability Oriented
- (D) Broader Field

13. Farm management deals with:

- (A) Judicious decisions
- (B) Use of scarce resources
- (C) Profit maximization and family satisfaction
- (D) All these

14. Farm management is a practical science because of:

- (A) It is interested in profitability
- (B) It is integrating facts and findings of other sciences
- (C) It deals with facts of other physical sciences and testing the applicability of those facts and findings
- (D) All these

15. Farm management treats every farm unit unique in available resources, problems and potentialities because it has:

- (A) Broader Field
- (B) Micro Approach
- (C) Practical
- (D) None of these

16. Farm planning involves:

- (A) Preparing farm budget in advance
- (B) Selecting and adopting best package of practices
- (C) Both of these
- (D) None of these

17. Farm budgets are used to:

- (A) Compare economic profitability of different production activities within or among farms
- (B) Indicate wheather a proposed change will be profitable under a given set of factors
- (C) Explore conditions under which certain farm practices become profitable or unprofitable
- (D) All these

18. Enterprise budgeting deals with input-output relationship of:

- (A) A set of different enterprises
- (B) A single enterprises of the farm
- (C) Both of the above
- (D) None of these

19. Farm credit may be defined as lending:

- (A) For the development of land and labour
- (B) For more yield

(C) For the development of agriculture

(D) For the development of forestry, poultry, piggery etc

20. Which of these statements are correct?

(A) Agricultural economics may be taken as the branch of both of agriculture and economics

(B) Agricultural economics is more intimately related to economics than to agriculture

(C) Agricultural economics is nothing but application of economic principles to agriculture

(D) All these

21. A farmer having less than one hectare of irrigated land, is known as:

(A) Small farmers

(B) Marginal farmers

(C) Big farmers

(D) None of these

22. Optimizing the use of farm resources on an individual farm level. It is a:

(A) Farm management

(B) Production economics

(C) Agricultural marketing

(D) Macro economics

23. For purchasing of seeds, fertilizers, etc., the loan distributed is called:

(A) Short term loan

(B) Long term loan

(C) Medium term loan

(D) All these

24. Farming planning means:

- (A) Farm budgeting
- (B) Cropping sequence
- (C) Types of enterprise
- (D) None of these

25. what is types of historical analogy forecasting?

- (A) Qualitative Predication
- (B) None of these
- (C) Quantitative Predication
- (D) Other Casual Methods

26. In classical production function, rational zone is always:

- (A) First zone
- (B) Second zone
- (C) Third zone
- (D) None of these

27. Which of the following is true for supply chain management?

- (A) The physical material moves in the direction of the end of chain
- (B) Flow of cash backwards through the chain
- (C) Exchange of information moves in both the direction
- (D) All these

28. The cost incurred by a firm in purchasing any factor of production is referred to as:

- (A) Explicit cost
- (B) Implicit cost
- (C) Variable cost
- (D) None of these

29. Which sector is the backbone of Indian economy?

- (A) Service Sector
- (B) Financial Sector
- (C) Tourism Sector
- (D) Agriculture Sector

30. When was On Farm Water Management Scheme launched?

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2002
- (C) 2004
- (D) 2005