

BBA
Sixth Semester
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
(BBA - 27)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

PART A (Objective) =20
PART-B (Descriptive)=50

PART-B (Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Answer the following questions (any five):

2×5=10

- a) Define Agriculture.
- b) What do you mean by Agricultural Economics?
- c) What is Agricultural Productivity?
- d) What do you mean by Agricultural Finance?
- e) What is Productive Loan?
- f) Define Land Reform.
- g) What is Ryotwari system?

2. Answer the following questions (any five):

3×5=15

- a) What do you mean by Agricultural Labourer?
- b) What is HYV Seeds?
- c) What is Agricultural Price Policy?
- d) Mention three causes of low productivity of Indian Agriculture.
- e) Discuss the Role of Labour in Agriculture.

f) What is Globalization?

g) What is Liberalization?

2. Answer the following questions (any five):

5×5=25

a) Discuss about the place of Agriculture in Indian Economy.

b) Discuss about the distinguishing features of Indian Agriculture.

c) Explain the role of Agriculture for Industrial Development.

d) Green Revolution is regarded as mixed blessings for Indian Farmers.

-----Explain.

e) Discuss the negative effects of Green Revolution in Indian Agriculture.

f) Discuss about the Impact of Globalization on Indian Agriculture.

g) Write short note on (any one):

(i) NABARD

(ii) Agricultural Price Policy

(iii) Kissan Credit Card Scheme

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Marks – 20

PART-A (Objective)

Time: 20 mins

Total Marks: 20

I. Choose the correct option:

1×20=20

1. Green revolution started in India in-
(a) 4th Plan (b) 5th Plan (c) 6th Plan (d) 9th Plan
2. Green revolution increased mainly the production of –
(a) Maize (b) Bajra (c) Wheat (d) Oilseeds
3. New high yielding varieties of wheat were first developed by-
(a) Prof. Norman Borlaug (b) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
(c) Dr. Robert Stone (d) Dr. Kurusawa
4. High yielding varieties of programme does not include-
(a) Wheat (b) Pulses (c) Jowar (d) Maize
5. High yielding varieties programme was initiated in-
(a) 1960 (b) 1966 (c) 1972 (d) 1978
6. New High Yielding Varieties of Wheat were first developed in-
(a) India (b) Brazil (c) China (d) Mexico
7. In India, Co-Operative movement was initiated in-
(a) 1904 (b) 1914 (c) 1924 (d) 1934
8. In India, The Regional Rural Bank was set up in the year-
(a) 1948 (b) 1965 (c) 1975 (d) 1982
9. NABARD was set up in-
(a) 1968 (b) 1975 (c) 1982 (d) 1992
10. In India, Period for short term agricultural loan is of less than-
(a) 15 months (b) 14 months
(c) 20 months (d) 18 months
11. Government of India introduced diverse economic reforms in the year-
(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1999 (d) 2001

12. In _____, 14 leading Banks were nationalized in India.
(a) 1969 (b) 1979 (c) 1955 (d) 1980
13. In India the Agricultural Price Policy was first introduced in-
(a) 1947 (b) 1952 (c) 1960 (d) 1985
14. Time frame for long term credit to the farmers in India is-
(a) More than 5 years (b) 5 years
(c) Less than 5 years (d) None of the Above
15. In India, Zamindari system was initially introduced by-
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) W. Bentinck
(c) Curzon (d) J.M. Keyens
16. In India, Ryotwari system was first introduced in-
(a) Punjab (b) Bihar (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu
17. World Trade Organization was set up on April 1st, _____.
(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1995 (d) 2000
18. Formation of GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade) took place in-
(a) 1936 (b) 1948 (c) 1955 (d) 1991
19. The decisions of Uruguay round came into force on 1st January, _____.
(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1995 (d) 2000
20. Corporate Farming has all the advantages of _____ scale production.
(a) Small (b) Large
(c) Medium (d) None of the Above
