

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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M. Sc. (Ag.) Agricultural Economics (First Semester)

EXAMINATION, 2021-22

MICRO ECONOMICS THEORY AND APPLICATION

Paper Code				
AGECON	5	0	0	1

Questions Booklet
Series

B

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 60 questions. Examinee is required to answer any 50 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. If more than 50 questions are attempted by student, then the first attempted 50 questions will be considered for evaluation. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 60 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को किन्हीं 50 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। यदि छात्र द्वारा 50 से अधिक प्रश्नों को हल किया जाता है तो प्रारम्भिक हल किये हुए 50 उत्तरों को ही मूल्यांकन हेतु सम्मिलित किया जाएगा। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. Theory of population is given by :
 - (A) Adam Smith
 - (B) Robinson
 - (C) Marshall
 - (D) Malthus
2. When the total physical product is maximum, the average physical product will be :
 - (A) Zero
 - (B) Positive
 - (C) Negative
 - (D) None of the above
3. The law of DMU is not applicable in case of :
 - (A) Rare collection
 - (B) Abnormal persons
 - (C) Dissimilar unit
 - (D) All of the above
4. When the total physical product is maximum, the marginal physical product is :
 - (A) Maximum
 - (B) Lowest
 - (C) One
 - (D) Zero
5. If the price of the commodity is increased, the consumer surplus is :
 - (A) Increased
 - (B) Decreased
 - (C) Remains same
 - (D) Not affected
6. In case of giffen goods, demand curve has :
 - (A) Positive slope
 - (B) Negative slope
 - (C) Parallel to X-axis
 - (D) None of the above
7. Giffen goods are :
 - (A) Superior goods
 - (B) Inferior goods
 - (C) Luxuries
 - (D) Comforts
8. If the price of the commodity is increased, demand for it :
 - (A) Increases
 - (B) Decreases
 - (C) Positive
 - (D) Not affected

9. Price elasticity of demand, in general ranges from :
- (A) -1 to $+1$
 - (B) 0 to 1
 - (C) 0 to infinity
 - (D) -1 to infinity
10. If 5 percent changes in the price of commodity is followed by 20 percent change in quantity demanded, the elasticity of demand is :
- (A) 4.0
 - (B) 0.4
 - (C) 1.0
 - (D) 0.8
11. In case of complementary goods, the cross elasticity of demand is :
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) Zero
 - (D) Infinity
12. In case of unrelated goods, the cross elasticity of demand is :
- (A) High
 - (B) Decreased
 - (C) Zero
 - (D) Unity
13. Family and hired labour are examples of :
- (A) Complementary
 - (B) Perfect substitutes
 - (C) Substitute
 - (D) Perfect complementary
14. The relationship between cost function and production function is :
- (A) Negative
 - (B) Positive
 - (C) Increase
 - (D) Decrease
15. Management of labour in a job environment refers to :
- (A) Occupational mobility
 - (B) Geographical mobility
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

16. If a peon becomes a clerk, this type of mobility refers to :
 - (A) Diagonal mobility
 - (B) Geographical mobility
 - (C) Horizontal mobility
 - (D) Vertical mobility
17. Division of Labour is _____ by extent of the market.
 - (A) Limited
 - (B) Not limited
 - (C) Not influenced
 - (D) None of the above
18. Which of the following is capital ?
 - (A) Money
 - (B) Shares
 - (C) Securities
 - (D) Machinery
19. Which of the following is defined as produced means of productions ?
 - (A) Land
 - (B) Labour
 - (C) Capital
 - (D) Management
20. Which of the following is a working capital ?
 - (A) Implements
 - (B) Coal
 - (C) Machinery
 - (D) Food
21. Which of the following is a fixed capital ?
 - (A) Seeds
 - (B) Fertilizers
 - (C) Machinery
 - (D) Food
22. The cost which is considered only in long-terms is :
 - (A) Variable cost
 - (B) Opportunity cost
 - (C) Fixed cost
 - (D) Marginal cost
23. Generally, a crop production found :
 - (A) Increasing return
 - (B) Highly increasing return
 - (C) Constant return
 - (D) Uncertain

24. Decrease in demand refers to :
- (A) Demand change due to change in price
 - (B) Demand change due to change in income
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
25. Price elasticity of demand of essential goods is :
- (A) Infinite
 - (B) Less elastic
 - (C) More elastic
 - (D) Zero
26. The point on total physical product (TPP) at which marginal physical product is maximum is called :
- (A) Break-even point
 - (B) Inflection point
 - (C) Optimality
 - (D) None of the above
27. The elasticity of production is zero when :
- (A) APP is maximum
 - (B) MPP is maximum
 - (C) MPP is zero
 - (D) TPP is maximum
28. The slope of isoquant indicates :
- (A) Price ratio of product
 - (B) Price ratio of factor
 - (C) Marginal rate of technical substitution (MRTS)
 - (D) None of the above
29. Due to depreciation the value of an asset :
- (A) Decreases
 - (B) Increases
 - (C) Remains constant
 - (D) None of the above
30. In zone II of production function :
- (A) $MR < MC$
 - (B) $MR > MC$
 - (C) $MR = MC$
 - (D) None of the above
31. When the business activity is nil, total cost is equal to :
- (A) Zero
 - (B) Variable cost
 - (C) Marginal cost
 - (D) Fixed cost

32. The concept of opportunity cost was introduced by :
- (A) J. S. Mill
 - (B) J. M. Keynes
 - (C) A. Marshall
 - (D) Ricardo
33. The scope of farm management science is :
- (A) Intrafarm study
 - (B) Interfarm study
 - (C) Microeconomic
 - (D) None of the above
34. Which of the following is a power function ?
- (A) Quadratic function
 - (B) Linear function
 - (C) Cobb-Douglas function
 - (D) None of the above
35. In collective farming ownership is :
- (A) Society
 - (B) Individual
 - (C) Government
 - (D) None of the above
36. Which of the following is an implicit cost ?
- (A) Fertilizer
 - (B) Casual labour
 - (C) Pesticides
 - (D) Farm family labour
37. Which of the following is included in cost B ?
- (A) Rental value of owned land
 - (B) Depreciation
 - (C) Rental value of leased in land
 - (D) Imputed value of family labour
38. When total cost is divided by total quantity of production it is called :
- (A) Marginal cost
 - (B) Opportunity cost
 - (C) Sunk cost
 - (D) Average cost
39. Crop farming and milk production are examples of :
- (A) Competitive Enterprises
 - (B) Complementary Enterprises
 - (C) Supplementary Enterprises
 - (D) None of the above

40. A holding size which is three times of the size of an economic holding is known as :
- (A) Basic holding
 - (B) Optimum holding
 - (C) Economic holding
 - (D) Operational holding
41. Cost calculated per hectare is called :
- (A) Cost of cultivation
 - (B) Cost of production
 - (C) Opportunity cost
 - (D) Economic cost
42. Given production function is $y = 25 x_1^{0.54} x_2^{0.22}$, the nature of return to scale is :
- (A) Increasing
 - (B) Zero
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) Decreasing
43. For a production function $y = a + bx - cx^2$, marginal product (MP) is indicated by :
- (A) $bx - 2cx$
 - (B) $b^2 - 2cx$
 - (C) $b - 2cx$
 - (D) $bx - 2cx^2$
44. The labour who works on the farm for a fixed period is known as :
- (A) Ordinary labour
 - (B) Casual labour
 - (C) Permanent labour
 - (D) Skilled labour
45. Which of the following is not a component of farm business ?
- (A) Land
 - (B) Capital management
 - (C) Labour
 - (D) Water
46. Father of Economics is :
- (A) J. M. Keynes
 - (B) L. Robbins
 - (C) A. Marshall
 - (D) Adam Smith
47. Meaning of Economics is most closely associated with the word :
- (A) Free
 - (B) Unlimited
 - (C) Scarce
 - (D) Limited

48. Microeconomics is also called as :
- (A) Income Theory
 - (B) Employment Theory
 - (C) Price Theory
 - (D) Demand Theory
49. Utility in economics refers to :
- (A) Usefulness
 - (B) Pleasure
 - (C) Uselessness
 - (D) Want satisfying power
50. Which one of the following is an economic activity ?
- (A) Feeding of son by nurse
 - (B) Collection of money by beggar
 - (C) Money collected by worship
 - (D) None of the above
51. Which of the following having value in the market ?
- (A) Air
 - (B) Air-conditioner
 - (C) Rotten eggs
 - (D) All of the above
52. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) Value is absolute and not relative.
 - (B) Value is relative and not absolute.
 - (C) There can be general rise and fall in value of a commodity.
 - (D) All wealth is money and all money are not wealth.
53. The concept of law of diminishing marginal utility (LDMU) is given by :
- (A) Alfred Marshall
 - (B) Cannon
 - (C) J. R. Hicks
 - (D) Adam Smith
54. When the total utility of a commodity increases, the marginal utility will be :
- (A) Negative but increasing
 - (B) Positive but decreasing
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) Negative but decreasing

55. When the total utility of a commodity is maximum, the marginal utility will be :
- (A) Zero
 - (B) Maximum
 - (C) One
 - (D) One hundred
56. If the quantity of coffee supply in the market increases, the marginal utility for tea :
- (A) Decrease
 - (B) Increase
 - (C) Infinity
 - (D) Zero
57. If the paper supply in the market increases, the marginal utility for pen :
- (A) Decreases
 - (B) Increases
 - (C) Infinity
 - (D) Zero
58. In general consumer spends his income according to the :
- (A) Law of diminishing marginal utility (LDMU)
 - (B) Law of equimarginal utility (LEMU)
 - (C) Consumer surplus
 - (D) Indifference curve analysis
59. The letter 'b' in the production function $y = a + bx$ is :
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Intercept
 - (D) None of the above
60. In three stages of production 1st, 2nd and 3rd steps are :
- (A) Rational, Irrational and Rational
 - (B) Irrational, Rational and Irrational
 - (C) Irrational, Irrational and Rational
 - (D) Rational, Rational and Irrational

(Only for Rough Work)

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the most correct/appropriate answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ☒ (C) (D)

Q. 3 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से एक सबसे सही अथवा सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर छोटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ☒ (C) (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।