

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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

### EXAMINATION, 2021-22

#### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND PRICE ANALYSIS

Paper Code				
AGECON	5	0	0	5

Questions Booklet  
Series

**D**

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. Arbitrage is :
  - (A) Buying and selling in two markets simultaneously
  - (B) A rate of interest
  - (C) A fee
  - (D) Arbitrage is a dispute
2. The cause of rise in prices of goods, in the market is :
  - (A) Rise in money supply
  - (B) Increase in cost of production
  - (C) Increase in stocks of goods and blackmarketing
  - (D) All of the above
3. Euro is a :
  - (A) Currency
  - (B) City
  - (C) Group
  - (D) River
4. Invisible export means export of :
  - (A) Services
  - (B) Prohibited goods
  - (C) Unrecorded goods
  - (D) Goods through smuggling
5. When producers, wholesalers and retailers act as a unified system, they comprise as :
  - (A) Conventional marketing system
  - (B) Power-based marketing system
  - (C) Horizontal marketing system
  - (D) Vertical marketing system
6. In regulated markets, which are regulated ?
  - (A) Prices
  - (B) Farmers' behaviour
  - (C) Traders' behaviour
  - (D) Marketing practices
7. Price determining forces are :
  - (A) Marginal cost and marginal returns
  - (B) Demand and supply
  - (C) Marginal cost and opportunity cost
  - (D) All of the above

8. An apex organization of the cooperative marketing structure was founded in the year :  
 (A) 1956  
 (B) 1958  
 (C) 1937  
 (D) 1962
9. Indian Institute of Packaging is established in :  
 (A) 1962  
 (B) 1963  
 (C) 1964  
 (D) 1966
10. Market demand curve is faced by :  
 (A) Competitive firm  
 (B) Monopolistic firm  
 (C) Oligopolistic firm  
 (D) Duopolistic firm
11. Agricultural sector is the main source of supply of :  
 (A) Wheat and Rice  
 (B) Food and Fodder  
 (C) Oilseeds and Sugarcane  
 (D) Rice and Poultry
12. The market functionaries, who take risk in the marketing of products are :  
 (A) Merchant middlemen  
 (B) Agent middlemen  
 (C) Facilitative middlemen  
 (D) Speculative middlemen
13. Buyers' market denotes where :  
 (A) Supply exceeds demand  
 (B) Supply recedes demand  
 (C) Supply and demand are equal  
 (D) None of the above
14. The market in which permanent and durable goods are traded is :  
 (A) Long period market  
 (B) Short period market  
 (C) Secular market  
 (D) All of the above
15. Persons who expect the prices will go up in future are :  
 (A) Bulls  
 (B) Bears  
 (C) Retailers  
 (D) Wholesalers

16. A marketing function which tends to regulate the supply of a product and provide a stable market price is
- (A) Transporting
  - (B) Processing
  - (C) Storing
  - (D) Grading
17. Which of the following has NO direct impact on the production costs of a certain product ?
- (A) Consumer demand
  - (B) Amount of input used
  - (C) Production methods
  - (D) Size of the operation
18. Which of the following marketing intermediary is more common in regulated markets ?
- (A) Farmer
  - (B) Commission agent
  - (C) Retailer
  - (D) Broker
19. The other name for 'local market' is :
- (A) Regulated market
  - (B) Primary wholesale market
  - (C) Sea board market
  - (D) Village market
20. To get large orders, Indian exporters try to cut their own costs by :
- (A) Reducing cost of raw materials
  - (B) Cutting labour cost
  - (C) Reducing electricity cost
  - (D) Reducing advertising and marketing cost
21. After some level of output, marginal cost begins to rise because :
- (A) Total costs always increase
  - (B) Poorer quality inputs are hired as output expands
  - (C) Marginal product eventually decrease
  - (D) Average variable costs eventually increase

22. In which market, future sale and purchase of commodities will take place at current time ?
- (A) Forward
  - (B) International
  - (C) Perfect
  - (D) Spot
23. What is the economic term used to describe the product sales to foreign country ?
- (A) Import
  - (B) Currency
  - (C) Export
  - (D) Tariffs
24. The spread between local cash price and the price of near term futures contract is called :
- (A) Margin
  - (B) Bid
  - (C) Basis
  - (D) Commission
25. Marketed surplus of produce include :
- (A) Traded produce only
  - (B) Stocked produce only
  - (C) Tradable produce
  - (D) None of the above
26. In which of the following markets, the buyers and sellers participate in large number ?
- (A) Local market
  - (B) Primary wholesale market
  - (C) Secondary wholesale market
  - (D) Terminal market
27. Which of the following is not the function of National Cooperative Development Corporation ?
- (A) Production of commodities
  - (B) Export and import of commodities
  - (C) Storage of commodities
  - (D) None of the above

28. The sorting of goods according to the size, quality and other contents on the basis of prescribed standard once laid down is termed as :
- (A) Variable grading
  - (B) Invariable grading
  - (C) Fixed grading
  - (D) None of the above
29. Which of the following is the leader in the field of cooperative marketing within the country as well as in the export market ?
- (A) NCDC
  - (B) NAFED
  - (C) AGMARK
  - (D) FCI
30. Support prices of agricultural commodities are recommended by :
- (A) NAFED
  - (B) ICAR
  - (C) SAU
  - (D) CACP
31. Market prices are settled by pressing the fingers under cover of piece of cloth in which method of sale ?
- (A) Sale by sample
  - (B) Hatha system
  - (C) Closed tender system
  - (D) Moghum sale
32. Which societies are the first types of cooperative societies in India ?
- (A) Credit
  - (B) Farming
  - (C) Marketing
  - (D) None of the above
33. If marketed surplus is greater than marketable surplus, then the situation is known as :
- (A) Marketing efficiency
  - (B) Market integration
  - (C) Distress sale
  - (D) Duopoly market

34. Price of the commodity influences marketable surplus :
- (A) Directly
  - (B) Inversely
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
35. Procurement price is greater than :
- (A) Market price
  - (B) Floor price
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
36. Export-Import Bank was established on 1st January :
- (A) 1980
  - (B) 1982
  - (C) 1981
  - (D) 1983
37. In which method of sale, prices are fixed by mutual agreement ?
- (A) Dara sale
  - (B) Moghum sale
  - (C) Private negotiation
  - (D) Closed tender system
38. Which of the following is not true about open auction method of sale ?
- (A) It disposes the market supply promptly.
  - (B) A wide variety of goods are available to the consumers.
  - (C) The buyers of small lots are at disadvantageous compared to buyers of large lots.
  - (D) Payment of sales proceeds can be done immediately.
39. The Government established TRIFED in :
- (A) 1985
  - (B) 1987
  - (C) 1990
  - (D) 2000
40. Which of the following methods is widely used to determine MSP ?
- (A) Parity formula
  - (B) Moving averages
  - (C) Cost of production
  - (D) None of the above



41. The markets which deal with a particular commodity are called :
- (A) Wholesale market
  - (B) Retail market
  - (C) Specialized market
  - (D) Regulated market
42. The price that is aimed at protecting the farmers against price fall during period of surplus production is :
- (A) Procurement price
  - (B) MSP
  - (C) Normal price
  - (D) Issue price
43. The largest foodgrain procurement agency at national level is :
- (A) FCI
  - (B) NAFED
  - (C) NABARD
  - (D) Warehousing Corporation
44. Which of the following is correct ?
- (A) Grading follows standardization.
  - (B) Standardization follows grading.
  - (C) Packing is a part of packaging.
  - (D) None of the above
45. Which of the following is the correct sequence ?
- (A) Issue price < Procurement price < MSP
  - (B) Issue price > Procurement price > MSP
  - (C) Issue price < MSP < Procurement price
  - (D) Issue price < MSP > Procurement price
46. Correcting disorderly marketing is known as :
- (A) Regulation
  - (B) Cooperative marketing
  - (C) Contract farming
  - (D) None of the above
47. The agency engaged in constructing large scale warehouses at national level is :
- (A) NAFED
  - (B) SWC
  - (C) CWC
  - (D) FCI

48. Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing is located at :
- (A) New Delhi
  - (B) Faridabad
  - (C) Nagpur
  - (D) Vishakhapatnam
49. An example of agro-processing is :
- (A) Producing jam from fruit
  - (B) The manufacture of new fertilizers
  - (C) Ploughing the land
  - (D) The butchering of domestic livestock
50. Which of the following is included under exchange functions of marketing ?
- (A) Transportation
  - (B) Processing
  - (C) Risk bearing
  - (D) Selling
51. For perishable goods :
- (A) Marketed surplus > Marketable surplus
  - (B) Marketed surplus < Marketable surplus
  - (C) Marketed surplus = Marketable surplus
  - (D) Zero Marketed surplus
52. Which of the following is not a marketing function ?
- (A) Assembling
  - (B) Insurance
  - (C) Risk taking
  - (D) Spatial integration
53. Farmer-Processor linkages can be best had from :
- (A) Regulated markets
  - (B) Cooperative marketing
  - (C) Contract farming
  - (D) Direct marketing
54. ISI–Indian Standards Institution was set up in :
- (A) 1950
  - (B) 1947
  - (C) 1965
  - (D) 1987
55. The present chairman of CACP is :
- (A) Prof. Vijay Paul Sharma
  - (B) Kapil Sibbal
  - (C) Finance Minister
  - (D) Central Agricultural Minister

56. For which of the following, MSP is not announced ?
- (A) Jute
  - (B) Sunflower
  - (C) Cotton
  - (D) Chillies
57. Cooperative marketing in India has ..... -tier structure.
- (A) Two
  - (B) Three
  - (C) Single
  - (D) None of the above
58. The ratio of market output to market input is known as :
- (A) Market integration
  - (B) Market efficiency
  - (C) Price spread
  - (D) None of the above
59. The aspect of efficiency pertaining to the allocation of farm products over time, space, among traders, processors etc., is :
- (A) Technical efficiency
  - (B) Pricing efficiency
  - (C) Physical efficiency
  - (D) Operational efficiency
60. National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM) is located at :
- (A) Jaipur
  - (B) Hyderabad
  - (C) Bengaluru
  - (D) Cochin

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।