**AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS**

**SECTION – A**

1. What is Agriculture?

Agriculture means not only the production of crops by the cultivation of the soil, but also the rearing of livestock. Thus milk, meat and wool are agricultural products as wheat, rice and cotton.

1. What is agriculture economics?

It is an applied field of economic concerned with the application of economic theory in optimizing the production and distribution of food and fibre.

1. What is mean by agricultural holding?

All the land directly cultivated by a single person or agency, managing and conducting agricultural operation, either by his own labour or with the assistance of members of his family or of hired employees.

1. Explain the term agricultural productivity?

Productivity per acre of land and labour productivity or what a labourer can produce on land by his labour.

1. What is Green Revolution?

It is the spectacular advance that has taken place in the field of agriculture.

1. What is IADP?

Intensive Agricultural District Programme is to introduce to farmers the most effective package of practices and to improve the inputs supply system.

1. What is HYVP?

The High Yielding Varieties programme a number of high-yielding varieties of wheat, rice, both exotic and local and hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra, responsive to high doses of fertilizers, were introduced.

1. What is mean by mechanization of agriculture?

It means introduction of tractors, drills, harvesters, thresher, crushers, bull dozers, oil engines, and electric pups in the place of old wooden ploughs, bullocks, sickle and country carts.

1. What is Land Reforms?

Abolishing the existing defective structure of land holding by introducing a rationalized structure in order to increase the agricultural productivity.

1. List out the types of land tenure?

1)Zamindari.

2)Ryotwari system.

3)Mahalwari system.

1. What is land tenure?

It is the relationship that individuals and groups hold with respect to land and land based resources, such as trees, minerals, pastures and water.

1. Define the term land tenure.

It defines the ways in which property rights to land are allocated, transferred, rights to land are allocated, transformed, used or mmanaged in a particular society.

1. What is farm size?

It applies to the area of agriculture. To measure farm size is by the value of grass farm sales.

1. What is New Economic Policy?

It refers to economic liberalisation or relaxation in the import tariffs, deregulation of markets or opening the markets for private and foreign players, and reduction of taxes to expand the economic wings of the country.

1. Discuss agricultural finance.

Finance is essential for any activity and agriculture is no exception. It plays a vital play in agricultural progress.

1. Point out the two categories of agricultural finance.
2. Institutional finance
3. Non – institutional finance
4. What are the institutional finance?
5. Government
6. Co – operatives
7. Commercial bank
8. List out the non-institutional finance.
9. The money-lenders
10. Relatives
11. Traders and commission agents
12. Rich land lords

1. Expand the following : ARDC,RRB,NABARD

ARDC : The Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation

RRB : Regional Rural Banks

NABARD : National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

1. Explain rural indebtedness.

The Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, dies in debt and bequeaths debt, and indebtedness is the only companion of the farmer from cradle to grave.

1. What are the causes of rural indebtedness?
2. Poverty of farmers
3. Ancestral debts
4. Pressure on land
5. Failure of monsoon
6. What is marketing?

Marketing is the performance of all business activities involved in the flow of goods and services from the point of initial agricultural production until they are in the hands of the ultimate consumer.

1. What is agricultural marketing?

The study of all agencies involved in the movement of farm-produce from the forms to the final consumers and the effects of such operation on farmer middlemen and consumers.

1. What is ceiling on land holding?

All lands, beyond the specified ‘limit’ belonging to the landlords, will be taken over by states and allotted to small proprietors. It aims at creating more optimum sized holding.

1. What is co-operative farming?

It is an organization of all farmers extending principles of co-operation to agriculture. It ultimate for all problems of agricultural stator.

1. What is regulated market?

It is a market over which government bodies or, less commonly, industry or labour groups, exert a level of oversight and control.

1. What is marketable surplus?

It is the portion of a harvest that a farmer can sell on the market to earn a profit.

1. What is co-operative marketing?

A good system of marketing should ensure the farmer a proper return for his labour to enable him to stay in his occupation.

1. What is agricultural price?

A producer price is the average price or unit value received by formers in the domestic market for a specific agricultural commodity produced within a specified 12 month period.

1. What is agricultural price policy?

Price policy of the govt for agricultural produce seeks to ensure remunerative prices to growers for their produce in order to encourage higher investment and producing and also for safe guarding the interests of consumers by marketing available food supplies at reasonable prices.

1. What is agricultural labour?

A person who works on another person’s land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation for wages in case, kind or share, switch as share of produce.

1. What are the three types of agricultural hierarchy?
2. Land owners
3. Tenants
4. Agricultural workers
5. Point out the agricultural labourers.
6. field labourers
7. ordinary labourers
8. skilled labourers
9. what is attached workers and casual workers?

Attached workers refers to those workers employed at least for a month.

The casual labourers being employed on daily wages.

1. What is unemployment?

It refers to a state of affairs in a country when there are large number of able- bodied persons of working age who are willing to work but cannot find work at the correct wage levels.

1. What is seasonal unemployment?

If people remain employed during a particular part of the year and remain unemployed for the rest the year.

1. What is meant by disguised unemployment?

It is a situation where a large number of workers are dependent on the same job when a few workers can complete that work.

1. Expand the following: NREP, IRDP, TRYSEM.

National rural employment programme.

Integrated rural development programme

Training of rural youth for self Employment.

1. Explain the term fertilizers.

The use of the fertilizer in increased closes plays a dominant role and the strategy has recommended a definite massive quantity of prescribed fertilizer for each crop.

1. What is small farmers and marginal farmers?

Small farmers means a farmer cultivating agricultural land of more than 1 heater and up to 2 hectares . (5 acres)

Marginal farmers means a farmer cultivating agricultural land up to 1 hectare. (2.5 acres)