DR. PANJABRAO DEHSNMUK KRISHI VIDYAPEETH AKOLA SEMESTER END THEORY EXAMINATION

B.Sc. (Hons) Horticulture

Semester	: I (New)		Academic Ye	Academic Year: 2021-2022		
Course No.	: H/ECON-111		Course Title	: Economics and Marketing		
Credits:	3 (2+1)					
Day& Date	: 12/07	/2021,Monday	Time: 12.00-2.00	Total marks: 80		
Note:	1. Solve Any Eight questions from SECTION "A"					
	2.	Solve Any twelve questions from SECTION "B" .				
	3.	All questions from SECTION –C are compulsory				
	4.	Send the PDF file of answer to the email id of respective course teacher.				
SECTION "A"						

SECTION "A"

(Write the answers in 4-5 sentences only. Each question carries 8 marks)

- Q. 1. State the phases of project cycle
- Q. 2. Write the importance of economics.
- Q. 3. Write in brief the factors of production.
- Q. 4. State the types of demand. Explain any one of them.
- Q. 5. Give the factor affecting elasticity of demand.
- Q. 6. State the twelve dimensions of a market.
- Q. 7. Write down the assumption of law of equi-marginal utility.
- Q. 8. State the concept of national Income. Explain any one
- Q. 9. Write down the relationship between Marketed and Marketable surplus.
- Q.10. Explain in brief Consumer's Surplus.

SECTION "B"

(Write the answers in one sentence only. Each question carries 2 marks)

Q.11. Answer in one sentence

a) SWOT Stands for	
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- b) Which is the First Law of Gossen?
- c) When TU becomes maximum, MU is___
- d) Law of Equi-marginal utility is called: ___
- e) Demand Curve generally slopes: ____
- f) What do you mean by a mixed economy?
- g) Which direction the indifference curve slope?
- h) The term "Micro" is derived from theword which means......
- i) Why is indifference curve convex to origin?
- j) What is combination of Price effect?
- k) Law of demand must fail in case of_____
- 1) Name the two methods for measurement of the national Income.
- m) Name any two types of imperfect markets

SECTION "C"

Q.12 Choose the correct option. Each question carry 1 mark.

1)	What do you mean by the supply of goods?					
	a) Stock available for sale					
	b) Total stock in the warehouse					
	c) The actual production of the good					
	d) Quantity of the good offered for sale at	t a particular price per unit of time				
2)	Change in price level between one agenc	ey and other agency is called .				
	a) marketing cost	b) marketing margin				
	c) marketing agency	d) marketing channel				
3)	The equilibrium of a firm occurs when					
	a) MC=MR	b) MC>MR				
	c) MC <mr< td=""><td>d) None of them</td></mr<>	d) None of them				
4)	The ratio of market output to market input is known as					
	a) price efficiency	b) producer efficiency				
	c) marketing efficiency	d) consumer efficiency				
5)	Wants satisfying capacity of a good is cal	lled as				
	a) good	b) value				
	c) utility	d) wealth				
6)	The shape of price line is to o	rigin.				
	a) downward line	b) straight line				
	c) upward line	d) none of them.				
7)	The slope of supply curve isto origin .					
	a) concave	b) convex				
	c) negative slope	d) none of them.				
8)	The storage function creates	Utility.				
	a) time utility	b) place utility				
	c) possession utility	d) forms utility.				
9)	Who is know as father of economics?					
	a) J. M. Keynes	b) V. Anstey				
	c) F. Smith	d) Marshall				
10)	Full form of GNP is?					
	a) Gross National Productivityc) Gross Nation Product	b) Gross National Productd) Growing National Product				
11)	Land holding of marginal farmer is?	d) Growing National Froduct				
11)	a) Less than 5 acre	b) More tha 5 acre				
	c) Less than 2.5 acre	b) More than 2.5 acre				
12)	Which of this statement are correct?					
,		as the branch of both of agriculture and				
	economics					
	b) Agriculture economic is more intimat	ely related to economics then to agriculture				
	c) Agricultural economics is nothing lagriculture	but application of economic principles to				
	d) All of these					

13)	When variable cost is zero, the total cost will be?						
	a) Equal to variable cost	b)Equal to fixed cost					
	c) Equal to average variable cost	d) None of the above					
14)	The concept holds that consumers and businesses, if left alone, will ordinarily not buy enough of the organization's products.						
	a) production	b) selling					
	c) marketing	d) holistic marketing					
15)	Adding new features to a product is advoca	ted by which of the approaches?					
	a)Product approach	b)Production Approach					
	c)Marketing Approach	d)Selling Approach					
16)	Define the term 'market'.						
	a) a place where similar products grouped together b) a competitive high street						
	c) a place where buyers and sellers meet	d) a basket of goods					
17)	What is the point where the supply curve ar	What is the point where the supply curve and the demand curve cross called?					
	a)breakeven point	b)equilibrium point					
	c)point of balance	d)apex point					
18)	Marketing is the art of						
	a) Buying more	b) Paying more					
	c) Selling more	d) Talking more					
19)	Engel curve for giffen good is	•					
	a) Positively sloped	b) Negatively sloped					
	c) Horizontal straight line	d) Vertical straight line					
20	Indifference curve is always						
	a) Concave to the origin	b) Convex to the origin					
	c) L shaped	d) A straight line					
21)	Price effect is						
	a) Income effect – substitution effect	b) Substitution effect – income effect					
	c) Income effect + substitution effect	d) Income effect + substitution effect negative effects					
22)	According to Marshall consumer surplus is:						
	a) Total utility – marginal utility	b) Total utility + Marginal utility					
	c) Total utility derived – Price	d) Price - Marginal utility					
23)	The price elasticity of demand measures						
	a) The slope of a budget curve						
	b) How often the price of a good changes						
	c) The responsiveness of the quantity demanded to changes in price						
	d) How sensitive the quantity demanded is to changes in demand.						
24)	The ratio between farmer's net selling price and consumers purchase price and its expressed in percentage is called						
	a) producer's surplus in consumer rupee	s b) consumer price					
	c) producer price	d) price spread					