

MNR-002

P. G. CERTIFICATE IN AGRICULTURE POLICY
(PGCAPOL)

AGRICULTURAL POLICY : FORMULATION,
COMPONENTS, PROCESS, IMPLEMENTATION AND
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Time : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : i) All questions are compulsory.

ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Approach and perspective of government to deal with issues of society is called as:

- A) Planning
- B) Programme
- C) Policy
- D) Project

2. Intra-sector policy integration aims to:

- A) Provide material inputs for the manufacturing sector
- B) Make optimal utilization of available farm resources
- C) Facilitates operations in the agricultural sector by the service sector
- D) Provide inputs supplies to the agricultural sector by the manufacturing sector

3. Means by which the policy objectives are pursued?

- A) Instruments
- B) Strategy
- C) Programme
- D) Projects

4. Which is the largest institutional source of agricultural finance?

- A) Commercial Banks
- B) Cooperative Banks
- C) Regional Rural Banks
- D) Microfinance Institutions

5. Which is not true about the agriculture sector goal?

- A) Goals may vary across countries.
- B) There is a single goal of improving the agricultural economy.
- C) Differences in goals between developed and developing nations.
- D) The relevance of goals may change over time.

6. Which state has the highest horticulture production in India?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) West Bengal

7. Which is not a major issue related to the land resource in India?

- A) Limited supply
- B) degradation of land
- C) Diversion of land for non-agricultural purposes
- D) Availability of different types of soils in India

8. Input subsidy is not intended to:

- A) Reduce the cost of cultivation
- B) Improve the price competitiveness
- C) Protect against distress sale
- D) Encourage the farmers to enhance production

9. The policy formulation process does not include:

- A) Identifying the policy issues
- B) Specifying the policy objectives
- C) Designing and selecting the policy options
- D) Implementation of the policy decisions

10. The building of consensus in the identification of policy issues requires:

- A) Identification of Stakeholders
- B) Creation of Policy Network
- C) Information Sharing
- D) In-depth Analysis of Data

11. The prescriptive approach that interpreted the policy as input and implementation as output factors are known as:

- A) Top-down model
- B) Bottom-up model
- C) Hybrid model
- D) Decentralised problem-solving model

12. Which among the following provides data for plan adjustment and resource management according to project needs and opportunities?

- A) Feasibility study
- B) Policy monitoring
- C) Policy evaluation
- D) Impact assessment

13. At what stage, impact assessment is undertaken?

- A) Initiation stage
- B) During implementation
- C) After completion
- D) At any stage

14. Production function, supply function, consumption function and profit function are an example of:

- A) Economic surplus model
- B) Programming model
- C) Simulation model
- D) Econometric model

15. Who is a key actor in the agricultural policy process?

- A) Public servant
- B) Farmers
- C) Agricultural labour
- D) Aid agencies

16. Which is not required for the participation of people in a policy process?

- A) Enforce participants to participate in a policy process.
- B) If individual transaction cost is too big, the governments must come forward to take up.
- C) Motivate stakeholders to participate in a policy process.
- D) Enables the stakeholders to identify potential causes of failures of the policy.

17. Which project gave high priority to conservation and meeting local community needs rather than revenue generation through commercial exploitation?

- A) Livestock Development, Mali
- B) Soil Fertility Degradation, Africa
- C) The Agricultural Policy for Human Development Project (APHD), Ukraine
- D) Joint Forest Management, India

18. Agricultural Policy to achieve the objective of economic efficiency, focuses on:

- A) Distribution of benefits
- B) Continuity of efficiency gains in the long-run
- C) Access over resources
- D) Cost-effectiveness in production

19. Mechanisms for adequate monitoring and evaluation should be incorporated into the policy document at:

- A) Policy formulation
- B) Policy implementation
- C) Policy monitoring and evaluation
- D) Every stage

20. For which key element of good governance, the availability of information is important?

- A) Rule of law
- B) Transparency
- C) Consensus building
- D) Effectiveness and Efficiency

21. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- A) Emphasis on equity consideration may have its own repercussions and may lead to policy failure.
- B) Overriding equity consideration is populist in nature and may serve 'vote bank' political objectives.
- C) Overriding equity consideration always creates sustainability in the long run.
- D) Politicians may look at the immediate political gains and act according to their political convenience.

22. What was suggested in the National Agricultural Policy for food and nutritional security?

- A) Use unutilized wastelands for agriculture
- B) Thrust on development of rainfed and irrigated agriculture
- C) Emphasis on regionalization of agricultural research based on identified agro-climatic zones
- D) Promotion of IPM and use of bio-agents

23. Which component of the National Agricultural Policy mentioned that the Central Government will move away from a schematic approach to macro-management mode?

- A) Institutional structure
- B) Management reforms
- C) Investments in agriculture
- D) Inputs management

24. When was the first phase of land reforms implemented?

- A) First five year plan
- B) Second five year plan
- C) Third five year plan
- D) Fourth five year plan

25. What is the purpose of promoting the Peasant Union for agricultural labour?

- A) To provide better bargaining power
- B) To provide work on a group basis
- C) Rehabilitation of landless agricultural workers
- D) Rapid employment generation

26. River catchments area in India is:

- A) 43 million ha.
- B) 68 million ha.
- C) 96 million ha.
- D) 253 million ha.

27. In which year the National Seeds Policy was brought?

- A) 1988
- B) 2002
- C) 2004
- D) 2005

28. The focus of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana is:

- A) Construction of a large irrigation dam
- B) Micro-irrigation
- C) Preparation of open well
- D) Water conservation

29. In which year did DMI prepare a Model Bill and circulated it among the States to enact legislation for the regulation of markets in their States?

- A) 1935
- B) 1937
- C) 1938
- D) 1940

30. Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops was launched in the year:

- A) 1965-66
- B) 1968-69
- C) 1970-71
- D) 1973-74

31. Price Stabilisation Fund was set up to tackle the highly volatile prices of some of the:

- A) Cereals
- B) Horticulture commodities
- C) Pulses
- D) Cash crops

32. Uruguay Round Agreement is a/an:

- A) Agreement between selected countries
- B) Multilateral agreement
- C) Bilateral agreement
- D) Regional agreements

33. Name the cooperative institute which provides requisite short-term and medium-term loans at the village level :

- A) PACS
- B) DCCB
- C) CLDB
- D) PLDB

34. Who undertakes measures toward institution building for improving the capacity of the credit delivery system in rural areas?

- A) RBI
- B) NABARD
- C) Scheduled Commercial Banks
- D) Bankers Association

35. Which programme was launched to provide universal banking services for every unbanked household?

- A) Microcredit
- B) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- C) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
- D) Kisan Credit Card

36. Which agency is responsible for making the grassroot extension system more demand-driven and farmer- centered?

- A) Krishi Vigyan Kendra
- B) Agricultural Technology Management Agency
- C) Commodity Boards
- D) Zonal Agricultural Research Stations

37. Which is not true about Self-Help Groups?

- A) Focus on individual learning with rural people
- B) Promoting democratic culture
- C) Providing a firm base for dialogue and cooperation in programmes with other institutions
- D) Helping to assess individual members' management capacity

38. Sanitation, conservation and water supply are functions of:

- A) Gram Panchayat
- B) Panchayat Samiti
- C) Zila Parishad
- D) Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti

39. Which is a voluntary transfer of capital from the farm sector to the non-farm sector?

- A) The farming community themselves invest savings in the non-farm sector
- B) Through taxation
- C) By confiscation and imposition of levies
- D) Keeping lower prices of farm products as compared to non-farm products

40. Name the first systematic attempt to improve the quality and productivity of cattle and buffaloes:

- A) Intensive Cattle Development Programme (ICDP)
- B) Key Village Scheme
- C) Operation Flood I
- D) Operation Flood II

41. Name the programme which was launched in 1978-79 to deal with all dimensions of rural poverty in an integrated approach:

- A) Desert Development Programme
- B) Food for Work Programme
- C) Integrated Rural Development Programme
- D) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

42. Which country brought the concept of one-village-one-product for rural development?

- A) Indonesia
- B) Taiwan
- C) Thailand
- D) India

43. According to Rostow's Stages of Economic Development "Age of high mass-consumption" is a:

- A) First stage
- B) Second stage
- C) Fourth stage
- D) Fifth stage

44. U. S. Agricultural Policy follows the legislative cycle of:

- A) 3 years
- B) 5 years
- C) 7 years
- D) 10 years

45. What policy was implemented in the EU in 1984 to restrict the growth of surplus production in the dairy regime?

- A) Reducing the support price
- B) Quotas were introduced
- C) Import was banned
- D) Subsidy eliminated

46. Which is not true about the current agricultural policies of China?

- A) Strict central planning and taxation of agriculture
- B) Reliance on markets and agricultural subsidies
- C) Strictly enforce rules regarding conversion or sale of croplands
- D) Using an array of subsidies

47. In which country, Rice Pledging Scheme was implemented?

- A) China
- B) Indonesia
- C) Japan
- D) Thailand

48. Which is not true about the Neo-liberal model?

- A) It views that the governments are not capable of intervening in markets efficiently.
- B) Suggest that the government should play a major role in the economy.
- C) There should be no constraints on free trade, capital mobility and open markets.
- D) Those who join the system will prosper economically and those who do not will be deprived of economic prosperity.

49. Which Ministerial Meeting of WTO first time recognized the differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries?

- A) Singapore, 1996
- B) Geneva, 1998
- C) Doha, 2001
- D) Cancun, 2003

50. Which is a successor organization to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)?

- A) World Bank
- B) International Monetary Fund
- C) World Trade Organization
- D) Food and Agriculture Organization