

Answer Key for Agriculture & Rural Development for NABARD Grade A Exam

Question	Answer	Explanation
1.	a	Mission fingerling - a programme to enable holistic development and management of fisheries sector in India with a total expenditure of about Rs. 52000 lakh.
2.	a	
3.	b	PACS – Primary Agriculture credit society a basic unit and smallest credit co-operative institute of NABARD
4.	c	
5.	c	Bharatnet project – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a new name of National optical fibre network. It aims to provide broadband connectivity to gram panchayats. Phase – II of the project targets to 1,50,000-gram panchayats. Universal Service obligation fund is funding this project.
6.	d	
7.	d	In every 5 years the agricultural census is conducted. First agriculture census was conducted in 1970.

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8.	d	
9.	d	National institute of jute and allied fibre technology located in West Bengal.
10.	a	
11.	d	Highest ever allocation to MGNREGA
12.	b	
13.	c	CIRDAP - Centre on integrated rural development for Asia and Pacific
14.	d	PMGDISHA – <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan• Aims to digitally literate rural households by march 2019
15.	a	IMD signed MoU with Ministry of agriculture to use KVK to set up weather stations in 660 districts of country by 2019. Krishi vigyan kendra will be used for weather forecasting observatories.
16.	d	National agriculture science congress has been hosted by Karnataka at University of Agriculture science – Bangaluru. The theme of the congress is – Climate smart Agriculture.
17.		Agronomy deals with the methods which provide favourable environment to crop for higher productivity.
18.	c	Dry land Farming
19.	a	Rabi crops
20.	c	
21.	d	
22.	b	
23.	b	Cropping System may be defined as the order in which the crops are cultivated on a piece of land over fixed period. The



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		productivity of land is maintained or even increased through proper soil management practices.
24.	d	
25.	d	National Panchayati raj Day commemorated on 24 april in lucknow by Union Minister for Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water and Sanitation and Rural Development Shri Narendra Singh Tomar. Centre will be releasing more than 2 lakh crore rupess to Gram Panchayats for 5 years to undertake physical and social infrastructure projects in the villages.
26.	a	
27.	b	
28.	a	Seed hubs - Seed Hubs are being created through ICAR, State Agriculture Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for ensuring the availability of new kinds of seeds. For this purpose, Rs. 225.31 crore have been approved for establishment of 150 seed centers during 2016-17 to 2017-18.
29.	b	Crop logging is a useful tool to keep track of the nutrient status of fruit trees. Crop logging can help extension personnel and farmers diagnose possible nutrient deficiency or toxicity problems and schedule fertilizer practices.
30.	c	Department of Revenue and Agriculture and Commerce was set up in June 1871 to deal with all the agricultural matters in India. Until this ministry was established, matters related to agriculture were within the portfolio of the Home Department. In 1881, Department of Revenue & Agriculture was set up to deal with combined portfolios of education, health,



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		agriculture, revenue. However, In 1947, Department of Agriculture was redesignated as Ministry of Agriculture. And now it is redesignated as Ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare.
31.	a	Intercropping is the companion planting method of growing one crop alongside another. The purpose behind intercropping is to increase yields by doubling up on available growing space.
32.	c	
33.	c	
34.	b	The India's first Agriculture index is launched by NITI ayog. Maharashtra topped the index.
35.	a	
36.	c	Kharif crops – Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Rice, Cotton, groundnut, etc.
37.	c	GeoMGNREGA – For geo tagging of assets created under MGNREGA in each gram panchayat.
38.	d	<p>Revolutions related to agriculture sector</p> <p>White Revolution (In India: Operation Flood) – Milk/Dairy production</p> <p>Yellow Revolution – Oil Seeds production</p> <p>Evergreen Revolution – Overall development of Agriculture</p> <p>Blue Revolution – Fish Production</p> <p>Green Revolution – Food grains</p> <p>Grey Revolution – Fertilizer</p> <p>Silver Revolution – Egg/Poultry Production</p> <p>Round Revolution – Potato</p> <p>Red Revolution – Meat & Tomato Production</p>



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39.	b	Peaty soil – It occurs widely in northern parts of Bihar, Southern parts of Uttaranchal and coastal areas of west Bengal, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.
40.	a	
41.	b	Livestock Census in our country started in the year 1919 and since this the process has been continuing on quinquennially basis
42.	b	The laterite soils develop in areas with high temperature and high rainfall. These soils are poor in organic matter, nitrogen, phosphate and calcium, while iron oxide and potash are in excess.
43.	b	e-Krishi samvad has been launched by union government to solve the problems of farmers in ariculture. Throught this platform the farmers will directly connected to the ICAR and get the solutions from experts.
44.	b	Soil degradation is the main factor leading to the depleting soil resource base in India. The degree of soil degradation varies from place to place according to the topography, wind velocity and amount of the rainfall.
45.	d	In developed dairy countries genomic selection is used to increase milk production and productivity for attaining faster genetic gain. By using genomic selection indigenous breeds can be made viable within few generations.
46.	a	Criteria for saffron ration card <ul style="list-style-type: none">Families having total annual income of more than Rs. 15,000 and less than 1 lakh.



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the members in the family should have four wheeler mechanical vehicle (excluding taxi- driver). • The family in all should not posses four hectare or more irrigated land.
47.	b	
48.	b	<p>Mulching – It is the process of applying a layer of mulch and fertilizer over the soil. A mulch cover enhances the activity of soil organisms such as earthworms. They help to create a soil structure with plenty of smaller and larger pores through which rainwater can easily infiltrate into the soil, thus reducing surface runoff. As the mulch material decomposes, it increases the content of organic matter in the soil. Soil organic matter helps to create a good soil with stable crumb structure. Thus, the soil particles will not be easily carried away by water. Therefore, mulching plays a crucial role in preventing soil erosion.</p>
49.	c	69% - rural population (833million)
50.	a	PM invited al the 800 plus parliamentarians from both house to select one village to develop it as Adarsh gram by 2016 followed by two more by 2019.
51.	a	<p>Shifting cultivation is known by different names in different regions</p> <p>Jhum in Assam, Ponam in Kerala, Podu in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and</p>



		Bewar masha penda and Bera in various parts of Madhya Pradesh
52.	b	
53.	c	It is launched to provide loan for seeds and fertilizers to farmers. Intensive Agriculture Development program was started with the assistance of Ford Foundation.
54.	a	
55.	b	
56.	d	
57.	c	Crassulacean acid metabolism, also known as CAM photosynthesis, is a carbon fixation pathway that evolved in some plants as an adaptation to arid conditions.
58.	d	The Nineteenth livestock census was conducted with 15 October 2012 as the reference date.
59.	d	Electronic trading platform, National Agricultural market. Total 585 Agricultural market committees will be integrated in it.
60.	b	This will be the submission of National rural drinking water programme.
61.	c	The mission has made tremendous progress in promoting safe sanitation and ending open defecation.
62.	b	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) is a term used under the United Nations Framework Convention

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		on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that all countries that signed the UNFCCC.
63.	d	State of Forests Report is published by the Forest Survey of India (FSI) on a biennial basis since 1987. State of Forests Report is published by the Forest Survey of India (FSI) on a biennial basis since 1987.
64.	c	The scheme aims to collect /compile the data of operational holdings in the country to provide aggregates for basic agriculture characteristics for use as the benchmark for inter-census estimates.
65.	d	Market intervention scheme and Price Support scheme
66.	d	NAPCC consist of – National Solar Mission National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency National Mission on Sustainable Habitat National Water Mission National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem National Mission for a Green India National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change
67.	c	Photorespiration - A respiratory process in many higher plants by which they take up oxygen in the light and give out some carbon dioxide, contrary to the general pattern of photosynthesis.
68.	a	SAMPADA – Scheme for Agro-Marine processing and development of agro-processing clusters. It will help in providing better prices to farmers and doubling farmer's income.



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69.	d	
70.	d	Centrally sponsored schemes – MGNREGA, PMGSY etc
71.	c	It is celebrated on the occasion of Birth anniversaries of Chaudhary Charan singh and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
72.	c	Conference of Parties 22 held at Marrakech, Morocco.
73.	c	The main benefit of ratooning is that the crop matures earlier in the season. Ratooning can also decrease the cost of preparing the field and planting.
74.	a	National Mission on agriculture extension and technology. The total outlay for 2017-18 is Rs. 1777crores.
75.	b	
76.	b	Agriculture education day is celebrated on 3 rd December at ICAR
77.	d	
78.	c	
79.	d	The scheme was launched by PM on 26 th November 2014
80.	c	The total number of Cattle in country as per census 2012 is 190.90 million in numbers.
81.	b	
82.	a	International day for Biological diversity is observed on 22 may with the theme of Biodiversity and sustainable tourism.
83.	a	Emergency crops
84.	c	Two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre, one in northern region-Madhya Pradesh and other in Southern region- Andhra Pradesh, are being established in the country with an allocation of Rs 50 crores.



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85.	b	In ley farming, the field is alternately used for grain or other cash crops for a number of years and “laid down to ley” i.e. left fallow, used for growing hay or used for pasture for another number of years. After that period it is again ploughed and used for cash/field crops.
86.	c	
87.	d	BPL Ration Card is issued to the families that live below the poverty line. In India, you will be on BPL list if your annual income is Rs.27,000 or less (It was earlier Rs. 10,000 but revised in 2011 to Rs. 27000)
88.	d	Permanent location code number is assigned by office of registrar general of India.
89.	b	
90.	b	Rs.8,000 crore has been allocated for Dairy processing and infrastructure development over the three years. This will be set up in NABARD
91.	a	State’s first automatic weather station inaugurated at Nagpur. Mahavedh Portal – Maharashtra’s first agriculture weather information network.
92.	d	Under the scheme, 50% of the fund is to be utilised for assistance to small and marginal farmers of which 30% should be for women farmers.
93.	d	Intercropping- Cultivation of two or more crop simultaneously on the same field. Relay cropping is the type of intercropping Relay cropping is the growing of two or more crops on the same field with the planting of the second crop after the first one has completed its development.



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94.	b	Soil fertility refers to the ability of a soil to sustain agricultural plant growth, i.e. to provide plant habitat and result in sustained and consistent yields of high quality.
95.	d	Sub-Mission on Agroforestry has been initiated which will accelerate the programme “Medh Par Ped”
96.	d	Out of the total allocation of Rs.1700 crores under NFSM for 2016-17, Rs.1,100 crore (central share) was allocated for pulses which amounts to more than 60% of total allocation
97.	c	Zero tillage – It is an agriculture technique which increases the amount of water that infiltrates into soil and increases the organic matter retention and cycling of nutrients in the soil.
98.	b	
99.	c	
100.	c	Potamodromous fish – migratory fish that move within fresh water only. Catadromous fish – migratory fish that live in fresh water but breed in salt water. Anadromous fish – migratory fish that live in salt water but breed in fresh water.
101.	b	
102.	c	Cereal Crops are members of the grass family grown for their edible starchy seeds
103.	c	Cultivation of crops along with rearing of animals for meat or milk is called Mixed Farming . For example, the same farm may grow cereal crops, and keep cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry.



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104.	a	Wet rice agriculture is labor-intensive, meaning that many people are required to do the job (as in the cultivation of silk worms and tea). Labor is particularly important when the fields are prepared, seedlings transplanted, and again when the rice is harvested. It is mostly practiced in Kerala.
105.	c	
106.	d	Imbalanced use of fertilizers reduces the soil fertility making it less productive for the crops.
107.	d	Green Revolution has got success mostly in case of Rice and wheat as they are the two major crops in India.
108.	d	
109.	e	Wells are the most important source in agriculture as it available in almost all areas in abundance making a major source without which the plantation of crops is not possible.
110.	e	
111.	a	Rice is the crop which suits the growth of Rice in Madhya Pradesh.
112.	a	
113.	c	
114.	d	Temperature is the basic factor needed for the better development of fruits.
115.	b	
116.	b	
117.	c	Tea is basically a crop in India that falls in the beverage category.
118.	d	Because both the activities takes place side by side helping the farmer to perform both.



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119.	a	
120.	e	
121.	c	
122.	b	The Murrah breed of Water buffalo is a breed of domestic water buffalo kept for dairy production
123.	d	
124.	c	
125.	d	It is basically referred to rearing of sheep in fresh water.
126.	a	This practise is referred to the rearing of silkworms for the cultivation of silk.
127.	c	
128.	c	
129.	b	
130.	d	National parks are basically kept without the reach of normal people to conserve the biomass.
131.	a	NABARD looks after Rural Development Infrastructure Fund.
132.	e	On 22 February 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the National Rurban Mission (NRM) from Kurubhat in Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh.
133.	b	The Integrated Child Development Services launched in 1975 in 33 community development blocks is now one of the largest scheme and with universalization now envisaged to cover 14 Lakh habitations across the country.
134.	d	The NREGA is designed as a safety net to reduce migration by rural poor households in the lean period by providing them at least a hundred days of guaranteed unskilled manual labour on demand at minimum wages
135.	b	



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136.	a	
137.	a	Adding living earthworms dig the soil and helps in increasing the fertility of the soil.
138.	c	
139.	a	Ratnagiri is considered to be the best place for the production of this variety of mangoes.
140.	d	This is because the climate of this place isn't suitable for the production of wheat.
141.	e	Jute is considered to be the golden fibre amongst all the crops.
142.	b	In India , the period between 1991 to 2003 is termed as Golden Revolution. Golden revolution is about Honey and Horticulture production.
143.	c	
144.	b	It was established in the year 1983 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to carry out basic strategic and applied research on major pulse crops. It is situated on Grand Trunk Road and is about twelve km from Kanpur Central Railway Station towards New Delhi.
145.	a	Increase germination rates by planting seeds at the correct depth. As a rule, seeds should not be buried any deeper than their diameter.
146.	a	
147.	d	
148.	b	
149.	e	This was the place where the movement took a decent start and then spread throughout the country
150.	b	



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151.	b	This is a common type of disease that causes damage to the crop.
152.	d	Within three years since its release in 2011, HD 2967, a new variety is expected to cover most of the area in the district as it is gaining immense popularity among the farmers.
153.	c	It is the study of soil in natural environment.
154.	d	
155.	d	
156.	a	
157.	b	Drip Irrigation helps the crop for its full- fledged growth resulting in high yield.
158.	b	
159.	a	
160.	d	State govt. takes care of this department for the help of the farmers to solve their issues.

