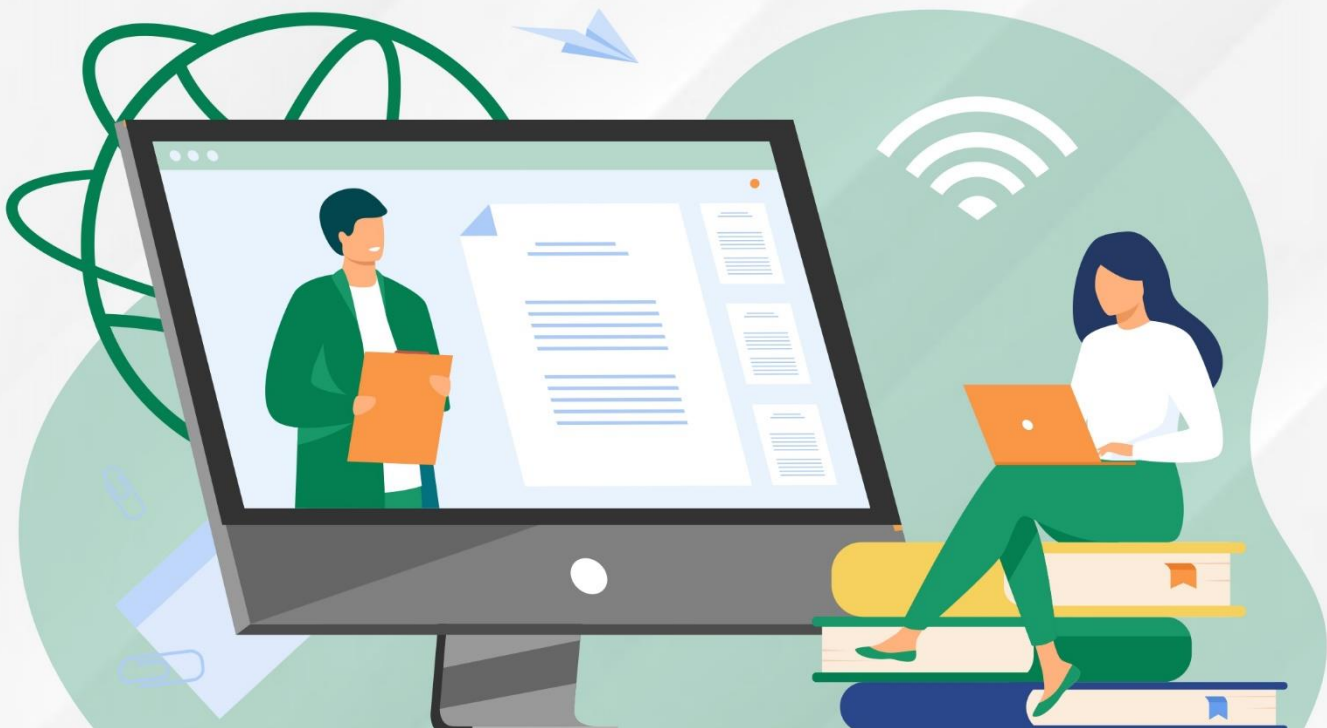


NABARD GR A

2019

MEMORY BASED PAPER

PHASE 1 + PHASE 2



Preface

Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the NABARD Gr A 2019. This document has been meticulously to serve as a valuable resource for candidates preparing for the NABARD Gr A.

Aspiring candidates are often confused about the pattern, difficulty level and types of questions that may appear in their upcoming exam.

Each question has been carefully solved, and its underlying concepts and principles have been thoroughly explained. This will help you in not only to practice answering questions but also helps you understand the reasoning and logic behind each correct answer. Through explanations, you will be able to reinforce your understanding, clarify any doubts, and develop a deeper grasp of the subject matter.

We wish you all the best in your exam preparation journey and hope that this document proves to be a valuable asset in your pursuit of success.

Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the questions, there can be some variations in the question language and options. Therefore, we encourage you to use these questions as a reference point. This will help you acquire a comprehensive understanding of the syllabus and increase your chances of success in the upcoming NABARD Gr – A.

Section: - Reasoning

Directions (Q. 1 – 5): Ten persons from K to T are attending meeting on five different months among January, February, March, April and May but not necessarily in the same order. The meeting held on two different dates like 11th and 22nd of each month. No two persons attend the meeting on same date. Only two persons attend meeting before O. Three persons attend meeting between L and R. P attends meeting in March. L attends meeting on 22nd of the month which has less number of days. K and N attend on odd date. K attends on month which has 31 days. Two persons attend meeting between N and T. S attends meeting immediately before T. Two persons attends meeting between S and Q.

Q1. How many persons attend the meeting before Q?

- A. 3.
- B. 4.
- C. 5.
- D. 6.
- E. None of these.

Q2. Who among the following attends the meeting on 11th of May?

- A. N.
- B. T.
- C. P.
- D. S.
- E. None of these.

Q3. Which among the following statements is definitely true?

- A. R and the person who attends meeting immediately before T are attends the meeting in same month.
- B. Number of persons attends the meeting between M and P is same as Q and T.
- C. More than four persons attends the meeting after N.
- D. Q and S attends the meeting in the same date.
- E. None of these.

Q4. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

- A. P
- B. K

C. T

D. O

E. Q

Q5. Which of the following persons attend meeting in a month which has 30 days?

A. R and S

B. L and O

C. N and R

D. M and O

E. T and P

Directions (Q. 6 – 7): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight persons I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P are sitting around a circular table. Two of them are facing outward and rest are facing inward, but not necessarily in the same order. K sits second to the right of J and I facing outward. N sits on the immediate right of I and sits fourth to the left of J. P, who is an immediate neighbour of J, sits second to the left of I. O sits third to the left of M. L is an immediate neighbour of J and K. the immediate neighbours of L are facing outward. M is an immediate neighbour of K.

Q6. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

A. P, J

B. K, P

C. N, I

D. K, M

E. O, I

Q7. Who among the following sits third to the right of J?

A. L

B. K

C. O

D. M

E. None of the above

Directions (Q. 8 – 12): Study the following information carefully and answer the below given questions.

Eight people Aarush, Bindu, Chunnu, Divya, Etti, Prithvi, Gopal and Harish live in an eight-storey building, but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered 1 and the topmost floor is numbered 8. Aarush lives on an even-numbered floor but not on the floor numbered second or fourth. Only three floors are there between Aarush and Bindu. Only two people live between Chunnu and Etti. Prithvi lives on a floor above Divya. There are equal numbers of floors between the floors on which Etti and Bindu live and between the floors on which Aarush and Etti live. Harish lives immediately below Divya's floor. Gopal lives immediately below Aarush's floor.

Q8. Prithvi lives on which of the following floors?

- A. 3rd
- B. 5th**
- C. 6th
- D. 7th
- E. None of the above

Q9. How many floors are there between Bindu and Divya?

- A. 5
- B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. None of the above

Q10. Who among the following lives on the first floor?

- A. Harish**
- B. Chunnu
- C. Prithvi
- D. Etti
- E. None of these

Q11. Who among the following lives on the seventh floor?

- A. Etti
- B. Prithvi
- C. Gopal**
- D. Chunnu
- E. None of the above

Q12. Which of the following statements is/are true?

- A. Aarush lives on the sixth floor
- B. Divya lives on the topmost floor
- C. There are two people between Prithvi and Chunnu
- D. Harish lives just above Aarush
- E. Chunnu lives on the third floor.

Directions (Q. 13 – 15): In each of these questions, a relationship between elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer.

Q13. Statement: $A \geq C > R = P \leq Z = Y$

Conclusions: I. $A \geq Z$ II. $R \leq Y$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.
- B. if only conclusion II is true.
- C. if either conclusion I or II true.
- D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. if both conclusions I and II are true.

Q14. Statement: $E \leq H < L = M = V \leq O$

Conclusions: I. $H < V$ II. $O \geq L$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.
- B. if only conclusion II is true.
- C. if either conclusion I or II true.
- D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. if both conclusions I and II are true.

Q15. Statements: $X \geq I = M \geq U \geq V < O$

Conclusion: I. $X > U$ II. $X = U$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.
- B. if only conclusion II is true.
- C. if either conclusion I or II true.
- D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. if both conclusions I and II are true.

Directions (Q. 16 – 20): In each question given below three statements are followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions definitely do(es) not follow logically from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer.

Q16. Statements: All fruits are vegetables.

Some sweets are vegetables.

No sweet is a namkeen.

Conclusions: I. No fruit is a sweet.

II. Some vegetables being namkeens is a possibility.

III. Some namkeens are sweets.

- A. if conclusion I does not follow.
- B. if conclusion II does not follow.
- C. if conclusion III does not follow.
- D. if both conclusion I and II do not follow.

E. None of the above

Q17. Statements: All pens are papers.

Some pencils are papers.

Some pencils are novels.

Conclusions: I. No paper is a pen.

II. Some papers are pens.

III. Some pencils being pens is a possibility.

A. if conclusion I does not follow.

- B. if conclusion II does not follow.
- C. if conclusion III does not follow.
- D. if both conclusion I and II do not follow.
- E. None of the above

Q18. Statement: No copy is a book.

All papers are copies.

No book is a pen.

Conclusion: I. Some copies are not papers.

II. Some books are not papers.

III. No pen is a book.

A. Only I follow

B. Only II and III follows

C. Only II follows

D. Only III follows

E. None of the above

Q19. Statement: Some clerks are officers.

No officer is a manager.

All peons are clerks

Conclusion: I. Some clerks not being officers is a possibility

II. All clerks being peons is a possibility.

III. Some managers are definitely not clerks

A. Only I and II follow

B. Only either I or II follows

C. Only III follows

D. Only II follows

E. None of the above

Q20. Statements:

Some suits are pants.

No pant is a shirt

All jeans are shirts.

Conclusions:

I. No jean is a pant.

II. Some suits are definitely not shirts.

A. if only conclusion I follows

B. if only conclusion II follows

C. if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

D. if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

E. if both conclusions I and II follow

Section: - Quant

Directions (21-22) Read the instruction carefully and answer the given question

Q21. A started a business with a certain amount, after 4 months B replace A. The ratio of their investment is 7 :3. If the total profit after one year is 143000, then find the difference between the profit of A and B?

- A. 12250
- B. 13000
- C. 14000
- D. 11250

E. 11000

Q22. Waqar sold the watch after giving a discount of 13% on the marked price and gain 30.5%. Had he sold it at 30% discount on marked price then find the gain or loss percentage?

- A. 5% profit
- B. 6 % loss
- C. 5% loss
- D. 6% profit
- E. none of these

Directions (23-25) What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series.

Q23. 1 3 9 31 ? 651

- A. 129
- B. 172
- C. 325
- D. 284
- E. 540

Q24. 8 ? 45 110 236 453

- A. 25
- B. 18
- C. 17

D. 31

E. 16

Q25. 28 29 27 33 09 ?

A. 06

B. 64

C. 129

D. 134

E. 272

Directions (26-28) Read the instruction carefully and answer the given question

Q26. Ratio of age of A and B is 4 :5. Eight years hence A will be equal to sum of B's age 8 years ago and C's age 8 years ago. Average of Present age of B and C is 30, then present age of C

A. 12 years

B. 14 years

C. 15 years

D. 18 years

E. 24 years

Q27. There are two right circular cylinder C1 and C2. The ratio of volume of C1 and C2 is 4 :1 and the height of C1 and C2 is equal. Difference between the radius of C1 and C2 is 7. Find the radius of C2?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

E. 12

Q28. If simple interest earned on a sum of money is 37.5% of amount earned on same money for 4 years at R% per annum simple interest. What is R?

A. 10

B. 12

C. 15

D. 20

E. None of these

Directions (29-34) Study the table carefully and answer the given question

DAY	TOTAL PEOPLE (MALE + FEMALE) WHO REGISTERED FOR SEMINAR	RATIO OF MALE & FEMALE OUT OF TOTAL PEOPLE WHO REGISTERED FOR SEMINAR	% OF PEOPLE (OUT OF TOTAL MALE + FEMALE REGISTERED) WHO ATTENDED SEMINAR
MONDAY	875	4 : 3	80%
TUESDAY	1250	12 : 13	70%
WEDNESDAY	1100	3 : 8	50%
THURSDAY	1500	3 : 2	60%

Q29. If number of people (male + female) registered on Friday is 20% more than the total number of people (male + female) registered on Monday. If there were 40% female among who registered on Friday then find the number of males who registered on Friday?

- A. 700
- B. 750
- C. 630**
- D. 1000
- E. None of these

Q30. Find difference between the total number of people registered on Tuesday & Wednesday and total number of people attended on Monday & Thursday.

- A. 700
- B. 750**
- C. 630
- D. 1000
- E. None of these

Q31. If on Wednesday the ratio of number of male and female who attended seminar is 4 : 1 then the number of female who registered for seminar but not attended seminar

- A. 710
- B. 650
- C. 670

D. 690

E. None of these

Q32. The number of females registered for seminar in Thursday is what % more than the number of males registered for seminar on Monday

A. 10

B. 20

C. 30

D. 40

E. None of these

Q33. The ratio of number of people attended on Tuesday and number of people attended on Wednesday.

A. 11: 34

B. 35: 22

C. 13: 11

D. 40: 37

E. None of these

Q34. If on Thursday 40% of female who registered for seminar also attended it then the number of males who attended seminar

A. 710

B. 650

C. 660

D. 690

E. None of these

Directions (35-37) Read the instruction carefully and answer the given question

Q35. Monthly income of Waseem is 130% of Shabana. Saving of Waseem and Shabana is equal and spend remaining. Shabana saves 12000 per month which is 20% of his salary. How much Waseem spend in a month?

A. 66000

B. 77000

C. 88000

D. 55000

E. 22000

Q36. A vessel contains 240L of mixture of milk and water, in which the quantity of milk is 200L. 40L water is added to vessel and 35L mixture taken out. Find the quantity of milk is approximately what percent in the mixture?

A. 51%

B. 58%

C. 61%

D. 67%

E. 71%

Q37. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 16 hours and 20 hours. The tank is already $\frac{1}{4}$ full. Pipe A is opened for 6 hours then closed. In how much time can pipe B alone fill the remaining tank?

A. 2 hours

B. 3.5 hours

C. 4 hours

D. 6.5 hours

E. 7.5 hours

Directions (38-40): In each of these questions, two equations (I) and (II) are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answer.

Q38.

I. $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 5y + 6 = 0$

A. $x > y$

B. $x \leq y$

C. $x \geq y$

D. $x < y$

E. $x = y$ or relationship between x and y can't be established

Q39.

I. $3x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0$

II. $6y^2 + 7y + 2 = 0$

A. $x > y$

B. $x \leq y$

C. $x \geq y$

D. $x < y$

E. $x = y$ or relationship between x and y can't be established

Q40.

I. $x^2 - 5x - 84 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 9y - 52 = 0$

A. $x > y$

B. $x \leq y$

C. $x \geq y$

D. $x < y$

E. $x = y$ or relationship between x and y can't be established

Section: - English Language

(Directions 41-44): In each of the following questions a sentence is given with some part of it marked in bold. You have to identify the option that would replace the bold part and make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct. If no correction is required then mark option 'E' as your answer.

Q41. Some respondents do agree these are **knee-perk reactions** and a more scientific approach was needed to tackle pollution.

A. knee-jerk reactions

B. knee-crack reaction

C. knee-drop reactions

D. knee-deep reactions

E. No correction required

Q42. There has hardly been a day in eight years **where I haven't been inspired to walk out into** my porch to capture an unusual call or species.

A. when I haven't been inspired to walk out into

B. than I haven't been inspired to walk out onto

C. when I haven't been inspired to walk out onto

D. where I haven't been inspired to walk out onto

E. No correction required

Q43. We expect the addition of these two high quality portfolios **to be highly complimentary** for our existing assets and to contribute to long-term leasing growth as India's leading mobile operators accelerate their 4G network deployments.

A. to highly compliment to

B. to be high compliment for

C. to be highly complemented to

D. to be highly complementary to

E. No correction required

Q44. Businesses have been disrupted by last year's ban on high-value notes and the **roll-out of a goods and services tax.**

A. rolling-out of a goods and services tax

B. roll-out of goods and services tax

C. rolled-out of goods and services tax

D. rolled-out of a goods and services tax

E. No correction required

(Directions 45-49): Fill in the blanks in the following sentence with appropriate words, choosing one of the combinations given below the sentence.

Q45. Here is a case to be made for the Centre to give telcos relief by _____ spectrum payments and reducing the burden of high telecom _____.

A. Advancing, Grants

B. Hindering, Engagement

C. Deferring, Levies

D. Offering, Evolution

E. None of these

Q46. India has been unable to _____ the philanthropic potential of its diaspora because the latter perceives the development sector to be corrupt and inefficient, and is _____ by regulatory constraints and unfavourable tax policies.

A. Discover, Afraid

B. Leverage, Overwhelmed

C. Respond, Vibrant

D. Deduce, Crippled

E. None of these

Q47. The vast majority of alcohol consumers are occasional drinkers; hence, if any _____ are placed in their path to consumption, many of them will _____ their drinking behaviour.

A. Hurdles, Curtail

B. Incentives, Abandon

C. Fallacy, Buoyant

D. Conformity, Rebel

E. None of these

Q48. While the financial strain on telcos and churn in the market may make regulatory intervention _____, a heavy-handed approach would be _____.

A. Delusion, Celebratory

B. Panic, Accelerated

C. Tempting, Counterproductive

D. Ambush, Criticized

E. None of these

Q49. The lawyer took the rare step of reading part of her _____ aloud from the bench, _____ in the special collar she reserves for such occasions.

A. memoir, hung

B. mind, drape

C. dissent, clad

D. confusion, looking

E. None of these

(Directions 50-54): Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

In the past, the richest states often grew the fastest and the poor ones the slowest. But India's record GDP growth of 8.49% per year in the 5-year period 2004-09 is a case of improved productivity and growth in customarily poor states trickling up and aggregating into rapid growth at the national level. Nobody should call this a success of trickle-down economics. Trickle-down assumes that fast growth can be had simply by changing a few policies that benefit the rich, after which some benefits trickle down to the poor. In fact, miracle growth is globally rare, precisely because it is so difficult for countries to improve the productivity of a substantial proportion of the population.

Only when productivity improvement is widespread is there enough productivity improvement from all regions and people to add up to fast growth. In other words, fast growth does not trickle down; it trickles up. Once a country grows fast, government revenues will boom and can be used to accelerate spending in social sectors and welfare. Miracle

growth and record revenues enabled the Central Government to finance social welfare schemes, farm loan waivers and enormous oil subsidies. This can be called the trickling down of part of the revenue bonanza into welfare and workfare. But neither welfare nor workfare could have caused the sharp acceleration of economic growth. The growth bonanza itself was sparked by state-level political and policy changes that accelerated local growth, which then trickled up to the national level.

Q50. To which of the following factors does the author attribute India's high growth rate during 2004-09?

- A. Tremendous growth of the vast majority of richer states
- B. Change in national-level policies to benefit only large well-off states
- C. Gains of richer states have been used to fund social welfare schemes in the larger states
- D. Improved productivity of traditionally low-performing states**
- E. None of the above

Q51. Which of the following best describes the author's view of trickle-down theory?

- A. It has largely failed to drive sustained growth**
- B. It ensures accountability of the government even at the grassroots level
- C. It has been effective in helping poor states catch up with richer ones
- D. It promotes inclusive growth over quick growth
- E. It targets social welfare at the cost of economic growth

Q52. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

- A. Developed countries use the same model of development as India
- B. Widespread growth is best achieved through Central Government-monitored schemes
- C. At present India's traditionally poor states are more prosperous than her socially developed ones
- D. India's growth was more, inclusive in nature during 2004-2009 than it had been in the past**
- E. There should be no government expenditure in social sectors if the current high growth rate is not maintained

Q53. Why have countries found it difficult to achieve high growth?

- A. Ensuring an increase in the output among a large number of citizens is difficult.
- B. Corruption of politicians at the grassroots level results in the benefits of growth not reaching the poor.
- C. The government's failure to allocate sufficient income to inclusive social welfare schemes.

A. A & B

B. B & C

C. Only A

D. All of these

E. None of these

Q54. What is the author's objective in writing this passage?

A. Advocating greater autonomy for the richest states in India

B. Urging government to invest in social development to facilitate economic growth

C. Criticizing traditional economic principles on which the Indian economy is based

D. Encouraging larger states to disburse more wealth at the grassroots level

E. None of these

(Directions 55-60): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are written below the passage and against each, five words/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.

With the anticipated end of the country's (55) from global commerce in the nuclear field, India-Russia nuclear partnership will enter a new phase, National Security Adviser (NSA) MK Narayanan told his Russian interlocutors in Moscow. Mr. Narayanan is discussing security, defence and regional security (56) with Russian officials. He said the reopening of nuclear collaboration would not (57) Mean expanding the (58) In constructing the nuclear plant at Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu, but also collaboration in new projects, according to Andrei Orlov, chief of PIR Centre (Centre for Policy Studies), a quasi-government think-tank (59) by influential persons in the decision-making process. In addition, India indicated that cooperation (60) Be extended to other strategic fields such as space. The NSA also indicated that the clouds over the India-US deal had almost lifted despite misgivings in some Indian political circles outlining The Russian position, Dr. Orlov described the deal as a 'rare bird' in the US Russian relations as both the countries seemed to be supporting India in its bid to break out of nuclear seclusion.

Q55. Select option for answer-

A. collaboration

B. involvement

C. participation

D. presence

E. isolation

Q56. Select option for answer-

- A. problem
- B. aspect
- C. issues
- D. facet
- E. personnel

Q57. Select option for answer-

- A. again
- B. only
- C. all
- D. have
- E. also

Q58. Select option for answer-

- A. space
- B. area
- C. relationship
- D. existence
- E. resources

Q59. Select option for answer-

- A. backed
- B. supportive
- C. owned
- D. overcome
- E. dominating

Q60. Select option for answer-

- A. can't
- B. will
- C. was
- D. would
- E. may

(Directions 61-65) In each of the questions, a sentence is divided into five parts namely A, B, C, D, and E in which two of the parts have some grammatical or contextual errors in them. You have to identify which pair among the given alternatives represents the parts that contain those errors. If none of the parts has any error, then, mark option 5, i.e., 'No error' as your answer.

Q61. The Iraqi Parliament on (A) Sunday voted of expel the (B) US troops from its territory which have be there (C) to help the Iraq dispensation fight (D) the Islamic State terror group (E).

A. A & C

B. C & D

C. A & E

D. B & C

E. No error

Q62. Describe the election as “a U.S. Brexit,” (A) the authors warned that much (B) of the risk would arise from (C) the result being contested — whether (D) or not Trump emerged victory (E).

A. B & D

B. A & C

C. A & E

D. C & D

E. No error

Q63. Milk makers in the United States are (A) disappearing as consolidation in (B) the industry and changing consumer (C) tastes have made it tougher (D) for small farms to survive. (E)

A. A & B

B. B & C

C. C & D

D. D & E

E. No error

Q64. There have been regular low-intensity (A) skirmishes among Iran and the US in (B) the Gulf waters and in Iraq (C) itself ever since Trump reinstated (D) sanctions on Iran at November 2018 (E).

A. B & C

B. A & D

C. C & E

D. B & D

E. No error

Q65. Cyclical companies, such as machinery companies (A) Caterpillar and Eaton, as well as (B) commodity chemical companies such as (C) Dow, depends on the business cycle and the (D) strength for the economy in order to grow (E).

A. A & C

B. B & E

C. D & E

D. C & D

E. No error

(Directions 66-72) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Agriculture forms the problematic nucleus of the macroeconomic knot which ties us up. It called out for attention even before the pressing necessity of having to cope with a 10-day farmers' agitation starting 1 June. Agriculture (along with agricultural taxation) is on the state list of the Constitution. Strictly speaking, there should never have been a Union ministry of agriculture at the Centre. After the **egregious** neglect of agriculture by the Nehruvian focus on big industry, which was transmitted to the states, we hit the wall of food grain insufficiency in the 1960s. It was the Centre's trespassing on to agricultural territory that solved the cereal sufficiency problem, even if the problem itself was largely a result of priorities set at the Centre. Cereal anxiety led the Centre to offer minimum support prices (MSPs) for the major cereals, which distorted cropping patterns into the "cerealization" of agriculture, as it is called.

Fast forward to the present time. The cost of food is an ever-present threat to the acceptable inflation limits (4% with a 2% band on either side) adopted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and even without that, runs up against the low inflation tolerance of the Indian consuming public. We continue to follow the long-standing policy of trying to keep down the price of foodstuffs by subsidizing agricultural inputs. Zero pricing of power for agriculture has indeed led to enhanced land productivity, but at the expense of over-mining ground water and seriously threatening our survival in the not-too-distant future. The burden of zero-priced power for farmers was meanwhile borne by the state power sector utilities, leading to a build-up of power sector debt and default to the banking sector. The problem was finally sought to be resolved by shifting the debt build-up to state governments under the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme formulated by the Centre in 2015. State governments which have opted for it are mandated to absorb a stated percentage of annual losses of power utilities, to **incentivize** them into right pricing of power for farmers. The evidence so far suggests that states prefer to shoulder the fiscal costs rather than charge farmers a non-zero price for power.

In the Union Budget 2018, for the first time, there was a national commitment to MSPs across the board for all crops. Disregarding the debate over how cultivation costs will be configured, this was for the first time a national policy of crop neutrality in agriculture, although the

responsibility for actually delivering on the MSP promise is split in a confusing way between Centre and states, depending on the crop. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) posts MSPs on its website for food grains, oilseeds, sugarcane and some non-food commercial crops (23 in all, not counting variants). State governments can optionally announce a further enhancement to the MSP for their farmers for these crops. The whole picture is muddled by the fact that the open-ended commitment to absorb all produce at the announced price, implicit in an MSP, is most usually not honoured, on account of either fiscal or warehousing limits. There is the further problem that the MSP is payable to owners and not to tenants actually cultivating the land.

When the price of onions in Madhya Pradesh crashed at the time of the rabi harvest in 2017 to 50 paise per kg, there were farmer riots, which were **quelled** by police firing. The state government re-constituted price support into a Bhavantar (price differential) scheme—the Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana—with a commitment to top up the farm gate price in case it fell below a threshold level. This year, the farm gate price of the onion harvest is reported to have fallen further, to a low of 30 paise per kg. The announced threshold price for onions was Rs8 per kg.

With that kind of a market price crash, Bhavantar has basically **morphed** into a full-fledged MSP, the only difference being that there is no government procurement, and therefore no need for public warehousing. Before onions this year, there was the garlic price crash. Both onions and garlic are storable crops which have been bought by traders at throwaway prices for slow release later.

Q66. According to the passage, what had led to the terrible state of farmers?

- A. Negligence in agriculture sector by the government.
- B. insufficient food grains
- C. Excessive fall in prices of food grains
- D. distorted cropping pattern
- E. All of the above**

Q67. According to the passage, Zero pricing power leads to?

- (I) increase in costs of the crops productivity.
 - (II) increase in land productivity
 - (III) increase in power sector debt
- A. Only (I)
 - B. Only (III)
 - C. Both (I) and (II)
 - D. Both (II) and (III)**
 - E. All are correct

Q68. How is it correct to say that the MSP structure of the CACP is fairly ragged at the margins?

- A. As it leads to cereal anxiety among the farmers.
- B. As MSP is payable to owners not to tenants.
- C. The prices of crops set by the government is not obeyed by all.

D. both (b) and (c)

E. All are correct

Q69. Which of the following sentences is/ are correct for Minimum support prices in context of the passage?

- (I) It is announced first time in Union budget 2018 to set the prices for all crops.
- (II) Minimum support prices can uplift the condition of farmers.
- (III) It is decided by the central government only.
- (IV) It is defined as the rise in the cost of production of all the crops.

- A. Only (I) and (II)
- B. Only (II) and (III)

C. Only (I), (II) and (IV)

- D. Only (II), (III) and (IV)
- E. All are correct

Q70. The appropriate title of the passage is

- A. The cereal sufficiency problem
- B. Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
- C. The Union Budget announcement 2018
- D. The Minimum support prices for farmers.

E. Agricultural core of macroeconomic problem

Q71. Which of the following alternatives among the five provides the most similar meaning(s) of the word given in BOLD as used in the passage?

Egregious

- (I) flagrant
- (II) heinous
- (III) nefarious
- (IV) atrocious

A. Only (I) and (II)

- B. Only (II) and (III)
- C. Only (I), (II) and (IV)
- D. Only (II), (III) and (IV)

E. All are correct

Q72. Which of the following alternatives among the five provides the most similar meaning(s) of the word given in BOLD as used in the passage?

Quell

- (I) rile
- (II) thwart
- (III) quench
- (IV) annihilate

- A. Only (I) and (II)
- B. Only (II) and (III)
- C. Only (I), (II) and (IV)

D. Only (II), (III) and (IV)

E. All are correct

(Directions 73-77): In the questions given below, a passage has been given with a number of statements in bold. These statements may/may not be correct grammatically and contextually. You are required to study each of the bold statements and choose from the options the one which contextually and grammatically replaces the given sentence best. If the given statement is correct as well appropriate, choose option E as your answer.

(A) The trade brawl between the United States and China on steel, aluminum, and other goods is a product of US President Donald Trump’s scorn for multilateral trade arrangements and the WTO. Before announcing import tariffs on more than 1,300 types of Chinese-made goods worth around \$60 billion per year, in early March Trump unveiled sweeping tariffs of 25% on steel and 10% on aluminum, which he justified on the basis of national security. Trump insists that a tariff on a small fraction of imported steel – the price of which is set globally – will suffice to address a genuine strategic threat.

(B) Most experts, however, find that rational dubious. Trump himself has already undercut his national-security claim by exempting most major exporters of steel to the US. Canada, for example, is exempted on the condition of a successful renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement, effectively threatening the country unless it gives into US demands. But there are a host of issues in contention, involving, for example, lumber, milk, and cars. Is Trump really suggesting that the US would sacrifice national security for a better agreement on these minor irritants in US-Canadian trade? Or perhaps the national-security claim is

fundamentally bogus, as Trump's secretary of defence has suggested, and Trump, as muddled as he is on most issues, realizes this.

As is often the case, Trump seems to be fixated on a bygone problem. Recall that, by the time Trump began talking about his border wall, immigration from Mexico had already dwindled to near zero. And by the time he started complaining about China depressing its currency's exchange rate, the Chinese government was in fact propping up the renminbi.

(C) Likewise, Trump is introducing his steel tariffs after the price of steel have already increased by about 130% from its trough, owing partly to China's own efforts to reduce its excess capacity. But Trump is not just addressing a non-issue. He is also inflaming passions and taxing US relationships with key allies. Worst of all, his actions are motivated by pure politics. He is eager to seem strong and confrontational in the eyes of his electoral base.

(D) Even if Trump had no economists advising him, he would have to realize that what matters is the multilateral trade deficit, not bilateral trade deficits with any one country. Reducing imports from China will not create jobs in the US. Rather, it will increase prices for ordinary Americans and create jobs in Bangladesh, Vietnam, or any other country that steps in to replace the imports that previously came from China. In the few instances where manufacturing does return to the US, it will probably not create jobs in the old Rust Belt. Instead, the goods are likely to be produced by robots, which are as likely to be located in high-tech centres as elsewhere. Trump wants China to reduce its bilateral trade surplus with the US by \$100 billion, which it could do by buying \$100 billion worth of US oil or gas.

Predictably, China has answered Trump's tariffs by threatening to respond to their imposition with tariffs of its own. Those tariffs would affect US-made goods across a wide range of sectors, but disproportionately in areas where support for Trump has been strong. China's response has been firm and measured, aimed at avoiding both escalation and appeasement, which, when dealing with an unhinged bully, only encourages more aggression.

(E) One hope that US courts or congressional Republicans will rein in Trump. But, then again, the Republican Party, standing in solidarity with Trump, seems suddenly to have forgotten its longstanding commitment to free trade, much like a few months ago, when it forgot its longstanding commitment to fiscal prudence.

Q73. (A) The trade brawl between the United States and China on steel, aluminium, and other goods is a product of US President Donald Trump's scorn for multilateral trade arrangements and the WTO.

A. The trade dispute between the United States and China on steel, aluminium, and other goods is a product of US President Donald Trump's scorn for multilateral trade arrangements and the WTO.

B. The trade race between the United States and China on steel, aluminium, and other goods is a product of US President Donald Trump's scorn for multilateral trade arrangements and the WTO.

C. The trade altercation between the United States and China on steel, aluminium, and other goods is a product of US President Donald Trump's scorn for multilateral trade arrangements and the WTO.

D. The trade fracas between the United States and China on steel, aluminium, and other goods is a product of US President Donald Trump's scorn for multilateral trade arrangements and the WTO.

E. No replacement required

Q74. (B) Most experts, however, find that rational dubious.

A. Most experts, however, find that rationally dubious.

B. Most experts, however, find that rationale dubious.

C. Most experts, however, find that rationalizing dubious.

D. Most experts, however, find that rationalism dubious.

E. No replacements required.

Q75. (C) Likewise, Trump is introducing his steel tariffs after the price of steel have already increased by about 130% from its trough, owing partly to China's own efforts to reduce its excess capacity.

A. Likewise, Trump is introducing his steel tariffs after the prices of steel have already increased by about 130% from its trough, owing partly to China own efforts to reduce its excess capacity.

B. Likewise, Trump has introduced his steel tariffs after the price of steel have already increased by about 130% from its trough, owing partly to China's own efforts to reduce its excess capacity.

C. Likewise, Trump is introducing his steel tariffs after the price of steel has already increased by about 130% from its trough, owing partly to China's own efforts to reduce its excess capacity.

D. Likewise, Trump is introducing his steel tariffs after the price of steel has already increase by about 130% from its trough, owing partly to China's own efforts to reduce its excess capacity.

E. No replacements required.

Q76. (D) Even if Trump had no economists advising him, he would have to realize that what matters is the multilateral trade deficit, not bilateral trade deficits with any one country.

A. Even if Trump had no economists advising him, he would have to realize that what matters is the multilateral trade deficit, not bilateral trade surplus with any one country.

B. Even if Trump had no economists advising him, he would have to realize that what matters is the multilateral trade deficit, not bilateral balance of trade with any one country.

C. Even if Trump had no economists advising him, he would have to realize that what matters is the multilateral trade deficit, not bilateral trade opportunity with any one country.

D. Even if Trump had no economists advising him, he would have to realize that what matters is the multilateral trade deficit, not bilateral trade relations with any one country.

E. No replacements required.

Q77. (E) One hope that US courts or congressional Republicans will rein in Trump.

A. One hopes that US courts or congressional Republicans will rein Trump.

B. One hopes that US courts or congressional Republicans will reinforce Trump.

C. One hopes that US courts or congressional Republicans will rescind Trump.

D. One hopes that US courts or congressional Republicans will rein in Trump.

E. No replacements required.

(Directions 78-80): In the given question, a word has been mentioned and there are three ways in which the word has been used in either similar or different ways. You are required to check which of the sentences have correctly used the highlighted word, and mark that as your answer.

Q78. Fudge

I. All the participants were treated with a square of fudge at the entrance of the conference.

II. The government has been fudging the figures of GDP to show that the economy is in the pink of its health.

III. This new offer of settlement is excellent going by the terms and conditions and it seems the management really wants it to be the fudge that has been missing from the negotiations.

A. Both I and II

B. Only III

C. Only II

D. Both II and III

E. All the above

Q79. Vulnerable

I. The students were in a vulnerable position since they did not have any other alternative.

II. The new home is meant for vulnerable youths and adults who are in need of love and care.

III. Sachin Tendulkar saw India off from that vulnerable position to a thumping victory over the world champion Australia in the Tri-nation tournament.

A. Both I and III

B. Only III

C. Both II and III

D. Only II

E. All the above

Q80. Implication

I. The short-sighted move of the government will have far-reaching implications but the government is unable to predict them

II. It is very necessary that the criminal should be implicated at any cost and if one can do anything about it that must be done

III. The implication is that all of them were responsible for the mishap at the office

A. Only I

B. Only III

C. Both II and III

D. Both I and III

E. All are correct

Section: - General Awareness

Q81. Who is the current chairman of LIC, appointed in the month of March 2019?

A. MR Kumar

B. Vipin Kumar

C. Susheel Kumar

D. Rajeev Kumar

E. Nripendra Mishra

Q82. Recently in the month of March 2019, Prime Minister has declared the year 2019-20 dedicated to which of the following?

A. Information and Communication Technology

B. Construction Technology

C. Artificial Intelligence

D. Pulses

E. Soil

Q83. Who has been appointed as Managing Director of Truecaller for its India operations, in the month of May 2019?

A. Sandeep Patil

- B. Sanjeev Kumar
- C. Anita Bhatia
- D. Ajay Singh
- E. Jayshree Vyas

Q84. Which of the following is responsible for launching the Model Code of Conduct in India?

A. Ministry of Home Affairs

B. Election Commission of India

- C. NITI Aayog
- D. Ministry of Human Resource Development
- E. None of the above

Q85. "Mitra Shakti" is a bilateral military exercise, that has recently taken place in the month of March 2019 between India and _____

A. Sri Lanka

- B. Myanmar
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Maldives
- E. Nepal

Q86. Which of the following countries has recently launched its first ever satellite RAVANA -1, recently in the month of April 2021?

A. Nepal

B. Sri Lanka

- C. Bangladesh
- D. Pakistan
- E. Afghanistan

Q87. Who is the author of the book "celestial bodies", which has recently won the Man Booker International for 2019 announced in the month of May?

A. Jhumpa Lahiri

- B. Annie Zaidi
- C. Elon Musk
- D. Yiyun Li

E. Jhokha Alharti

Q88. Who has been appointed as the new External Affairs Minister recently in the month of May 2019?

- A. Sushma Swaraj
- B. Amit Shah
- C. Rajnath Singh
- D. Nirmala Sitharaman

E. S. Jaishankar

Q89. A new railway zone for Andhra Pradesh has been recently created in the month of February 2019. Which of the following cities will be the headquarter for this new zone?

A. Vishakhapatnam

- B. Guntur
- C. Vijaywada
- D. Hyderabad
- E. None of the above

Q90. Who among the following has been appointed as the “Goodwill Ambassador” of street child cricket world cup, recently in April 2019?

- A. Harmanpreet Kaur

B. Mithali Raj

- C. Ekta Bisht
- D. Karu Jain
- E. Jhulan Goswami

Q91. What is the name of the card that has been launched recently in March 2019 as a single card for making multipurpose payments like shopping, traveling money across India?

- A. National Common Service Card

B. National Common Mobility Card

- C. National Single Service Card
- D. National One for All Card
- E. None of the above

Q92. Government of India has signed a deal with which of the following companies to digitize the Postal Department of India, in the month April 2019?

- A. HCL
- B. Infosys

C. TCS

- D. IBM
- E. None of the above

Q93. Oscar Award 2019 has been recently won by which of the following as Best male actor, announced in the month of Feb 2019?

- A. John Ottman
- B. Spike Lee
- C. Frank Marshall

D. Rami Malek

- E. Peter Farelly

Q94. Which of the following nations has recently in April 2021 has launched the first ever amphibious drone boat of the world?

A. China

- B. India
- C. Israel
- D. USA
- E. Singapore

Q95. Kanyashree scheme has received an international recognition by The United Nations. It was launched by which of the following states?

- A. Haryana

- B. Assam
- C. Telangana
- D. Tripura

E. West Bengal

Q96. Which of the following states has launched “Annadata Sukhibhava” scheme for the welfare of farmers, in the month of June 2019?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Gujarat

D. Andhra Pradesh

- E. Odisha

Q97. Which of the following companies has been conferred with the “non-life insurer of the year” award by Assocham in the month of March 2019?

- A. General Insurance Company of India
- B. HDFC Ergo

C. Bharti AXA General

- D. United Insurance Company of India
- E. None of the above

Q98. Which of the following states has taken steps to control West Nile Virus due to the first cases being found in India here, in the month of March 2019?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Tamil Nadu

C. Kerala

- D. Gujarat
- E. Madhya Pradesh

Q99. Which of the following countries has installed World’s first wireless electric car charging stations, in the month of March 2019?

- A. Sweden

B. Norway

C. Finland

D. Russia

E. USA

Q100. NITI Aayog was established in which of the following years?

A. 2010

B. 2011

C. 2016

D. 2014

E. 2015

Section: - Economics & Social Issues (ESI)

Q101. Which of the following institutions has supported SANKALP and STRIVE initiatives of the Government of India, as announced in the January 2019?

A. World Bank

B. IMF

C. ILO

D. World Economic Forum

E. None of the above

Q102. Which of the following institutions has launched (in the month of Oct 2018), a National Level Entrepreneurship Awareness Campaign, Udyam Abhilasha in 115 Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Aayog in 28 States and reaching to around 15,000 youth?

A. RBI

B. NABARD

C. SIDBI

D. EXIM

E. None of the above

Q103. Nabventures is a subsidiary of which of the following?

A. RBI

B. NABARD

C. SIDBI

D. EXIM

E. None of the above

Q104. CSO and NSSO have been merged into National Statistical Office (NSO), in the month of May 2019. This new entity shall be headed by the secretary of which of the following?

A. **MoSPI**

B. MoF

C. MCA

D. NITI Aayog

E. None of the above

Q105. As per the United Nations Population Fund's State of World Population Report 2019 (released in April 2019), India's population grew at an average annual rate of 1.2 per cent between 2010 and 2019 to _____.

A. 1.46 bn

B. **1.36 bn**

C. 1.16 bn

D. 1.24 bn

E. 1.01 bn

Q106. Per drop more crop is a component of which of the following schemes?

A. PMFBY

B. **PMKSY**

C. PKVY

D. RKVY

E. NFSM

Q107. Which of the following has distributed more than one lakh bee-boxes among farmers and unemployed youths across the country, in May 2019, in less than two years under its 'Honey Mission' initiative?

A. NSAP

B. NIRD

C. **KVIC**

D. CSIR

E. None of the above

Q108. Which of the following states has launched Atal Solar Krishi Pump Yojana, in the month of January 2019?

A. West Bengal

B. Odisha

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. **Maharashtra**

E. Karnataka

Q109. The criteria for connecting unconnected habitations under PMGSY is set by which of the following?

- A. **Ministry of Rural Development**
- B. Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways
- C. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
- D. NITI Aayog
- E. None of the above

Q110. IMPRESS Web Portal, launched by the Govt in Oct 2018, comes under which of the following Ministries?

- A. MoAF&W
- B. MoHFW
- C. **MoHRD**
- D. MoFP&I
- E. MoWCD

Q111. Under Ayushman Bharat Scheme launched in the month of September 2018, hospitalization cover is provided upto what amount?

- A. 4 lakh Per Person Per Annum
- B. **5 lakh Per Family Per Annum**
- C. 4 Lakh Per Family Per Annum
- D. 5 lakh Per Person Per Annum
- E. 2 lakh Per Family Per Annum

Q112. Which of the following states has launched scheme KALIA, in the month of January 2019?

- A. **Odisha**
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Nagaland
- D. Assam
- E. Maharashtra

Q113. India and World Bank have signed USD 250 million agreement to launch NRETP, in the month of Feb 2019. What does R stand for in NRETP?

- A. Revised
- B. **Rural**
- C. Risk
- D. Regional
- E. None of the above

Q114. KUSUM scheme has been approved by the Union Cabinet in the month of February 2019, what does 'S' stand for?

- A. Seva
- B. Surya
- C. **Suraksha**
- D. Solar
- E. None of the above

Q115. As per the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey, results of which were declared in March 2019, how much percentage of people have access to toilet?

- A. 88
- B. **93**
- C. 73
- D. 63
- E. 66

Q116. DAY – NRLM comes under which of the following ministries?

- A. **Ministry of Rural Development**
- B. Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- C. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
- D. Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation
- E. None of the above

Q117. Under NRLM credit services delivery is provided to the rural areas through?

- A. **Self Help Groups**
- B. Payment Banks
- C. Post Offices
- D. Public Sector Banks
- E. None of the above

Q118. According to SECC 2011, how much percentage of rural households earn their livelihood by casual labour?

- A. 20%
- B. **30%**
- C. 35%
- D. 25%
- E. 50%

Q119. POSHAN Abhiyan, launched by the Government in March 2018, comes under which of the following ministries?

- A. MoAF&W
- B. MoHFW
- C. **MoWCD**
- D. MoFP&I
- E. None of the above

Q120. According to Agri Census 2015-16, how much percentage of landholdings are small and marginal - less than 2 hectares of land?

- A. 51.24%
- B. 66.34%
- C. 77.2%
- D. **86.21%**
- E. 32.87%

Q121. Agri landholdings are categorized under 5 categories. Landholdings from 4 to 10 hectares belong to which of these categories?

- A. Marginal
- B. **Medium**
- C. Large
- D. Semi-Medium
- E. None of the above

Q122. Under PMKVY, Government has planned to train 10 million youth in skill development by which year?

- A. **2020**
- B. 2022
- C. 2025
- D. 2019
- E. 2028

Q123. Under the PMSYM scheme announced by the Government in the Interim Budget 2019-20, what is the upper age limit of the target beneficiaries?

- A. 30 Years
- B. **40 Years**
- C. 20 Years
- D. 55 Years
- E. 60 Years

Q124. Under PMSYM, what is the contribution ratio of beneficiary and the Central Government?

- A. 50:50
- B. 60:40
- C. 90:10
- D. 75:25
- E. 40:60

Q125. Under PMSYM, what is the minimum monthly pension that would be given to subscribers of the scheme?

- A. Rs.5000
- B. Rs.3000
- C. Rs.2000
- D. Rs.2500
- E. Rs.3500

Q126. PAiSA Portal has been developed by which of the following banks, that was launched in the month of November 2018?

- A. State Bank of India
- B. Punjab National Bank
- C. Allahabad Bank
- D. Bank of India
- E. None of the above

Q127. Which month was celebrated as the RASHTRIYA POSHAN MAAH under the Poshan Abhiyan?

- A. February 2019
- B. September 2018
- C. July 2018
- D. April 2019
- E. May 2019

Q128. Saura Jalnidhi scheme has been launched by which of the following State Governments, in November 2018?

- A. West Bengal
- B. Odisha
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Maharashtra
- E. Punjab

Q129. According to the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (released in March 2019), how much percentage of people who have access to toilets, have actually used those?

- A. 88.5%

B. 96.5%

C. 73.5%

D. 63.7%

E. 55%

Q130. PM SAUBHAGYA Yojana has prioritized providing electricity to?

A. Rural Establishments

B. Urban Establishments

C. Rural Industrial Units

D. Rural & Urban Establishments

E. None of the above

Q131. According to the Mind the Gap State of Employment Report released in March 2019, what is not one of the reasons for the low participation of women in rural jobs?

A. Transformation and development in rural areas

B. Social stigma

C. Unavailability of rural others

D. Burden of household work

E. None of the above

Q132. How many jobs have been generated in the last five years under PMEGP, as per the data released in the month of Feb 2019?

A. 10 Lakh

B. 20 Lakh

C. 15 Lakh

D. 30 Lakh

E. 25 lakh

Q133. TRIFED is responsible for the employment generation of which of the following section of people?

A. Minority Communities

B. Tribal Artisans

C. Scheduled Caste Communities

D. Women

E. None of the above

Q134. What is the corpus of the Women livelihood Bond launched by the World Bank and SIDBI, launched in the month of Feb 2019?

A. Rs.250 crore

B. Rs.300 crore

- C. Rs.350 crore
- D. Rs.400 crore
- E. Rs.500 crore

Q135. What is the theme of the 4th edition of NITI Aayog Lecture Series, held in the month of Oct 2018?

- A. AI for ALL: Leveraging Artificial Intelligence for Inclusive Growth**
- B. Transformation and Development
- C. Renewable Energy
- D. Sustainable Development
- E. None of the above

Q136. National Skill Development Mission is related to the Ministry of _____

- A. Labour and Employment
- B. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**
- C. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- D. Finance
- E. Both a & b

Q137. Those who use 150 units of power or less in a month have to pay Rs. 1 per unit for first 100 units under Griha Jyoti Yojana. Which of the following states run this electricity subsidy scheme?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Haryana
- C. Madhya Pradesh**
- D. Uttar Pradesh
- E. Bihar

Q138. PMKVY scheme is under which of the following Ministries?

- A. Ministry of Human Resource Development
- B. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**
- C. Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- D. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- E. Ministry of Women and Child Development

Q139. Which among the following is related to the economic development and prosperity of fisheries sector in India?

- A. White Revolution

B. Blue Revolution

- C. Golden Revolution
- D. Pink Revolution
- E. Ocean Revolution

Q140. According to the provisional data of Agri Census 2015-16, The average size of operational holding has declined to _____ ha in 2015-16 from 1.15 ha in 2010-11.

- A. 1.05
- B. 1.12

C. 1.08

- D. 1.09
- E. None of these

Section: - Agriculture & Rural Development (ARD)

Q141. Black Soils are formed from which of the following soil orders?

A. Vertisols

- B. Entisols
- C. Oxisols
- D. Alfisols
- E. Aridosols

Q142. The Minimum Support Prices for Agricultural Commodities is announced by?

- A. CACP

B. Central Government

- C. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare
- D. NABARD
- E. None of the above

Q143. The PMMY loans granted for allied activities to agriculture can be covered under _____.

- A. CGFF
- B. CGCFF

C. CGFMU

D. CGFEL

E. None of the above

Q144. Which of the following is the major objective of Drip Irrigation to crops?

A. Prevent the soil run off

B. Prevent the water run off

C. Prevent the water from seeping into the soil

D. Prevent the wastage of water by applying it to the root zone

E. None of the above

Q145. In the regions of Maharashtra, North Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh grape vines are pruned in?

A. April - May

B. February - March

C. June - July

D. September - October

E. None of the above

Q146. Which of the following state is identified as the Agriculture Export Zone for cashew nut?

A. Karnataka

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Kerala

D. Andhra Pradesh

E. None of the above

Q147. PMKVY comes under which of the following ministry?

A. Ministry of Rural Development

B. Ministry of Agriculture and farmers welfare

C. Ministry of Human Resources and Development

D. Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

E. None of the above

Q148. Which of the following is the lending rate for farmer's loans upto 3 lakhs for which 2% interest subvention applies?

A. 7%

B. 4%

C. 5%

D. 9%

E. None of the above

Q149. When was the NITI Aayog launched?

A. 14th November 2016

B. 2nd October 2016

C. 14th April 2015

D. 1st January 2015

E. None of the above

Q150. Sussex is the world-famous breed of?

A. Dog

B. Poultry

C. Pigs

D. Cattle

E. None of the above

Q151. What is the seed rate of medium sized wheat grain?

A. 150 Kg/ha

B. 50 Kg/ha

C. 75 Kg/ha

D. 100 kg/ha

E. None of the above

Q152. Which of the following air breathing fishes has the highest demand in the market?

- A. Murrel striped
- B. Rohu
- C. Murrel giant
- D. Nagur
- E. None of the above

Q153. Which of the following is correct with respect to the Premium Rates of PMFBY?

- A. 2% for commercial crops and 5% for Rabi crops
- B. 5% for Kharif crops and 2% for Rabi crops
- C. 2% for Kharif crops and 1.5% for Rabi crops
- D. 1.5% for Kharif crops and 2% for Rabi crops
- E. None of the above

Q154. Muga Silk is largely produced in which of the following states in India?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Assam
- C. Sikkim
- D. Jharkhand
- E. None of the above

Q155. Grameen Kaushalya Yojana targets which of the following age groups?

- A. >21 years
- B. 18-35 years
- C. 20-45 years
- D. 15-35 years
- E. None of the above

Q156. Which of the following is the full form of APEDA?

- A. Agri Food & Packaged Food Processing Development Authority

B. Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority

C. Agricultural Packaged Food Export Development Authority

D. Agri Food Processing Export Development Authority

E. None of the above

Q157. Why is the Buffalo Milk not yellowish in colour?

A. It contains Casein

B. It contains Carotene

C. It lacks Casein

D. It lacks Carotene

E. None of the above

Q158. NRLM stands for?

A. National Rurban Livelihoods Mission

B. National and Regional Long-Term Maintenance Mission

C. National Rural Livelihoods Mission

D. National Rurban Long-Term Maintenance Mission

E. None of the above

Q159. The Solar Charkha Mission targets which of the following segments?

A. Artisans

B. Farmers

C. Industrial workers

D. Women farmers

E. Women in rural areas

Q160. A seed packet carrying Blue Colour Certificate denotes which of the following type of seeds?

A. Certified Seed

B. Nucleus Seed

C. Registered Seed

- D. Foundation Seed
- E. None of the above

Q161. Who is a marginal farmer?

- A. Farmer owning land upto 2.5 hectares
- B. Farmer owning land upto 1 hectare**
- C. Farmer owning land upto 4 hectares
- D. Farmer owning land upto 8 hectares
- E. None of the above

Q162. According to APEDA Report 2011-16, which if the following commodity has seen the maximum export in terms of volume?

- A. Basmati rice
- B. Buffalo meat
- C. Non-Basmati Rice**
- D. Fruits and Vegetables
- E. None of the above

Q163. MUDRA stands for?

- A. Micro-Units Development and Restructuring Agency
- B. Micro-Units Division and Reconstruction Agency
- C. Micro-Units Development and Refinance Agency**
- D. Micro-Units Division and Refinance Agency
- E. None of the above

Q164. Which of the following states has the maximum area under Pineapple?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Assam**
- C. Meghalaya
- D. Chattisgarh
- E. None of the above

Q165. The Kisan Credit Cards are given to the farmers for?

- A. Helping them get credit for other rural activities
- B. Opening Jan Dhan accounts
- C. Helping them to meet the medium-term credit requirements for Family health requirements
- D. Helping them to meet the short-term credit requirements for the cultivation of crops**
- E. None of the above

Q166. Which of the following is the pH value of alkali soils?

- A. >8.5**
- B. 3-5
- C. 6-7
- D. <3
- E. None of the above

Q167. In which of the following place is the National Research Centre for Orchids located?

- A. Kerala
- B. Assam
- C. Nagaland
- D. Meghalaya
- E. Sikkim**

Q168. Which of the following is a sub-scheme under the Green Revolution Mission which caters to food and nutritional security & the socio-economic empowerment of farmers?

- A. NASE
- B. NMSA
- C. NFSM**
- D. NASMF
- E. None of the above

Q169. What is the target (in percentage) for lending to non-corporate farmers under PSL for 2018-19?

- A. 20%
- B. 12%
- C. 4%
- D. 8%**
- E. None of the above

Q170. What is the amount allocated for MGNREGA in the Interim Budget 2019-20?

- A. 40000 Crores
- B. 60000 Crores**
- C. 25000 Crores
- D. 75000 Crores
- E. None of the above

Q171. Yellow Revolution is related to which of the following?

- A. Oil seeds**
- B. Jute production
- C. Solar energy
- D. Silk production
- E. None of the above

Q172. GOBAR-DHAN scheme comes under which of the following ministry?

- A. Ministry of Social justice
- B. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare
- C. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation**
- D. Ministry of Rural Development
- E. None of the above

Q173. Which of the following equipment is used for determining specific gravity of milk?

- A. Caseinometer

- B. Barometer
- C. Milkmeter
- D. Lactometer
- E. None of the above

Q174. Which of the following states is not covered under Atal Bhujal Yojana?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Haryana
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Rajasthan

E. Odisha

Q175. Which of the following Act regulates the Market of Agricultural Products in India?

- A. Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937
- B. National Food Security Act 2013
- C. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act enacted by respective States
- D. FSSAI Act 2006
- E. None of the above

Q176. Where is the Headquarter of Central Institute of Medicinal Aromatic Plants?

- A. Varanasi
- B. Coimbatore
- C. Cochin
- D. Pune

E. Lucknow

Q177. Which of the following organizations maintains RIDF?

- A. SIDBI
- B. RBI

C. NABARD

- D. Ministry of Finance
- E. Central Government

Q178. What is the fat content of Double Toned Milk?

- A. 0.5%
- B. 5%
- C. 3%
- D. 8%
- E. 1.5%

Q179. Which of the following buffalo breeds has a sickle shaped horn?

- A. Surti
- B. Murrah
- C. Jaffarabadi
- D. Tarai
- E. None of the above

Q180. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is located in which of the following states?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Karnataka
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Odisha
- E. Maharashtra

Section: - Computer Knowledge

Q181. Which of the following is secondary storage device?

- A. Hard Disk Drive
- B. Flash Memory
- C. Cache Memory
- D. RAM

E. ROM

Q182. Which of the following is a search engine?

A. MS- Windows

B. Bing

C. Ubuntu

D. Solaris

E. None of the above

Q183. IP stands for which of the following?

A. Intelligent Protocol

B. Internet Programme

C. Internet Protocol

D. Intelligent Programme

E. Internet Protection

Q184. What are number of bits in IPv4 and IPv6 respectively?

A. 32 bits and 128 bits

B. 32 bits and 64 bits

C. 64 bits and 128 bits

D. 118 bits and 128 bits

E. 128 bits and 264 bits

Q185. Which of the following is the syntax for concatenation in MS Excel?

A. +CONCATENATE

B. =CONCATENATE

C. -CONCATENATE

D. >CONCATENATE

E. <CONCATENATE

Q186. Which of the following is the shortcut key to find text in MS Word?

A. SHIFT+F

B. CTRL+F

C. ALT+F

D. ALT+SHIFT+F

E. None of the above

Q187. Which of the following provides backup storage for instructions and data that are not currently being used by the processor?

A. RAM

B. ROM

C. Both A & B

D. Cache

E. All of the above

Q188. Identify the correct option out of the below given statements, indicating increasing price of different types of computers.

A. Micro Computer, Mini Computer, Mainframe Computer, Super Computer

B. Mainframe Computer, Super Computer, Micro Computer, Mini Computer

C. Super Computer, Micro Computer, Mini Computer, Mainframe Computer

D. Mainframe Computer, Micro Computer, Mini Computer, Super Computer

E. None of the above

Q189. Which of the following is the short cut for hyperlink in MS-Word?

A. Shift + H

B. Ctrl + H

C. Alt + K

D. Shift + K

E. Ctrl + K

Q190. Which of the following is an application software?

A. Web Browser

- B. Spreadsheet
- C. Word Processor
- D. Database
- E. All of the above

Q191. SMTP is a type of communication protocol that allows two or more entities of a communications system to transmit information. What does T in the acronym SMTP stands for?

- A. Transmission
- B. Transfer
- C. Transmit
- D. Transport
- E. Transportation

Q192. Which of the following term is best suited for unsolicited e- mails?

- A. Usenet
- B. Newsgroup
- C. Spam
- D. Flaming
- E. Phishing

Q193. _____ is a structured database in which data is stored in the form of tables.

- A. Network Database
- B. Hierarchical Database
- C. Cloud Database
- D. All of the above
- E. Relational Database

Q194. Which of the following is identified as a collection of conceptual tools for describing data, relationships, semantics and constraints?

- A. ER Model

B. Data Model

C. DBMS

D. Base Model

E. None of the above

Q195. Internet Explorer and Firefox are referred to as _____

A. Development Software

B. Utility Software

C. Internet

D. Browsers

E. None of the above

Q196. Which of the following is the extension of graphical files?

A. GIF

B. JPG

C. CPX

D. Both A & B

E. All of the above

Q197. Which of the following is a computer program that converts assembly language to machine language?

A. Compiler

B. Interpreter

C. Converter

D. Assembler

E. Translator

Q198. What is the name of process of finding errors in a software code?

A. Compiling

B. Running

C. Testing

- D. Debugging
- E. None of the above

Q199. 1 nibble equals to _____

- A. 4 bits
- B. 8 bits
- C. 16 bits
- D. 32 bits
- E. 12 bits

Q200. The mode of transmission that allows both communicating devices to transmit and receive data simultaneously is called as

- A. Full Duplex
- B. Half Duplex
- C. Simplex
- D. Simple Complex
- E. None of the above

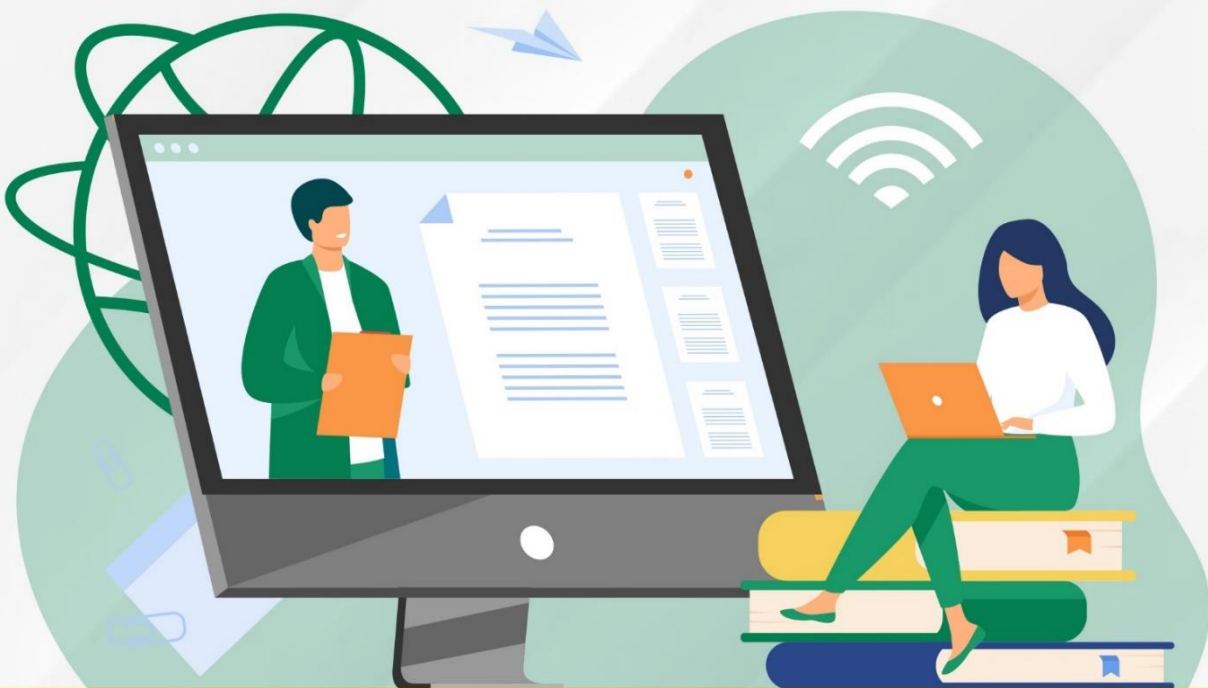


NABARD GR A

2019

PHASE 2

English Descriptive Paper



Maximum marks (100)

Time (90 mins.)

Instructions-

- 1) All questions are compulsory.**
- 2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks to each question.**
- 3) Answers must be written only in English.**
- 4) Marks will be deducted if word limit is not observed.**

Q.1 Write an Essay of about 300 words on any one of the following topics: - (40 Marks)

1. Demonetisation and its effects

Benefits of Demonetisation

GDP in the long-term is likely to get a boost with a tax net widening to include non income agricultural households after restriction on cash economy.

Inflation is likely to come down due to low demand owing to liquidity problem. Since effect of lower demand can have a lagging impact on inflation, prices may remain flat or fall in the long term.

Activity in the real estate sector, which includes a lot of cash and undocumented transactions, slowed down significantly, Metropolitan and Tier 1 cities reported up to a 30% fall in house prices. Food item inflation, measured by changes in the Consumer Food Price Index, accounts for 47.3% of the overall CPI. Due to 86.4% of the value of the currency notes in circulation going out of the financial system and re-monetization being slow, the supply and demand of food items fell.

In the short term, withdrawal of SBNs (specified bank notes) would boost financial services and soften inflation by 10-15 basis points.

Interest rates may come down in short term as the banks are flushed with cash. If demonetisation boots banking and more cash keeps flushing in the system, interest rates may fall further in the long term also. This may not be a good news for those putting their money in banks but people who wants to take any type of loan will be benefited as lending rates will also fall.

Larger crackdown on black money and its resolve to check tax evasion will yield two distinct sets of benefits: A lower cost of capital and higher flows into the financial services sector.

Tax collections would improve the country's fiscal situation with likely increase in size of the formal economy.

Government has tried to attack three major issues affecting the Indian economy through this single move of demonetisation, these issues are – a parallel economy, counterfeit currency in circulation and terror financing.

As the informal sector shrinks due to demonetisation, the formal organised sector is likely to gain market share. The formal sector accounts for 60 percent of India's GDP today and it is likely to increase from 60 to 80%.

A recent study had pegged India's black market economy at over Rs 30 lakh crore or about 20 percent of total GDP. This is even bigger than the GDP of countries like Thailand and Argentina. Hence, this historic decision will surely impact the black money hoarders and will surely bring the economy back on track slowly and gradually.

Negatives of Demonetisation

The decision to demonetise the Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes has created an immediate impact in terms of creating a shortage of hard currency. As a large mass of India does not know how to digitally transact money and many small dealers were used to transact money in the form of hard cash, people are facing inconvenience due to less availability of cash as well as due to the cash withdrawal limit from ATMs and banks.

Demonetisation of high denomination notes (of Rs 1,000 and Rs 500) has put over 85% of currency out of circulation. This has resulted in short-term disruptions in transactions in agriculture and related sectors, small establishments, households and among professionals.

The falling interest rates due to demonetisation is not a good news for those who save their money in banks as from now onwards, they are going to get less amount of interest from banks and thus, they will be less benefitted. Canara Bank, ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank have cut their fixed deposit rates by up to 1%. State Bank of India cut their fixed deposit interest rates by 0.15% on select maturities.

Due to drop in consumption, the GDP is likely to drop by 0.5-1% this fiscal year as compared to previous years. Ambit Capital, a respected Mumbai-based equity research firm, has officially estimated that the demonetisation-driven cash crunch will result in GDP growth crashing to 0.5% in the second half of financial year 2016-17. This means the GDP growth for six months, from October 2016 to March 2017, could decelerate to 0.5%, down from 6.4% in the previous six months.

2. Cricket is taken as a religion in India.

Be it America, or South Africa, we Indians always know about cricket. 90% of us have held a bat in our hands once in our lifetime. We all know a name related to cricket. Cricket is without a doubt religion in India and we treat players as gods of this religion. Indians have a great tendency to play cricket. Young boys are very impressed with this game and almost everyone wants to be a good cricketer. Cricket may not be the game of India but it is still played in our country with full joy and enthusiasm. Cricket is played in many countries like India, Pakistan, South Africa, Australia, Zimbabwe, England, Ireland, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, etc.

During the expansion of the British Empire, the game began to be played in foreign countries, and in the 19th century, the first international match was played by the ICC in two teams of 10–10 members each. It was at that time when cricket came to India. Thus, began its remarkable journey in our country. In a nation where even young children are crazy about this game, they play it in small open spaces, especially on the roads and parks. It is a very easy game if played and practiced daily. Cricket players need to practice daily to improve their game so that they can overcome small mistakes and play it with full flow.

People have so much passion for cricket in India that people take leaves for matches, they reschedule their meetings and plans. They even watch matches for hours as it takes 12 hours for an ODI match to get over. They even watch its analysis for several hours. People have photos of cricketers at their homes, they have their tattoos on their bodies. Some spectators even have dedicated their whole lives to cricket.

Cricket is an enthusiastically played game in which new changes have been made as per the need and today one-day cricket matches have become more popular than Test matches. Cricket has many characteristics. At the time of the World Cup cricket tournament, the whole world becomes like one family and this is a major achievement of the game of cricket. Playing the game in the spirit of the game, enjoying the art of the game except for victory and defeat, the feeling of fraternity is the best quality of life found in this game. Not only cricket but any kind of sport enhances health and enthusiasm, as well as a healthy competitive spirit.

3. Post-harvest losses in India are among the highest in the World. What measures should be taken to improve the condition of the farmers?

Time and money are required to cultivate food products, and unless the farmer is providing food only for his own household, he automatically becomes part of the market economy: he must sell his produce, he must recover his costs, and he must make a profit.

Estimates of the post-harvest losses of food grains in the developing world from mishandling, spoilage and pest infestation are put at 25 percent; this means that one-quarter of what is produced never reaches the consumer for whom it was grown, and the effort and money required to produce it are lost-forever. Fruit, vegetables and root crops are much less hardy and are mostly quickly perishable, and if care is not taken in their harvesting, handling and transport, they will soon decay and become unfit for human consumption. Estimates of production losses in developing countries are hard to judge, but some authorities put losses of sweet potatoes, plantain, tomatoes, bananas and citrus fruit sometimes as high as 50 percent, or half of what is grown. Reduction in this wastage, particularly if it can economically be avoided, would be of great significance to growers and consumers alike.

Causes of losses vary widely

Factors affecting post-harvest food losses of perishables vary widely from place to place and become more and more complex as systems of marketing become more complex. A farmer who is growing fruit for his family's consumption probably doesn't mind if his produce has a few blemishes and bruises. If he is producing for a market at any distance from his own locality,

however, he and his workers, if he has any, must have a different attitude if he hopes to get the best money return on his work.

By knowing his market, the grower can and must judge how important are the requirements of appearance, maturity and flavour for his produce.

Furthermore, the grower must decide whether the investment in packaging will in fact pay for itself in increased value of the crop. It will be of no value to buy expensive containers for his produce if the field hands pitch them around and damage the contents. It is more important for the grower to change the attitude of himself and his workers toward reducing post-harvest losses than it is for him to think that buying fancy packaging will automatically solve his problems and improve his income. The farmer must give careful attention to:

- Market demand for the products he will grow; he must know the market and his buyers
- Cultivation
- Harvesting and field handling
- Packing or packaging
- Transport
- Market handling; possibly storage or refrigeration
- Sales to consumers, wholesalers or agents
- Market factors for the produce

Market factors affecting farmers' decisions on the growing of specific crops are:

- potential purchasers for the produce: neighbours, townspeople, retailers, jobbers or middlemen, commission agents?
- quality requirements of the buyer: size, shape, maturity, appearance, perishability of the produce;
- pricing limitations of the buyer.

A commodity can be "too good" as well as "too bad": one that greatly exceeds market requirements may not bring higher prices and thus be a waste of labour and resources.

An important limitation of most markets is that only certain varieties of a commodity are traded and others are unacceptable. In Indonesia, for example, 242 varieties of mango have been recorded by the Agricultural Seed Experiment Station in East Java, but only seven have any commercial potential beyond certain villages. The non-marketable mangos, however, constitute about 70 percent of the total production, and the local grower can effectively increase his market share only by replacing existing trees with those of the desirable varieties.

In international trade, this specification of variety is of critical importance. Countries wishing to export have little choice but to offer what will be bought by importing countries. This holds true among developing countries. For example, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has consciously promoted trade in fruit and vegetables, many of which are common in the various countries, but there are still distinct preferences for different cultivars between countries.

New varieties are not easily introduced into developing countries and established as profitable crops. Apart from physical conditions and cultivation practices, problems may include the overcoming of traditional human conservatism unless there are compelling economic incentives.

4. How roads can bring about Economic Development?

Roads are the arteries through which the economy pulses. By linking producers to markets, workers to jobs, students to school, and the sick to hospitals, roads are vital to any development agenda. Since 2002, the World Bank has constructed or rehabilitated more than 260,000 km of roads. It lends more for roads than for education, health, and social services combined. However, while roads bring economic and social benefits, they can also come with social costs such as pollution or deforestation. The Amazon rainforest is crisscrossed by almost 100,000 km of roads—enough to circle the Earth two and a half times. And the transport sector accounts for about 23 percent of global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions and a significant share of local particle pollution. Such tradeoffs need to be weighed when planning any intervention.

How can research better inform transport sector policies? Policy makers have three main tools or instruments at their disposal. They can fund infrastructure

investments such as building a new road or subway line; they can use price instruments such as taxes on gasoline or subsidies for public transit; or they can issue regulations such as fuel efficiency or safety standards. With these tools, policy makers can affect both the supply and demand for transport, which, in turn, lead to changes in the costs of transport services, accessibility and the magnitude of externalities. These changes stimulate economic responses in terms of trade, location choices or transport use and thus shape the ultimate development outcomes that policy makers seek.

Measuring the overall impact of transport policies is difficult for a number of reasons. One is the lack of data: as a general rule, the poorer the country and the greater the need for transport to support development, the less data are available. Transport services also affect almost every economic activity to a varying degree, so isolating specific impacts is challenging. Furthermore, investments often target specific areas with high potential. The counterfactual outcome without the investment is therefore usually unknown. Randomized experiments—the go-to tool in many other sectors—are possible for some transport interventions but not when it comes to major infrastructure investments. The good news is that today, we have access to an ever increasing wealth of detailed geo-referenced data which opens up new avenues for analysis. Recent advances in the field of econometrics present new solutions to old methodological problems, broadening the scope of impact evaluations.

To offer a comprehensive picture of the impacts of transport policies on sustainable and inclusive growth in a developing country context, the review paper summarizes the main methodologies and findings of more than 160 state-of-the-art papers in the economic literature. Many findings confirm common-sense intuitions of the effectiveness of transport policies. But there are also important lessons for policy makers, especially when it comes to choice of appropriate instruments. Policy makers favor highly visible physical investments, in particular building roads. Sometimes roads are built or upgraded even when demand hardly justifies it. Less intuitively, investing in roads is also sometimes the wrong intervention when demand is high. Increasing the supply of roads in high density areas will not reduce congestion when it attracts additional users in the same or even higher proportion.

Like investments, regulations can also often be ineffective. Trying to reduce traffic by restricting a rotating share of vehicles based, for example, on license

plate numbers can increase air pollution. Many drivers circumvent the regulation by buying a second car—usually an old and inexpensive model that pollutes even more.

While complex transport sector problems require the use of all policy instruments, price instruments—favored by most economic researchers in many contexts—tend to be unpopular with policy makers. London has implemented congestion charging in the city center, but few other cities have followed suit. And few countries charge the full social cost of petrol; in fact subsidies are still far too common. The reasons likely have more to do with political economy, but more and better research about the high costs of such policy choices can support reform efforts.

Informing policies by addressing knowledge gaps

Transport policy decisions are too rarely based on solid evidence. To some extent, this reflects the current limits of research which is often based on individual case studies that may be difficult to generalize where policy impacts are context-specific. Studies also often focus on single policies rather than comparing the effectiveness of different options.

These limits could be overcome by replicating existing studies in different contexts and countries and expanding the scope of research to insufficiently studied issues. For other important questions, the information base is frequently very thin. Assessing net policy benefits requires detailed information on transport costs and its components which are often crudely estimated rather than carefully documented. It will thus be important to better coordinate data collection, the supply of research efforts and the demand from policy makers. It is nevertheless encouraging to see the renewed and growing interest in transport research applied to developing countries.

Q.2 Make a Précis of the following passage, and give it a suitable title. (20 Marks)

India's already large population is expected to become the world's largest in the next 20 years, while its economy will soon overtake Japan's to become the world's third largest. The resulting increase in the demand for food will need to be met through higher agricultural productivity or by increasing food imports.

India has a particularly large agricultural sector. While the sector's share of GDP has halved in the past 30 years to around 15 per cent, it still employs around half of India's workforce and accounts for much of the volatility in Indian GDP. India has the second largest area of arable land in the world and is a major producer of a number of agricultural products. Around the turn of the century, India overtook the United States as the world's largest producer of milk and is also a major producer of pulses, such as chickpeas and lentils, which are major sources of protein in vegetarian diets.

Growth in agricultural output over the past three decades has been strong and, importantly, crop production has been able to broadly keep pace with the demands from a growing population. The introduction of high-yielding seeds (such as improved strains of wheat) from the mid-1960s and the increased use of chemical fertilisers epitomised what became known as the 'green revolution'. Wheat production increased by nearly 150 per cent between the mid-1960s and mid-1970s and the country became self-sufficient in grain production by the end of the 1970s. The increase in agricultural production boosted rural incomes while also causing food prices to fall. This had the effect of reducing rural poverty (World Bank 2004).

Despite the productivity improvements in the Indian agricultural sector over recent decades, yields remain low by international standards and growth in yields has only been marginally higher than the world average. In particular, yields for cereals and vegetables remain substantially lower than the world average. Crop yields have increased much more for rice and wheat than for other cereals, such as barley, or for pulses. Wheat yields have tripled over the past 50 years and rice yields have doubled, while yields for pulses improved little over this period.

A major institutional factor that has limited agricultural productivity in India is regulation of land holdings. In order to address the highly concentrated ownership structure of land in India prior to independence, the Government instituted land reforms that placed ceilings on land holdings. As a result, agriculture in India is dominated by a large number of small-scale, owner-occupied farms. The most recent estimates suggest that around 100 million households were engaged in agricultural production in 2002, roughly 70 per cent of all rural households and only marginally lower than the share of rural households engaged in agriculture in the early 1960s.

The Government is gradually improving access to insurance through the National Insurance Scheme (NIS), although in 2009 only 18 million farmers were insured under the scheme. The scheme covers farmers who produce cereals, millets, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton and potatoes. In certain areas, farmers growing these crops and accessing Seasonal Agricultural Operations loans from financial institutions are required to purchase this insurance, while others can opt in voluntarily. Importantly, the scheme covers drought and other weather events as well as loss of production due to pests and disease. Premium rates are typically between 1.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent of the value insured, with those farming less than 2 hectares receiving a 50 per cent subsidy.

To help alleviate poverty and to shield Indian consumers from global food price fluctuations, the Government subsidises food purchases for many consumers. The Government procures agricultural goods from producers, who must sell a share of their output to the Government at minimum support prices (MSPs), which are typically below market prices. Procured food is sold through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which consists of about half a million 'fair price shops'. In order to purchase food through this system, households apply for ration cards, which indicate whether they are assessed to be Above Poverty Line (APL) or Below Poverty Line (BPL).

Water management is crucial to improving conditions in agriculture. India currently has around 5,000 large dams that are able to store more than 220 teralitres, which ranks seventh in the world in terms of capacity. While dams in other parts of the world are built for flood mitigation, power generation and water supply, the primary purpose of India's dams is irrigation. Around 40 per cent of crop areas are now irrigated, and these areas produce 70 per cent of India's crop output. A significant proportion of farms have limited or no access to irrigation, and therefore still rely on rainfall as their sole source of water.

India's agricultural sector is still very important to the Indian economy, although its share of the economy has decreased over the past 50 years. India has made significant advances in agricultural production in recent decades, including the introduction of high-yield seed varieties, increased use of fertilisers and improved water management systems. Reforms to land distribution, water management and food distribution systems will further enhance productivity and help India meet its growing demand for food.

Precis Solution -

Title - Indian Agriculture- the melting pot of remarkable growth, hurdle, prospects and future challenges

Despite its decreasing share in the Indian economy, Indian agricultural domain has been advancing along with challenging constraints and playing a significant role to feed India's gradually increasing population. Though most of India's population is employed in agriculture, the share of agriculture in India's GDP is very low. During 1960s green revolution had completely changed the productivity capacity of India as new tools like high yielding seeds, chemical fertilizers boost grain production in the manifold. This had increased rural income and in consequence/consequently, alleviated poverty in rural areas. Though productivity has increased, low yield mainly in cereals and vegetables, compared to global standards has been a persisting problem. To aid farmers from the loss due to natural weather events and pest inflicted disaster, the government is providing insurance via the National Insurance Scheme. To absorb the global food price fluctuation shock and address poverty alleviation, the government gives subsidised foods via public distribution system to the ration cards holder. India's dams are mainly built for irrigation but due to its low coverage, a large chunk of the farms still depends on rainwater as their main source of water. Though its share is decreasing in the Indian economy, India's agriculture has shown remarkable progress throughout the past decades and few vital future reforms in this sector like land distribution and water management etc will make it efficient and successful.

Q.3 Read the passage given above and answer the following questions on the basis of the passage in your own words. (20 Marks)

1) Discuss the importance of Agriculture sector and its share in Indian Economy.

1. Though the share of India's agricultural sector to India's economy has decreased over time, India has a dominant size of the agricultural sector. The sector's GDP has decreased over the year but still, it gives employment to half of India's workforce. This sector accounts for the volatility in the Indian GDP.

Due to her second-largest land, India has been a major producer of many agricultural products.

2) Discuss the obstacles faced by Agriculture sector of India and measures taken by the Government.

2. Despite growth and improvement of productivity in the agriculture sector, Indian agriculture has been suffering from low yield, comparing international standards and growth in yield is also slightly higher than the world average. Yields for cereals and vegetables remain substantially lower in particular than the global average. The vital factor that has constrained agricultural productivity is landholding regulations. Agriculture in India is fragmented and due to land reforms before independence, there are a large number of small scale, owner-occupied farms. A large chunk of farms has limited access to irrigation in India. So, most of them still bank on rainfall as their only source to get water.

The measures that are taken by the government to tide over the obstacles are the introduction of high yielding seeds since the mid-1960s, increased use of chemical fertilizers to feed the increasing population. It was known as 'green revolution'. Due to manifold production of wheat, India became self-reliant by in grain production by the end of 1970s. Government is augmenting access of farmers to insurance step by step. This insurance scheme address drought along with other weather-based catastrophes and loss of production due to pests and diseases. To aid poverty alleviation and help consumers of India from food fluctuation of the world, the government gives subsidy in food purchases for numerous consumers. Government procured food is sold in the public distribution system.

3) Outline the main aspects of the passage in your own words.

Indian agriculture though its low contribution in the Indian economy has been a vital sector to feed India's increasing population. Its productivity has increased since the inception of the green revolution, making India self-reliant and major producers of many products globally. Indian agriculture is still suffering from low yield in cereals and vegetables, land fragmentation, lack of irrigation coverage. The government has taken a good step to provide insurance to the farmers to cover the post-harvest loss. To address the fluctuation of global food price and poverty subsidised food which is procured by the government from the farmers has been given via public distribution

system to ration cardholder. Though Indian agriculture has suffered from many hurdles, its remarkable progress in past decades has opened its efficiency and potential to shine in future if proper measures are taken.

Q.4 Write a letter in about 150 words on the topic given below.
(20 Marks)

“As a marginal farmer, write a letter to the LIC officer requesting to enroll for pension scheme under PM-KMY (Prime Minister - Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana)

Plot : 22, KL Puram,
Vizianagaram District,
Andhra Pradesh.

Date: 21-04-2020,

The Assistant Manager,
Life Insurance Corporation,
Vizianagaram,
Andhra Pradesh.

Subject: Enrollment for pension scheme under PM-KMY.

I, XXXXXXX, a marginal farmer residing in KL Puram village of Vizianagaram District. This letter has been written in order to enrol for the pension scheme under Prime Minister Kisaan Maan Dhan Yojana.

As a marginal farmer aged 40 with agricultural land of 10 acres. I cultivate paddy and other crops which gives me sufficient income for my living with few savings. I came to know about the PM-KMY pension scheme through the newspaper and it would be beneficial to join to secure my old age. It is my guarantee to pay the regular premium through the bank account. I attach my identity and bank details with this letter.

It would be of great help for me and my family if you enrol me in this pension scheme. Hope you consider my request and enrol me into the scheme.

Thanking You,

XXXXXXXXXX,

Ph: XXXXXXXX.

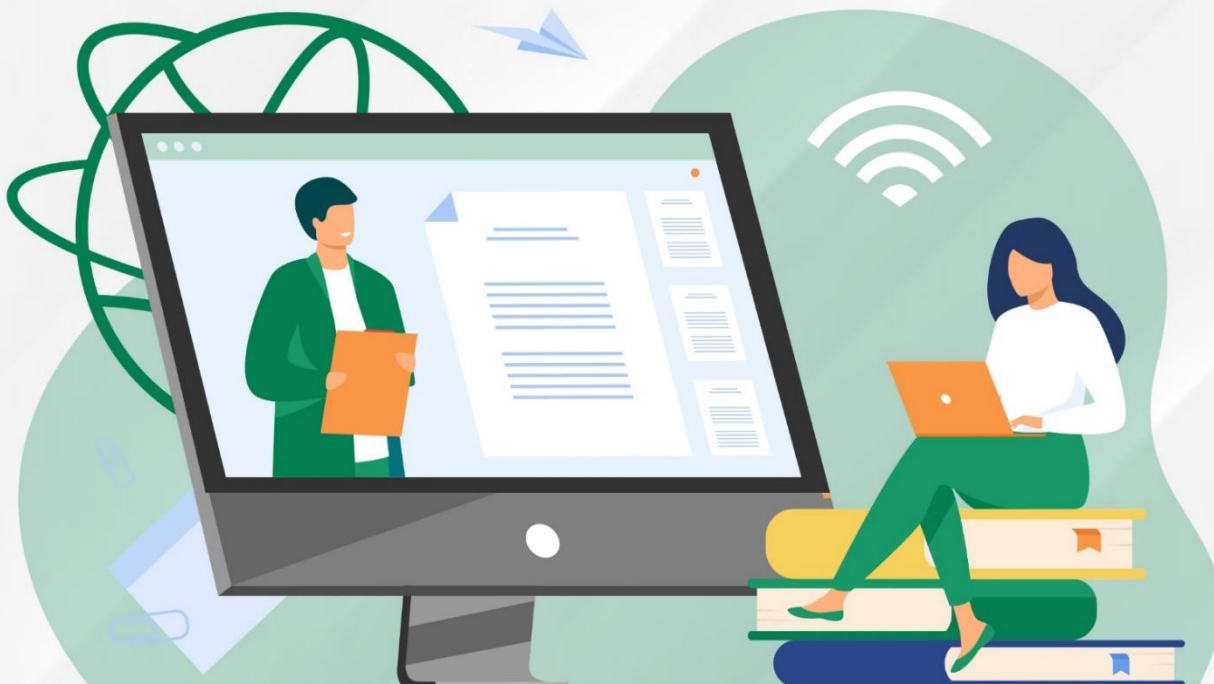


NABARD GR A

2019

PHASE 2 MEMORY BASED PAPER

ESI + ARD



Para 1. ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) is an annual survey that aims to provide reliable annual estimates of children's schooling status and basic learning levels for each state and rural district in India. It is the largest citizen-led survey in India and is also the only annual source of information on children's learning outcomes available in India today. (Q1 to Q4)

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

Q.1) Which of the following publishes ASER Report? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Current**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

- A. NGO Pahal
- B. NGO Pratham
- C. NITI Aayog
- D. Ministry of Human Resource Development
- E. Both C & D

Answer: (B) NGO Pratham

Explanation:

The thirteenth Annual Status of Education Report (ASER 2018) was released on 15th January 2019. It is released every year by **NGO Pratham** and is carried out by volunteers from local partner organizations in each rural district.

Every year, ASER finds out whether children in rural India go to school, whether they can read simple text and whether they can do basic arithmetic.

Q.2) As per the above given passage, which of the following states has emerged as best performer in reading skills? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Current**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

- A. Kerala
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Karnataka
- E. Maharashtra

Answer: (C) Himachal Pradesh

Explanation:

According to **ASER 2018 Report**, among all the states, **Himachal Pradesh emerged as the front runner in 2018** with the highest reading abilities among primary class children across the country at 74.5 percent, followed by Kerala at 73.1 percent.

Q.3) How much percentage of children aged between 6 to 14 were not enrolled in school in the year 2018, as per ASER released in month of Jan 2019? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Current**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

- A. 2.8%
- B. 1.7%
- C. 3.2%
- D. 2.3%
- E. 3.5%

Answer: (A) 2.8%

Explanation:

Overall enrollment (age 6-14): For more than ten years, since 2007, the enrollment of children for the age group 6 to 14 has been above 95%. The **proportion of children (age 6-14) who are not enrolled in school has fallen below 3% for the first time and stands at 2.8% in 2018.**

Q.4) According to the ASER Report 2018, number of students from which of the following class who were not able to do at least subtraction has not changed much from 2016 and is 28.1% in 2018? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Current**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**
Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

- A. Class IV
- B. Class V
- C. Class I
- D. Class II
- E. Class III

Answer: (E) Class III

Explanation:

The ASER arithmetic test, under the ASER Report 2018, indicates that all **India figure for children in class 3 who are able to do at least subtraction has not changed much, from 27.6% in 2016 to 28.1% in 2018.** For government school children, this figure was 20.3% in 2016 and 20.9% in 2018.

Q.5) The Mission of this scheme is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. Identify the scheme. (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS – Flagship Scheme**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Govt Schemes - Education**

Options:

- A. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan
- B. Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
- C. MGNREGA
- D. SFURTI
- E. MUDRA

Answer: (A) Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Explanation:

Ministry of Education

Total Budget allocation for the HRD Ministry enhanced by Rs. 10,219 crore for the year 2019-20

- Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, under which 10,000 villages have been adopted by the Higher Educational Institutions, has got 70% increase in budget allocation, reiterating the faith of Govt in linking educational institutions with Society.

51 UNNAT Bharat Abhiyan

- The **Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)** has launched this programme in 2014.
- **IIT-Delhi is the coordinating institute for the participating institutes at the national level.**

Aim

- **To connect institutions of higher education, including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) etc. with local communities to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies.**
- Transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an inclusive India.

Objectives

- Building institutional capacity in Institutes of higher education in research & training relevant to the needs of rural India.
- Provide rural India with professional resource support from institutes of higher education, especially those which have acquired academic excellence in the field of Science, Engineering & Technology and Management.

Q.6) What is the name of the scheme under which 20W LED tube lights are distributed to the consumers? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS – Flagship Scheme**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Govt Schemes – Human Development**

Options:

- A. ROSHNI
- B. UJJAWALA
- C. UJALA
- D. NAYI MANZIL
- E. None of these

Answer: (C) UJALA

Explanation:

"UJALA" - an acronym for Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All, has been launched by PM in the May 2015.

Under the scheme, 20W LED tube lights and BEE 5-star rated energy efficient fans are also distributed to the consumers. The 20W LED tube lights are 50% more energy efficient than conventional 40W tube lights and are available for Rs. 220/- per tube, as against the market price of Rs. 400-600.

Para 2. The healthcare landscape in Kerala is ahead in many parameters when compared to other states. It is also comparable with international standards of advanced countries Kerala is far ahead in infant mortality, maternal mortality and also in the longevity of life. (Q7 to Q9).

Q.7) Above mentioned features of Kerala's healthcare landscape is due to which of the following factors? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**
Topic – **Health sector related Current Affair**

Options:

- A. Good infrastructure of Secondary Healthcare sector
- B. Good infrastructure of Primary Healthcare sector
- C. Good infrastructure of Tertiary Healthcare sector
- D. Both A & B

E. All of the above

Answer: (B) Good infrastructure of Primary Healthcare sector

Explanation:

According to the Govt. of Kerala, healthcare landscape in Kerala is ahead in many parameters when compared to other states. Kerala is far ahead in infant mortality, maternal mortality and also in the longevity of life, this progress in Kerala because of a very **good infrastructure of primary healthcare**.

Q.8) The state mentioned above has been able to achieve this because of _____ (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**
Topic – **Health sector related Current Affair**

Options:

- A. Growth of several private hospitals coming in the private sector
- B. Reducing the share of private hospitals in the healthcare sector
- C. Growth of public health delivery system
- D. Both B & C
- E. Both A & C

Answer: (E) Both A & C

Explanation:

Kerala had several private hospitals coming in the private sector and has a very good government public healthcare delivery system. So the recognition of the private sector has become a inevitable reality in the state.

Q.9) KIMS has recently introduced the inpatient electronic medical record. Which of the following could be the reasons for the growth of KIMS? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**
Topic – **Health sector related Current Affair**

Options:

- A. Use of an IT based hospital information system.
- B. Use of telemedicine for management of patients.
- C. Focus on the home care concept.
- D. Focus on the aged population alongwith the primary healthcare.
- E. All of the above

Answer: (E) All of the above

Explanation:

Kerala has been using IT in healthcare delivery and have been using hospital information system. All above mentioned points are the possible reasons for the growth of **KIMS (Kerala Institute of Medical Sciences)**.

Para 3. High Level Advisory Group (HLAG) has been recently constituted in the month of June 2019. The HLAG has made several recommendations for boosting India's share and importance in global merchandise and services trade. The Report has also identified tax reforms also to boost export and investment channels for exports. (Q10 to 13)

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

Q.10) Who among the following is the head of this recently constituted export committee? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Current Economic Issues**

Options:

- A. Rajiv Kumar
- B. U K Sinha
- C. Nandan Nilekani
- D. Surjit S. Bhalla
- E. Amitabh Kant

Answer: (D) Surjit S. Bhalla

Explanation:

High Level Advisory Group (HLAG) headed by **Dr. Surjit S. Bhalla** has been constituted in the month of June 2019. The HLAG has made several recommendations for boosting India's share and importance in global merchandise and services trade.

Q.11) The above-mentioned export committee has recently been constituted under which of the following ministries? (2 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Current Economic Issues**

Options:

- A. Ministry of Finance
- B. Ministry of External Affairs
- C. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- D. Ministry of Home Affairs
- E. None of the above

Answer: (C) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Explanation:

High Level Advisory Group (HLAG) headed by Dr. Surjit S. Bhalla has been constituted by the **Department of Commerce, under Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**

Q.12) The above-mentioned committee has recommended a host of measures with the target of doubling India's exports over USD 1000 billion by which of the following year? (2 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Current Economic Issues**

Options:

- A. 2022
- B. 2025
- C. 2024
- D. 2020
- E. 2026

Answer: (B) 2025

Explanation:

The high-level panel group, chaired by Surjit Bhalla, has recommended a host of measures and a road map for **doubling India's exports of goods and services to over \$1,000 billion by 2025.**

Q.13) The Export committee mentioned in the passage above has suggested 'Elephant Bonds' to provide funds for which of the following? (2 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Current Economic Issues**

Options:

- A. Long term Infrastructure
- B. Investment in medical tourism
- C. Promotion of agricultural exports
- D. Both A & B
- E. None of these

Answer: (A) Long term Infrastructure

Explanation:

The Committee has recommended **"Elephant Bonds"** as a **specialised security product** providing funds towards **Long Term Infrastructure**. It has also made recommendations for reforms in Financial Services Framework for making India a Preferred Destination for financial services.

Para 4. A new campaign by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been launched in the month of June 2019 to create awareness and promote tribal arts and crafts, as well as aid in socio-economic welfare of over 700 Indian tribes across the country. (Q14 to 16)

Q.14) As per the above-mentioned passage, which of the following campaign was launched to promote the use of tribal products? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Socio-economic programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes**

Options:

- A. Go Tribal Campaign
- B. Go TRIFED Campaign
- C. Tribes of India Campaign
- D. Tribal Art & Craft Campaign
- E. None of these

Answer: (A) Go Tribal Campaign

Explanation:

TRIFED, a Multi-State Co-operative Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched the **“Go Tribal” campaign in the month of June 2019**. Products available under Tribes India brand & outlets can also be procured through Online with whom TRIFED has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

Q.15) TRIFED is going to market the products mentioned in above passage, under which of the following brands? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Socio-economic programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes**

Options:

- A. Rural India

- B. Products India
- C. Brand India
- D. Tribes India
- E. TRIFED India

Answer: (D) Tribes India

Explanation:

TRIFED is an organization under Ministry of Tribal Affairs and is engaged in marketing development of tribal products including tribal art and craft under the brand name “TRIBES INDIA”.

Q.16) Government has partnered with which of the following e-commerce giant to launch tribal products worldwide, mentioned in the passage above? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Socio-economic programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes**

Options:

- A. Walmart
- B. Amazon Global
- C. Alibaba
- D. Flipkart
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) Amazon Global

Explanation:

In the month of June 2019, Global Launch of “Tribes India” through **Amazon Global Selling** has been done. Under it, TRIBES India products will be sold globally through Amazon.com. With this collaboration, tribal products shall be available in the US and will help establish export market of tribal products.

Para 5. The Committee for Draft National Education Policy was constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in June 2017 and has recently submitted its report in May 2019. The draft Policy provides for reforms at all levels of education from school to higher education. It seeks to increase the focus on early childhood care, reform the current exam system, strengthen teacher training, and restructure the education regulatory framework. (Q17 to 20)

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

Q.17) Which of the following persons has head the draft education policy? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Education**

Options:

- A. K. Kasturirangan
- B. R. Subrahmanyam
- C. Rina Ray
- D. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank'
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A) K. Kasturirangan

Explanation:

The Government of India had initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the requirements of the population with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry.

For this purpose, a committee was set up which was led by the Chairman Dr. Kasturirangan.

Q.18 Which of the following changes has/have been recommended related to teacher training in draft National Education Policy? (2 Marks)

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Education**

Options:

- A. teachers should be deployed with a particular school complex for at least five to seven years.
- B. the existing B.Ed. programme will be replaced by a four-year integrated B.Ed. programme that combines high-quality content, pedagogy, and practical training.
- C. teachers will be required to complete a minimum of 50 hours of continuous professional development training every year.
- D. Only A & C
- E. All of the above given statements are correct

Answer: (E) All of the above given statements are correct

Explanation:

The Committee proposes for massive transformation in Teacher Education by shutting down sub-standard teacher education institutions and moving all teacher preparation/education programmes into large multidisciplinary universities/colleges -

- teachers should be deployed with a particular school complex for at least five to seven years.
- the existing B.Ed. programme will be replaced by a four-year integrated B.Ed. programme that combines high-quality content, pedagogy, and practical training.
- teachers will be required to complete a minimum of 50 hours of continuous professional development training every year.

Q.19 Which of the following statements is correct regarding National Education Commission or Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog, recommended in draft National education Policy? (2 Marks)

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Education**

Options:

- A. This body will be responsible for developing, implementing, evaluating, and revising the vision of education in the country on a continuous and sustained basis.
- B. It will be headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development (MHRD)
- C. It will oversee the implementation and functioning of several bodies including the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).
- D. Both A & B
- E. Both A & C

Answer: (E) Both A & C

Explanation:

National Education Commission or Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog, recommended in draft National education Policy will be responsible for developing, implementing, evaluating, and revising the vision of education in the country on a continuous and sustained basis.

- It is going to be headed by the Prime Minister.
- It will oversee the implementation and functioning of several bodies including the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the proposed National Higher Education Regulatory Authority, and National Research Foundation.

Q.20 As per the Draft Policy mentioned in the passage mentioned above, the current structure of school education must be restructured on which of the following designs? (2 Marks)

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Education**

Options:

- A. 5-3-3-4
- B. 2-4-4-4
- C. 3-4-3-4
- D. 2-5-4-4
- E. 2-3-6-4

Answer: (A) 5-3-3-4

Explanation:

- The current structure of school education must be restructured on the basis of the development needs of students.
- This would consist of a **5-3-3-4 design comprising:** (i) five years of foundational stage (three years of pre-primary school and classes one and two), (ii) three years of preparatory stage (classes three to five), (iii) three years of middle stage (classes six to eight), and (iv) four years of secondary stage (classes nine to 12).

Q.21) Under Budget 2019-20 released recently in the month of July 2019, Government has proposed the relaxation of FDI norm in which of the following sectors? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **UNION BUDGET**

Options:

- A. Insurance
- B. Aviation
- C. Pharmaceuticals
- D. Only A & B
- E. Only B & C

Answer: (D) Only A & B

Explanation:

Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman while presenting the **Union Budget 2019-20** has announced that Government will examine suggestions of further opening up of FDI in aviation, media (animation, AVGC) and insurance sectors in consultation with all stakeholders.

Q.22) As per the Union Budget 2019-20, FDI for insurance intermediaries has been increased from 49% to _____ (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **UNION BUDGET**

Options:

- A. 100%
- B. 75%
- C. 90%
- D. 51%
- E. None of these

Answer: (A) 100%

Explanation:

According to the Union Budget 2019-20, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will be permitted for insurance intermediaries from current 49%.

Q.23) According to Union Budget 2019-20, growth of FDI inflows in Nation in the year 2018-19 was 6% amounting to _____ (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **UNION BUDGET**

Options:

- A. \$49 billion
- B. \$64 billion
- C. \$56 billion
- D. \$59 billion
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) \$64 billion

Explanation:

According to Union Budget 2019-20, **India's FDI inflows in 2018-19 remained strong at USD 64.375 billion marking a 6% growth over the previous year.**

The Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Nirmala Sitharaman said that FDI inflows into India have remained robust despite global headwinds.

Q.24) The Indian government has recently announced that it will start raising a part of its gross borrowing program in external market in external currencies. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding India's external debt? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **Globalization of Economy**

Options:

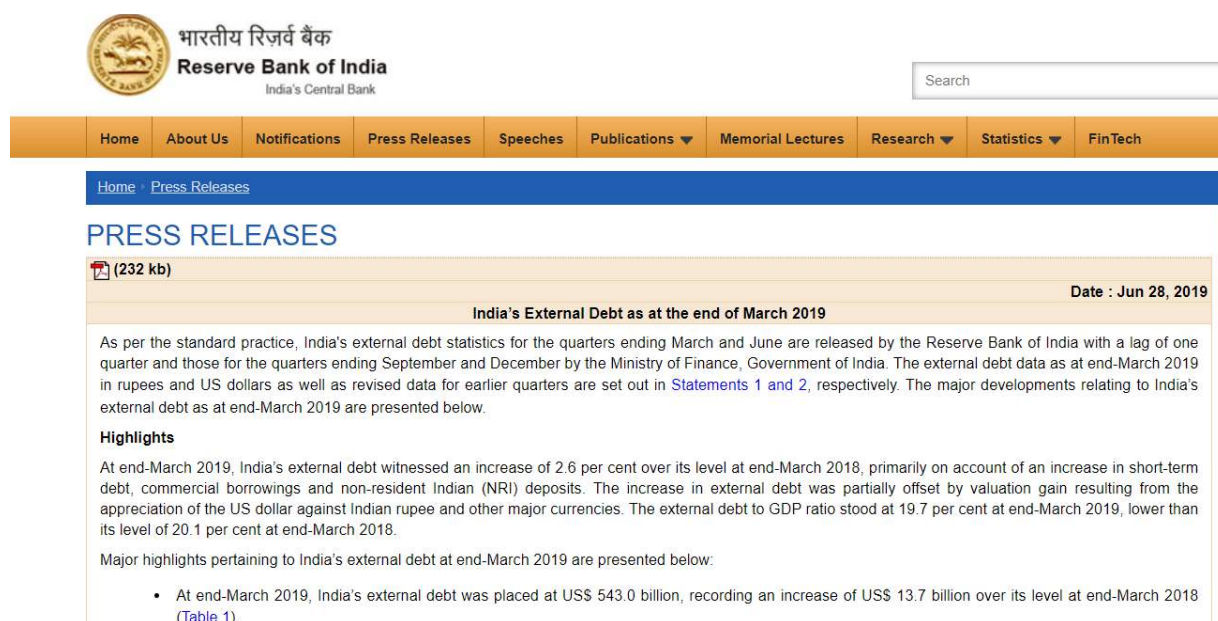
- A. India's sovereign external debt to GDP ratio stood around 20% at the end of March 2019.
- B. US dollar denominated debt continued to be the largest component of India's external debt end-March 2019.
- C. India's external debt has witnessed an increase of 2.6 per cent in March 2019 over its level in March 2018.
- D. Only A & C
- E. None of the above statements is incorrect

Answer: (E) None of the above statements is incorrect

Explanation:

As per the RBI data released in June 2019

- A. India's sovereign external debt to GDP ratio stood around 20% at the end of March 2019.
- B. US dollar denominated debt continued to be the largest component of India's external debt end-March 2019.
- C. India's external debt has witnessed an increase of 2.6 per cent in March 2019 over its level in March 2018.



The screenshot shows the Reserve Bank of India website. The header includes the RBI logo and name in Hindi and English, along with a search bar. A navigation menu contains links for Home, About Us, Notifications, Press Releases, Speeches, Publications, Memorial Lectures, Research, Statistics, and FinTech. The main content area is titled 'PRESS RELEASES' and features a document icon with '(232 kb)' and a date of 'Jun 28, 2019'. The title of the release is 'India's External Debt as at the end of March 2019'. The text explains that external debt statistics for March and June are released by the RBI, while September and December data are released by the Ministry of Finance. It notes that the external debt to GDP ratio stood at 19.7 per cent at end-March 2019, lower than its level of 20.1 per cent at end-March 2018. A 'Highlights' section states that at end-March 2019, India's external debt witnessed an increase of 2.6 per cent over its level at end-March 2018, primarily due to an increase in short-term debt, commercial borrowings, and non-resident Indian (NRI) deposits. Major highlights for end-March 2019 are listed as follows:

- At end-March 2019, India's external debt was placed at US\$ 543.0 billion, recording an increase of US\$ 13.7 billion over its level at end-March 2018 (Table 1).

Q.25) Which of the following is/are implication(s) of the External Debt? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Globalization of Economy**

Options:

- A. It will have beneficial impact on demand situation for the government securities in domestic market.
- B. It provides an opportunity to both for the firms and sovereigns to think about going and raising money abroad.
- C. unexpected changes in the exchange rates of currencies, Government might have to pay more than the borrowed amount

- D. Both A & B
- E. All of the above are the implications of External Debt

Answer: (E) All of the above are the implications of External Debt

Explanation:

Implications of External Debt in an Economy:

- A. It will have beneficial impact on demand situation for the government securities in domestic market.
- B. It provides an opportunity to both for the firms and sovereigns to think about going and raising money abroad.
- C. unexpected changes in the exchange rates of currencies, Government might have to pay more than the borrowed amount

Q.26) Government has launched a plan in 2008 outlining existing and future policies and programmes directed at climate change mitigation and adaptation. The plan outlines eight "national missions" running up to 2017. The missions are wide ranging, targeting energy efficiency and renewable energy, as well as improved research capacity on climate change issues. Other missions target water efficiency, agriculture, forestation, and ecosystem conservation. Out of the options given below, Identify the plan mentioned above. (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Environment - NAPCC**

Options:

- A. National action Plan on Climate Change
- B. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- C. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- D. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A) National action Plan on Climate Change

Explanation:

The Government of India launched National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30th June, 2008 outlining eight National Missions on climate change. These include:

1. National Solar Mission
2. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
3. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
4. National Water Mission
5. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system
6. National Mission for a Green India
7. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
8. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

Q.27) What is the full form of INDCs, related to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Environment**

Options:

- A. Internationally and Nationally Determined Contributions
- B. Intended Nationally Decided Contributions
- C. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
- D. Intended Nationally Decided Councils
- E. Internationally and Nationally Decided Councils

Answer: (C) Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

Explanation:

Countries across the globe committed to create a new international climate agreement by the conclusion of the **U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris in December 2015.**

In preparation, countries have agreed to publicly outline what post-2020 climate actions they intend to take under a new international agreement, known as their **Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)**.

Q.28) NSIC manages “National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub” on behalf of which of the following ministries? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Social Justice: Problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes**

Options:

- A. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- B. Ministry of Rural Development
- C. Ministry of MSME
- D. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- E. All of these

Answer: (C) Ministry of MSME

Explanation:

The **National SC/ST Hub (NSSH)** provides professional support to the SC/ST enterprises thereby enabling them to effectively participate in public procurement process.

The Hub would operate out of the **National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)**, under the **Ministry of MSME**.

The Hub would work towards the development of new entrepreneurs to participate in procurement process leveraging on the ‘Stand up India’ programme.

Q.29) Global Wage Gap Report 2018-19 has been released by ILO in the month of November 2018. According to it, women in India are paid how much percentage less than men? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS (Nov 2018)**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Reports & Indices – Gender Issues**

Options:

- A. 25%
- B. 34%
- C. 50%
- D. 40%
- E. 30%

Answer: (B) 34%

Explanation:

According to a recent report by the International Labour Organization (ILO), Women are paid the most unequally in India, compared to men, when it comes to hourly wages for labour. **On average, women are paid 34 per cent less than men.**

This gap in wages, known as the gender wage gap, is the highest among 73 countries studied in the report.

Q.30) According to the Mind the Gap report released in the month of April 2019, what percentage of women are earning less than Rs 10,000 per month? (1 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS (April 2019)**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Reports & Indices – Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation in India**

Options:

- A. 82%
- B. 92%
- C. 75%
- D. 90%
- E. 45%

Answer: (B) 92%

Explanation:

Oxfam India has released a report titled 'Mind the Gap: The State of Employment in India'. In the month of April 2019.

According to the Report, **92% of women and 82 % of men were earning a monthly wage less than Rs.10,000 in the year 2015**. This is far below the Seventh Central Pay Commission (2013) recommendation of Rs.18,000 per month.

Q.31) Government realized that the small businesses were unable to develop to their full potential as the country's banking system was unable to meet their peculiar demands of small businessmen. A scheme was then launched to cover such entities to the formal banking system and help them avail of loan benefits, with the objective to refinance collateral-free loans provided by the lenders to small borrowers. Which of the following schemes is being mentioned in this passage? (1 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS** – Flagship Scheme

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Govt Schemes – Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation in India**

Options:

- A. PMKVY
- B. PMSBY
- C. PMMY
- D. PMFBY
- E. PMSMY

Answer: (C) PMMY

Explanation:

- Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is a scheme launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 8, 2015 for providing loans up to 10 lakh to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises.

- These loans are classified as MUDRA loans under PMMY. These loans are given by Commercial Banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks, MFIs and NBFCs. The borrower can approach any of the lending institutions mentioned above or can apply online through this portal www.udyamimitra.in.

Q.32) PM Shram Yogi Mandhan Scheme, recently launched by Prime Minister in the month of March 2019, is under which of the following Ministries? (1 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS (March 2019)**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Govt Schemes – Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation in India**

Options:

- A. Ministry of Finance
- B. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- C. Ministry of Labour and Employment
- D. Ministry of Rural Development
- E. None of the above

Answer: (C) Ministry of Labour and Employment

Explanation:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan (PM-SYM) Yojana in March 2019.

- It is a national pension scheme for workers and labourers of the unorganised sector and was announced in the interim Budget in February this year
- provides for a monthly pension of ₹3,000 to the employees of the unorganised sector after 60 years of age.
- being implemented by **Ministry of Labour and Employment.**

Q.33) Overdrafts withdrawn up to Rs. _____ from accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana will be treated as priority sector lending, as per the announcement by the Govt in September 2018. (1 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS – Flagship Scheme (Update in Sept 2018)**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Govt Schemes – Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation in India**

Options:

- A. 20,000
- B. 5,000
- C. 10,000
- D. 15,000
- E. 25,000

Answer: (C) 10,000

Explanation:

PMJDY is a government-run financial inclusion scheme aimed at ensuring access to services such as banking, savings, deposits, remittance, credit, insurance and pension at an affordable price. Bank accounts under the Jan Dhan scheme can be opened with zero balance.

The government has doubled the overdraft limit on Jan Dhan accounts in Sept 2018, The **overdraft limit of Jan Dhan accounts now stands at ₹ 10,000, double than the previous limit of ₹ 5,000.**

Q.34) Under the Interest subvention scheme, the farmers can avail concessional crop loans of upto Rs.3 lakh. It also provides for an additional subvention of how much per cent for prompt repayment within a period of one year from the date of advance? (1 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS (March 2018)**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – Reports & Indices – NABARD Annual Report 2017-18

Options:

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 4.5
- E. 3

Answer: (E) 3

Explanation:

Modified Interest Subvention Scheme For Short Term Crop Loans During 2018-19 And 2019-20

Modified Interest Subvention Scheme for short term crop loans during 2018-19 and 2019-20

2) Prompt paying farmers - 3% interest subvention as an incentive to farmers by Govt

a) Government of India will also provide interest subvention @ 3% p.a. to those farmers who promptly repay their short-term crop loan within one year of disbursement / drawal of such loans. This subvention will be available to such farmers on the short-term production credit up to a maximum amount of ₹ 3.00 lakh availed by them during the year. In such cases of timely loan repayment, 3% interest subvention will be calculated from the date of disbursement / drawal of the crop loan up to the actual date of repayment by farmers or up to the due date fixed by the bank for repayment of crop loan, whichever is earlier, subject to a maximum period of one year from the date of disbursement. In order to enable the Government of India to provide 3% interest subvention to farmers for prompt repayment, the banks should first credit the eligible amount of 3% interest subvention to the farmer's crop loan account and thereafter seek reimbursement. The banks may submit their claims on a half yearly basis (as on 30th September 2018/2019 and 31st March 2019/2020) or on annual basis (Annexure-II).

Q.35) The scheme puts to use the barren land in rural areas and cultivable fields for producing renewable energy. It has been recently approved by Cabinet in the month of Feb 2019, to increase farmer's income and reduce their over-dependence on diesel. Identify the scheme from the following? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS – Feb 2019**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Govt Schemes – Sustainable Development and Environment**

Options:

- A. KALIA
- B. PM - SYM
- C. PM-KUSUM

- D. Solar Charkha
- E. PMFBY

Answer: (C) PM-KUSUM

Explanation:

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved launch of **Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan**
- The scheme has the objective of **providing financial and water security to farmers**
- The total central financial support provided under the scheme would be Rs. 34,422 crore

Components of the scheme

- The proposed scheme consists of three components:
- **Component-A:** 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground Mounted Grid Connected Renewable Power Plants.
- **Component-B:** Installation of 17.50 lakh standalone Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps.
- **Component-C:** Solarisation of 10 Lakh Grid-connected Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps.
- All three components combined, the scheme aims to add a solar capacity of 25,750 MW by 2022

Q.36) In the month of Dec 2018, Ujjawala scheme has been extended to _____ (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS – Dec 2018**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Govt Schemes - Gender Issues & Human Development**

Options:

- A. all the households in rural areas
- B. all the households in urban areas
- C. all poor households
- D. Both A & B
- E. None of these

Answer: (C) all poor households

Explanation:

27. Ujjwala Yojana: Govt now extends LPG scheme to all poor households



- The Cabinet has extended the Ujjwala Yojana of providing cooking gas (LPG) connections to “all poor households”.
- It would bring an additional 1 crore households under the scheme, whose earlier target was 8 crore households.

Background

- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was initially aimed at providing clean cooking fuel to 5 crore women from households classified as eligible over a period of three years
- Under the PMUY, the government bears a burden of Rs 1,600 per connection and almost an equal amount is borne by beneficiaries who either pay upfront or take a loan from the oil marketing companies

Q.37) As per the recently approved schemes by the Cabinet (in the month of June 2019), Govt will provide the pension to retail traders with the GST turnover of below _____ (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS (June 2019)**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Govt Schemes**

Options:

- A. Rs. 2.5 crore
- B. Rs. 3 crore
- C. Rs. 5.5 crore
- D. Rs. 1.5 crore
- E. Rs. 1 crore

Answer: (D) 1.5 crore

Explanation:

Ministry of Panchayati Raj commemorates the National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April

Q.39) The World Bank and the Government of India have recently signed an agreement regarding NRETP in the month of March 2019. In the acronym NRETP, what does "T" stands for? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS (March 2019)**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Rural Development Programmes**

Options:

- A. Technical
- B. Transformation
- C. Transfer
- D. Transportation
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) Transformation

Explanation:

The World Bank and the Government of India have signed a \$250 Million Agreement for the **National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)** in the month of March 2019.

It will help women in rural households shift to a new generation of economic initiatives by developing viable enterprise for farm and non-farm products.

Q.40) In Kisan Credit Card scheme, Scale of finance for the crops is determined by which of the following? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS – Flagship Scheme**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Govt Schemes - Agricultural Finance and Marketing**

Options:

- A. State Level Technical Committee
- B. District Level Technical Committee
- C. Regional Rural Banks
- D. Both A & C
- E. All of the above

Answer: (B) District Level Technical Committee

Explanation:

5.1.1. The short term limit to be arrived for the first year: For farmers raising single crop in a year: Scale of finance for the crop (as decided by District Level Technical Committee) x Extent of area cultivated + 10% of limit towards post-harvest / household / consumption requirements + 20% of limit towards repairs and maintenance expenses of farm assets + crop insurance, PAIS & asset insurance.

KCC aims at providing adequate and timely credit for the comprehensive credit requirements of farmers under single window for their cultivation and other needs as indicated below:

- To meet the short-term credit requirements for cultivation of crops
- Post-harvest expenses
- Produce Marketing loan
- Consumption requirements of farmer household
- Working capital for maintenance of farm assets, activities allied to agriculture, like dairy animals, inland fishery and also working capital required for floriculture, horticulture etc.
- Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities like pump sets, sprayers, dairy animals, floriculture, horticulture etc
- Short term credit requirements of rearing of animals, birds, fish, shrimp, other aquatic organisms, capture of fish

Q.41) As per the Economic Survey 2017-18, what is the contribution of agriculture sector to the GDP of India? (1 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS (Jan 2018)**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Economic Survey**

Options:

- A. 12.7%
- B. 15.87%
- C. 20.75%
- D. 25.5%
- E. 14.4%

Answer: (B) 15.87%

Explanation:

The Economic Survey 2017-18 was presented by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley on February 1, had key implications for agriculture sector. This sector employs **more than 50 per cent of the total workforce in India and contributes around 17-18 percent to the country's GDP.**

According to it, the nearest answer would be 15.87%.

Q.42) Which of the following schemes is implemented by Ministry of Rural Development? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS – Flagship Schemes**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Govt Schemes**

Options:

- A. DAY-NRLM
- B. DDUGKY
- C. Micro Irrigation Fund Scheme
- D. Both A & B
- E. All of the above

Answer: (D) Both A & B

Explanation:

- **Deendayal Antodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)** is a flagship programme of the **Ministry of Rural**

Development (MoRD) that seeks to alleviate rural poverty through building sustainable community institutions of the poor.

- DAY-NRLM has another sub-scheme - **Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)**. It aims at building placement linked skills of the rural youth and place them in relatively higher wage employment sectors of the economy.
- **Micro Irrigation Fund Scheme** - With a view to provide impetus to the Micro Irrigation in the country, MIF with a corpus of Rs. 5000 Crore was created with NABARD during 2018-19. It is being implemented by The **Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW)** under Ministry of Agriculture.

Q.43) As per the recently released National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018-19 (in March 2019), how many districts have been declared ODF? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS (March 2019)**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

- A. 550
- B. 600
- C. 425
- D. 125
- E. 615

Answer: (E) 615

Explanation:

5. The National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018-19

- The National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018-19 which was conducted by an **Independent Verification Agency (IVA)** under the **World Bank** support project to the **Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G)**
- It has found that **96.5% of the households in rural India who have access to a toilet use it**
- The **NARSS also re-confirmed the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of 90.7% of villages** which were previously declared and verified as ODF by various districts/States

SBM

- Prime Minister had launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014
- The Mission Coordinator for SBM is Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
- Since its launch, the **SBM has changed the behaviour of hundreds of millions of people with respect to toilet access and usage**
- **500 million people have stopped defecating in the open since the SBM began**, down from 550 million at the beginning of the programme to less than 50 million today
- Over **9 crore toilets have been built across rural India under the Mission**
- Over **5.5 lakh villages and 615 districts have been declared ODF, along with 30 ODF States and Union Territories.**

Q.44) What is White Revolution about? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level - **EASY**

Topic – **Animal Husbandry**

Options:

- A. Milk production
- B. Cotton production
- C. Mushroom production
- D. Muga silk production
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A) Milk production

Explanation:

White Revolution is associated with a sharp increase in the milk production. The White Revolution in India, also known as Operation Flood was launched in 1970s to make India self-dependent in milk production.

Dr Verghese Kurien is known as the father of The White Revolution in India.

Q.45) How much time organic production takes? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**

Topic – **FARMING SYSTEM – ORGANIC FARMING**

Options:

- A. 1 year
- B. 3 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 10 years
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) 3 Years

Explanation:

In order to be eligible for organic certification, land must have had no prohibited materials applied to it for **three years** immediately preceding harvest.

A farm can be converted field by field. However, to be certified, a field must have distinct, defined boundaries and buffer zones to protect it from runoff and unintended contamination from adjoining land. The farm also needs to have facilities and record keeping in place to ensure and document that organic and non-organic crops are not commingled.

Q.46) Coconut is propagated through _____ raised from selected seed-nuts. (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**

Topic – **Plantation and Horticulture**

Options:

- A. Budding
- B. Layering

- C. Grafting
- D. Seedlings
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D) Seedlings

Explanation:

Coconut is propagated through **seedlings raised from selected seednuts**. Generally, 9- to 12-month-old seedlings are used for planting.

Q.47) Which one is the Draught Breed of Cattle? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**
Topic – **Animal Husbandry**

Options:

- A. Sahiwal
- B. Khillari
- C. Gir
- D. Deoni
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) Khillari

Explanation:

Khillari is the Indigenous Draught breeds of cattle, it originates from Sholapur and Sitapur districts of Maharashtra. It is Grey-white in colour and has quick gait.

All other given in options are Indigenous dairy breeds of cattle.

Q.48) What is the amount of soil moisture or water content held in the soil after excess water has drained away and the rate of downward movement decreases? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**
Topic – **Soil and Water Conservation**

Options:

- A. Temporary wilting point
- B. Capacity point
- C. Permanent wilting point
- D. Field capacity
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D) Field capacity

Explanation:

Field Capacity is the amount of soil moisture or water content held in the soil after excess water has drained away and the rate of downward movement has decreased. This usually takes place 2–3 days after rain or irrigation in pervious soils of uniform structure and texture.

Q.49) What is the Dehorn time for calf after birth? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**
Topic – **Animal Husbandry**

Options:

- A. 7-10 days
- B. 15-20 days
- C. 17-21 days
- D. 28-30 days
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A) 7-10 days

Explanation:

Dehorning of horned cattle is the process of removal of their horns or the process of preventing their growth, is an important stage of rearing calves.

The process of dehorning yearlings and older animals is painful and causes copious bleeding. Hence, it is recommended that **dehorning be done when calves are around 7 to 10 days old.**

Q.50) To produce 1 litre of milk the equivalent of approximately ____ litres of blood has to pass through the udder. (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level -
Topic – **Animal Husbandry**

Options:

- A. 1000 litres
- B. 750 litres
- C. 100 litres
- D. 500 litres
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D) 500 litres

Explanation:

The blood supply to the mammary gland is extremely important for mammary function. All of the milk precursors come from blood.

To produce **1 liter of milk 500 liters of blood have to pass through the udder.**

Q.51) What is the Gestation Period for a cow? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**
Topic – **Animal Husbandry**

Options:

- A. 210-215 days
- B. 280-285 days
- C. 240-245 days
- D. 260-265 days
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) 280-285 days

Explanation:

Gestation length does vary by breed and by sex of the calf, it ranges from 279 to 287 days. For most breeds, **283 days would be common.**

Cows carrying bull calves tend to have a slightly longer gestation compared to cows carrying heifer calves.

Q.52) The cow with Basic skin colors are white with dark red or chocolate-brown patches Or sometimes black or purely red, horns are peculiarly curved, giving a 'half-moon' appearance is _____. (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**
Topic – **Animal Husbandry**

Options:

- A. Murrah
- B. Sahiwal
- C. Gir
- D. Kankrej
- E. Haryana

Answer: (D) Kankrej

Explanation:

Kankrej originated from Southeast Rann of Kutch of Gujarat and adjoining Rajasthan (Barmer and Jodhpur district). The gait of Kankrej is peculiar called as 1 ¼ paces (sawai chal).

Its horns are peculiarly curved, giving a 'half-moon' appearance.

Q.53) As per Agriculture census 2015-16, Small-Medium and Medium Operation holding have operated area of _____. (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

- A. 43.61%
- B. 24.62%
- C. 35.89%
- D. 65.22%
- E. 77.84%

Answer: (B) 43.61%

Explanation:

Q.54) Which is the highest milk yielding indigenous breed of cow per lactation? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**
Topic – **Animal Husbandry**

Options:

- A. Sahiwal
- B. Haryana
- C. Umblecherry
- D. Murrah
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A) Sahiwal

Explanation:

Sahiwal is the Best indigenous dairy breed, with average milk yield between 1400 and 2500 kgs per lactation. It originated in Montgomery region of undivided India.

This breed otherwise known as Lola (loose skin), Lambi Bar, Montgomery, Multani, Teli.

Q.55) Which of the following is a macro nutrient? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**

Topic – **Soil and Water Conservation**

Options:

- A. Iron
- B. Boron
- C. Molybdenum
- D. Potassium**
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D) Potassium

Explanation:

Macronutrients are elements which plants require in relatively large amounts where micronutrients are those which plants require in much smaller amounts.

A combination of macronutrients and micronutrients give the soil its optimum health.

The essential macronutrients needed by the soil are:

- Nitrogen
- Phosphorous
- Potassium
- Sulfur
- Calcium
- Magnesium

The essential micronutrients are:

- Chlorine
- Iron
- Boron
- Manganese
- Zinc
- Copper

- Molybdenum

Q.56) What is the landholding of small and marginal farmer's according to the Agri Census 2015-16? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

- A. 4-6 ha
- B. More than 5 ha
- C. More than 4 ha
- D. Less than 1 ha
- E. Less than 2 ha

Answer: (E) Less than 2 ha

Explanation:

Q.57) As per the Economic Survey 2017-18, what percentage of area is rainfed area in India? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Economic Survey**

Options:

- A. 52%
- B. 44%
- C. 39%
- D. 65%
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A) 52%

Explanation:

The Economic Survey 2017-18 has pointed out that **agriculture in India** even today continues to be vulnerable to the vagaries of weather because close to **52% (or 73.2 million hectares area out of 141.4 million hectares net sown area)** farm field is still unirrigated and dependant on rainfall.

Q.58) As per the Index of Crop Diversification 2014-15, which State recorded the most crop diversification in the country? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**
Topic – **Present Scenario in Indian Agriculture**

Options:

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Karnataka
- C. Kerala
- D. Telangana
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) Karnataka

Explanation:

Q.59) Which color certificate is issued for the breeder seed by the producing breeder? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level -
Topic –

Options:

- A. White colour certificate
- B. Blue colour certificate
- C. Red colour certificate
- D. Golden Yellow colour certificate

E. None of the above

Answer: (D) Golden Yellow colour certificate

Explanation:

A golden yellow colour certificate is issued for this category of seed by the producing breeder.

Q.60) What is the per capita availability of milk gram per day in 2017-18 in the country? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**

Topic – **Present Scenario of Indian Agriculture and Allied activities**

Options:

- A. 589
- B. 425
- C. 374
- D. 228
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) 374

Explanation:

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) has reported an increase of 1.46% in the world milk Production from 800.2 million tonnes in 2016 to 811.9 million tonnes in 2017.

The per capita availability of milk in India was 130 gram per day during 1950-51, which has increased to 374 gram per day in 2017-18.

Q.61) Blue Revolution is related to _____ (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level - **EASY**

Topic – **Fisheries**

Options:

- A. Vegetable production
- B. Blue berry production
- C. Blue dye production
- D. Aquaculture
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D) Aquaculture

Explanation:

16 Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries:

Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

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What is it?

- It is a **Central Sector Scheme** on **Blue Revolution** that was launched in 2015.
- It is an **umbrella scheme** for a **period of five years**.

Aim:

Focused and integrated approach for **development and management of fisheries and aquaculture sector** to ensure a sustained annual growth rate of 6% - 8%.

Target Beneficiaries:

Fishermen, fish farmers, fisheries entrepreneurs, fish retailers, wholesalers, fish processors and fish exporters.

Special focus on economically weaker sections such as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Women and their co-operatives to take up fishing and fisheries related activities.

Q.62) Which of the following foodgrains is not distributed under Government's National Food Security Mission? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS – Flagship Scheme**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Govt Schemes**

Options:

- A. Rice

- B. Wheat
- C. Pulses
- D. Coarse Cereals
- E. All of the above are distributed

Answer: (E) All of the above are distributed

Explanation:

In view of the stagnating food grain production and an increasing consumption need of the growing population, Government of India has launched this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'National Food Security Mission' in October 2007.

1. National Food Security Mission – Rice (NFSM-Rice)
2. National Food Security Mission – Wheat (NFSM-Wheat)
3. National Food Security Mission – Pulses (NFSM-Pulses)
4. National food Security Mission - Coarse cereals (NFSM-Coarse cereals)
5. National Food Security Mission – Nutri cereals (NFSM- Nutri cereals)
6. National Food Security Mission – Commercial crops (NFSM-Commercial crops)
7. National Food Security Mission – Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NFSM-Oilseeds)
8. National Food Security Mission – Seed village programme

Q.63) National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources is located in the state of

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level - **MODERATE**
Topic – **Agri Extensions**

Options:

- A. Haryana
- B. Kerala
- C. Gujarat
- D. Odisha
- E. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: (E) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation:

ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBFGR) was established in December 1983 in a rented premises at Allahabad under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research to undertake research related to the conservation of fish germplasm resources of the country.

The Bureau's permanent infrastructure was developed at Canal Ring Road, Lucknow, U.P in the year 1999.

Para 6. Government has launched a mission with an aim to make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems and to conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures. (Q64 & Q65).

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

Q.64) Which of the following mission is mentioned above in the passage? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

Options:

- A. National Horticulture Mission
- B. National Bamboo Mission
- C. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- D. National Mission on Micro Irrigation
- E. None of these

Answer: (C) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Explanation:

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on

integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation.

**Q.65) Which of the following is the component of above-mentioned mission?
(2 marks)**

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

Options:

- A. Market Infrastructure Development
- B. Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions
- C. Research and Development
- D. Soil Health Management
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D) Soil Health Management

Explanation:

NMSA has following four (4) major programme components or activities:

1. On Farm Water Management (OFWM)
2. Soil Health Management (SHM)
3. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
4. Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN)